



SAMUEL MOORE & SON,
Book Binders,
Grape St., bet. 8th & 9th,
and Market & Chestnut.

186750

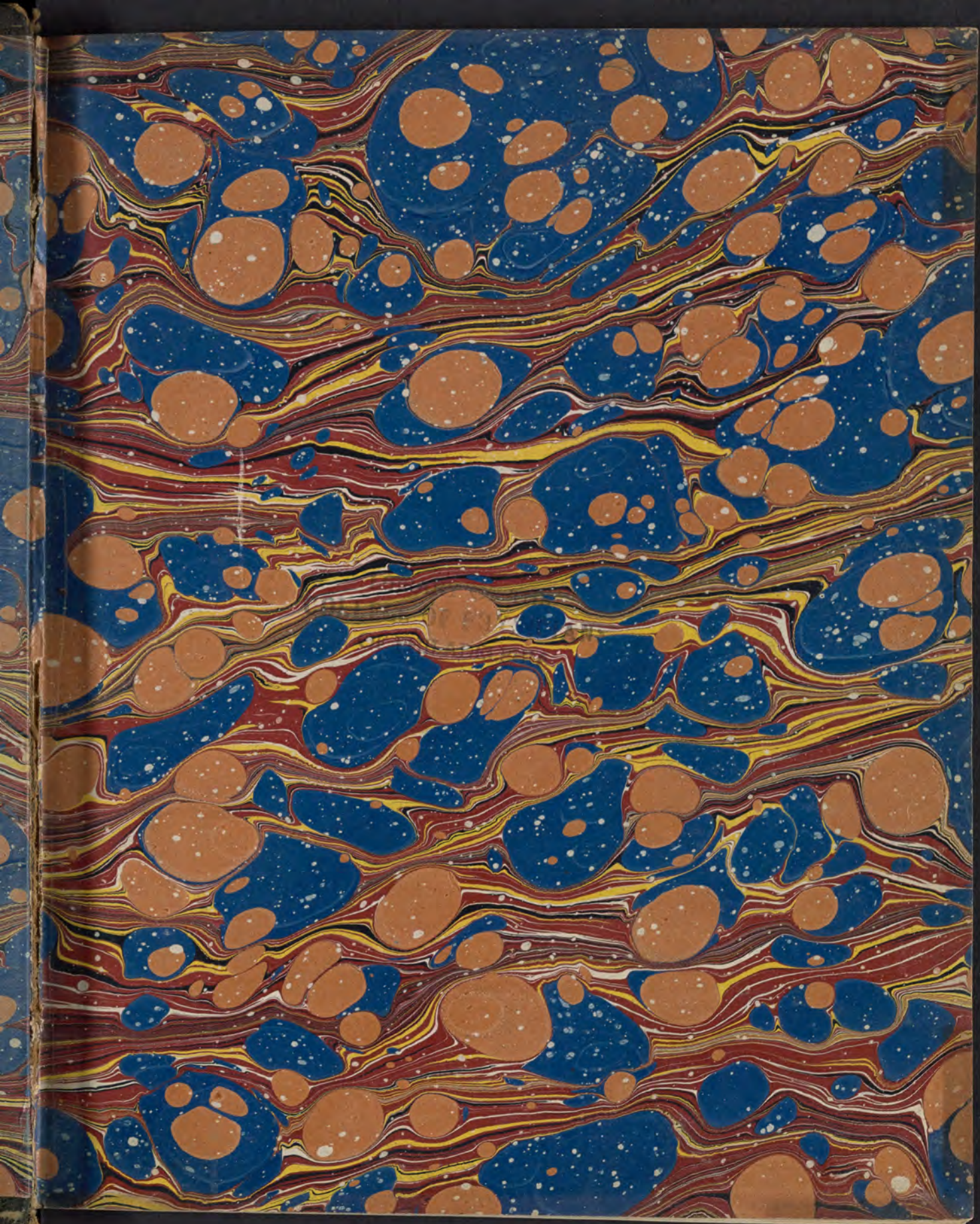


Class 10a *No.* 364

Presented by



Exchange.



Faint, illegible handwriting in the center of the page, possibly a signature or title.

2-1-57 9m 84.2

Rufus. Wyom.
Univ. Pa.

186750

MAR 19 1956

2-132 m. Exd. from Ida W. Schuman - Book.

Then a group of women
 gathered around
 Mr. D.

Theor. & Prac. of Med

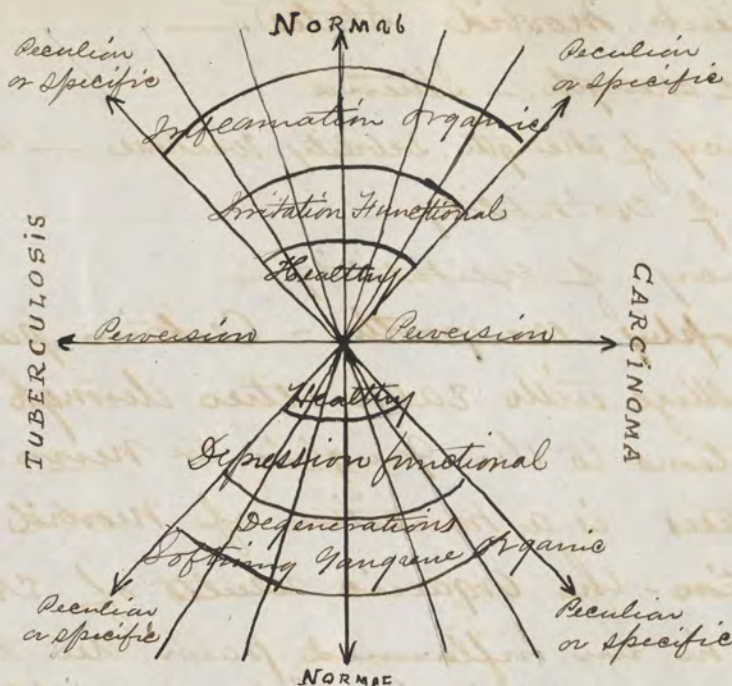
By
Geo. B Wood M.D.

1850

Received of Mr. J. H. Wood

for the sum of \$100.00

DIAGRAM.



In this presentation we embrace all the deviations from a healthy state. the different diseases &c. In every person there are different degrees of excitability - the separate functions of the nervous system in each being different - In order to commence properly and understandingly - we will annex a class of diseases. -

Table of Classification of Diseases.

I Constituant Morbid Actions. -

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. Irritation | normal | } Functional |
| 2. Do | Specific | |
| 3. Inflammation | normal | } Organic |
| 4. Do | Specific | |
| 5. Depression | normal | } Functional |
| 6. Do | Specific | |
| 7. Irregularities, Degeneration, Softening Gangrene | — normal | |
| 8. Do | Do | Do — Specific |
| 9. Perverted actions independent of Irritation or Depression. - | | |

II. Constituent Morbid States. —

1. Excess of strength. — *Isthemus*
2. Deficiency of strength, debility, weakness. — *Asthemus* —
3. Excess of excitability. —
4. Deficiency of excitability. —

Hypertrophy - overgrowth. - Certain parts of the body sympathize with each other through nervous communications to the ganglion or Nervous Centers -

Metastasis - is a transition of morbid action. -
Inflammation - the organic results of excessive irritation - in an inflamed part the vessels are much enlarged. - If the Liver be inflamed you can often feel it descend from its position. -

Nutrition and Secretion are greatly modified by Inflammation. -

Lymph undergoes coagulation in Inflammation. - the fluid part of the blood becomes more or less modified - Fibrin also generally coagulates, the Cellar + Soft part glistening the surface it contains the germs by which corpuscles are produced. -

Pus results from inflammation when there has not been vital force enough to organize the fibrin - It is a thick liquid - yellow color. + sweetish taste - there is always oil free in pus. -

Whenever in Past Mortem examinations there

exists Softening we may be assured it was caused by inflammation -

Ulceration - is a solution of Continuity of the Soft parts caused by inflammation - or the Spontaneous result of removing parts and leaving a cavity - inflammation continues to the very end of ulceration. -

Mortification is the dying of a part and Gangrene is its death -

Cavities after ulceration are filled up by granulations and in this a layer of Pus covers over the granules showing that inflammation is still going on -

Cicatrization terminates the whole process.

Inflammation has been divided into three parts or grades 1st Acute. 2^d Sub-Acute + 3^d Chronic - and whether it shall resemble either one of these depends wholly upon the Constitution. blood &c &c. of the patient. -

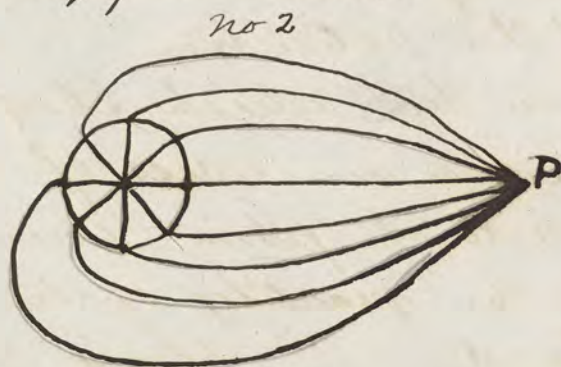
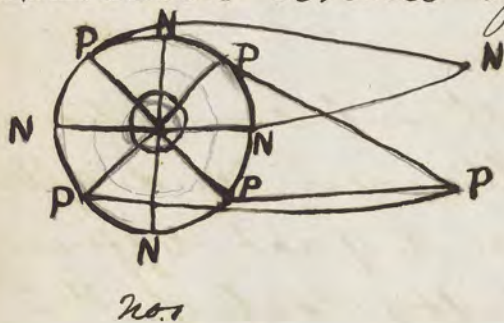
In the Earliest Stage of Inflammation there is an excess of Albumen and afterwards of fibrin - there is a great difference in the quantity of the buffy coat of the blood - the blood coagulates after being drawn this buffy-coat is owing according

to Ins. Hunted to the slow Coagulation of the blood, - according as fibrin is in the excess we have the buffy-Coat. -

Inflammation in an organ has sympathetic effects as well as the imitative. -

Symptomatic fever is an acute derangement of all the functions of the body - Spleen's fever where pus has been produced -

Inflammation terminates either in health or death - it proves fatal in various ways - 1st it often consumes so much in one part that there is not enough force to keep up the vitality in other parts. - 2nd by disorganizing the part which it occupies as in the lungs. heart. &c 3rd By preventing the operation of some vital organ so that it cannot perform its duty producing mortification & death 4th By Absorption taking Pus into the blood producing Pain. - 5th By the excessive drain of Suppuration. -



Similar electrified parts repel each other dis-
-similar electrified parts attract each other
proved by preceding figures 1 + 2 - There are
two sets of nerves one going from the Sympa-
-thetic to all parts of the body - the other going
from the brain and spinal marrow - the
effect of one is to contract - the effect of
the other to expand, + this expansion is
active - the expansion in the extreme vessels
is vital, - water is essentially sedative. -

The causes of inflammation are the same
as those of irritation the causes act di-
-rectly and indirectly - heat + light are
both necessary for our comfort - electricity
is also a vital agent - but all of these
may be applied to excess + cause inflam-
-mation - atmospheric air in the same man-
-ner - our food also may produce inflammation
of the stomach - all liquors, condiments &c
will produce inflammation if used to excess.
Excrementitious substances also. -

Scheme for the Examination of Patients.

I Antecedent History.

Name. Age. Birth Place.
1. Single 2. Married. 3. Widowed

If a Female { a. Number of Children
b. Date of birth of Youngest
c. Miscarriages. -

Place of Residence. - Healthy or not. -

Occupation { Laborious. - Easy.
Requiring Confinement in House
Requiring Exercise in open air
Exposure to Heat, Cold, Moisture

Social Condition { d. Wealthy. - e. Comfortable
f. Poor - g. Destitute

Habits of Living { h. Temperate
i. Intemperate
Irregularities of diet
Excesses of any kind

Peculiar Habits { Habitual use of peculiar
drugs or peculiar articles
of food. Sexual Indulgence.

St. Louis, Missouri, June 10, 1892

Hereditary Predispositions {

- j. Tuberculous
- k. Scrofulous
- l. Syphilitic
- m. Rheumatic
- n. Gouty
- o. Hemorrhagic

Health or cause of death of parents. Sisters. Brothers. &c.

Idiosyncrasies -

Temperament {

- p. Sanguine - q. Nervous
- r. Bilious - s. Phlegmatic

Constitution and
Physical appearance
and Peculiarities

{

- t. Robust. - u Feeble -
- development of trunk & limbs
- deformities - countenance
- eruptions on skin, their form and nature;
- nervous excitability
- disposition to sleep. -
- habitual state of Bowels

Intellectual and
moral Peculiarities

Previous Diseases
State of Health immediately previous
to the present attack.

II. Present Illness.

Exact date of present disease. -

How the attack began { Suddenly, Gradually
with premonitory
symptoms, or not.

Premonitory Symptoms { Date of accession
and progress of each
up to this time. -

Certain or Probable Cause

Cause of the Disease

Previous treatment & its results. -

Present Appearance. Condition and
Symptoms of the Patient. -

Now study the most prominent and
distressing symptom, by examining both
functionally and physically the special
system or apparatus in which that
symptom appears to be seated; Study the

Provisional Committee
State of North Carolina
to the General Assembly.

II. General Principles.

It is not the duty of the General Assembly
to determine the principles of the
Constitution, or the
rights of the people.

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Constitution, or the
rights of the people.

Provisional Committee
State of North Carolina
to the General Assembly.

Provisional Committee
State of North Carolina
to the General Assembly.

Now that the most prominent and
distinguishing principles of the
Constitution are before the
people, it is the duty of the
General Assembly to determine the
principles of the Constitution, or the
rights of the people.

other symptoms in the same way, and in the order of their apparent importance and connection. If the diseased symptoms are almost entirely confined to one organ, apparatus, or system, having examined these first proceed next to those organs and functions which are most nearly related. &c.

Respiratory Apparatus.

Nares..

Dryness of Schneiderian Membrane. Discharges. Sneezing.

Larynx and Trachea.

Character of the voice: whether natural, hoarse, &c.
Difficulty of Speech. Aphonia, &c.

Examine Uvula, fauces, Epiglottis, tonsils, Pharynx, &c. -

Lungs.

Number of Respirations pr. minute.

Character of the Respiration { Easy, Labored, Difficult,
Quick, Slow, Irregular,
Spasmodic, painful, Sighing,

Cough.

{ Rare or frequent.
Short or Long.
Painful or not.
Moist or Dry.

Expectoration

{ Scanty or profuse
Easy or difficult
Thin. Inspissated. Frothy.
Mucous. Purulent or Mucopurulent
Rusty. Bloody
Microscopical Examination

Haemoptysis

{ Color. Appearance. Consistence
and amount of blood discharged

Pain. Seat & Character -

{ Dull. Aching.
Beating. Shooting. &c

Peculiarities in the form of the Chest.

Size of the Chest. -

Relative Size of the two Sides.

Movements of the Chest: their regularity.
Strength &c.

Vital Capacity as determined by Splanometer. -

Resonance as determined by Percussion

Signs elicited by Auscultation - Palpation - Percussion

Cough.

More or less frequent.
Short or long.
Painful or not.
More or less.

Expectoration

Scanty or profuse.
Easy or difficult.
Thin, viscid, frothy.
Mucous, purulent or bloody.
Frothy, bloody.
Microscopical Examination.

Haemoptysis

Color. Appearance. Consistency.
and amount of blood discharged.

Pain. Seat & character. - Dull. Stinging.
Bearing. Lasting, &c.

Regularity in the form of the chest.
Size of the chest.

Relative size of the two sides.
Movements of the chest. their regularity.
Strength &c.

Total Capacity as determined by expansion.
Resonance as determined by Percussion.
Signs elicited by Auscultation. - Rales. Rhonchi.

Circulatory Apparatus.

Heart.

Uneasiness or Pain. Strength. Frequency of action. Rhythm.
Size determined by percussion.

Point where the Apex beats.

The Impulse - its strength & clearness.

Murmurs: their character, position and direction
in which heard the loudest. -

Arterial Pulse.

Number of beats pr. minute -

Pulse large or small; strong or feeble;

hard or soft; Equal or unequal; regular
or irregular. intermittent; Confused;
imperceptible &c. -

Effect of change of position on the
pulse. -

Correspondence of cardiac movements,
force & rhythm with the pulse. -

Relation of the number of pulsations
to the number of respiratory movements.

Venous Pulse.

Each position: force &c. of venous pulse -

Development of veins. - Venous murmurs. -

Circulatory System.

Heart.

Determines on Pulse. Height, frequency, force, etc.
Size determined by frequency.
Point where the apex beats.
The impulse - its strength & character.
Microscopic view of the heart.

Arterial Pulse.

Number of beats per minute -
Pulse large or small; strong or feeble;
Hard or soft; Equal or unequal; regular
or irregular, intermittent; compressed
irregularly or not.
Effect of change of position on the
pulse.

Correspondence of Cardiac movement
force & rhythm with the pulse -
Relation of the number of pulsations
to the number of respirations & movements.
Vein Pulse.

Weak position, force, etc. of venous pulse.
Development of vein. Venous movement.

Human System

Bones

Supernumerary
Peculiarities
Unimpaired

The Skull

Cephalopodia -
Sclerites, Stipities, Membranes, etc.

Step. -
Step. -
Step. -

Spinal Cord & Nerves

Spinal Cord -
Spinal Nerves -
Spinal Ganglia -

Spinal Cord -
Spinal Nerves -
Spinal Ganglia -
Spinal Cord -
Spinal Nerves -
Spinal Ganglia -

Spinal Cord

Spinal Cord -
Spinal Nerves -
Spinal Ganglia -
Spinal Cord -
Spinal Nerves -
Spinal Ganglia -

Digestive Apparatus.

Mouth.

Appearance of { Lips Glands
 Teeth Tonsils
 Gums Pharynx

Taste in the mouth -

Tongue.

Mode of Protrusion - Size & Shape - Color.
Whether furred or coated, fissured, moist
or dry. - Condition of papillae. -

Salivation - Mastication - Deglutition. -

Stomach

Appetite { Degree
 Perversions.
 Thrush.

Epigastric uneasiness or pain - Swelling -
Flatulence - Eructations - Nausea -
Vomiting - Order & Character of vomited matters

Abdomen.

Size by measurement - Palpation - Pain -
Sensitivity on pressure - Distention or Collapse.
Borborygmi - Tumors - Effusion -
Hernial Protrusions. -

Epistole Opponentes.

Mouth.

Appearance of teeth }
Thrush }
Pharynx }
Tonsils }
Gums }

Throat.

Swelling of throat -
Dysphagia -
Pain in throat -
Redness of throat -
Ulceration of throat -

Stomach.

Appetite.

Loss of appetite }
Indigestion }
Nausea }

Epistaxis -
Hæmorrhage -
Ulceration -
Swelling -
Pain -
Redness -
Ulceration -

Abdomen.

Swelling of abdomen -
Pain -
Redness -
Ulceration -
Swelling -
Pain -
Redness -
Ulceration -

Bowels:
Constipation Diarrhoea

Stools - their frequency - quality. &c
Hemorrhoids. -

Liver.
Size. as determined by Percussion -
Palpation - Pain - Jaundice - &c

Spleen
Size. as determined by Percussion. -
If enlarged examine blood microscopically.

Genito-Urinary Apparatus -
Uterus. -

Menstrual discharge { at what age it began. -
 Its regularity & present condition -
 Amenorrhoea -
 Dysmenorrhoea. -
 Menorrhagia. -

Leucorrhoea - character of the discharge - If
pain, or much leucorrhoeal discharge -
Examine os uteri and vagina with
speculum. -

Barrels:

Stimulus

Conspicuous

Stems - their frequency - quality - 10
Stems - 10

Size

Size as determined by Perimeter
Polypodium - 10 - 10 - 10

Spores

Size as determined by Perimeter
If enlarged examine that microscopic

Spores - Primary - Spores -

Stems

At what age it began -

Its regularity of growth -

Stems -

Stems -

Stems -

Structural changes

Stems - Character of the shape -
Stems, or most unusual shape -
Stems or other and shape with
Stems -

Uterine or Ovarian Tumors - Pain in
back - Difficulty in walking. or in
defecation - Functions of mammæ. -

Kidney. Bladder. &c
Lumbar pain -

Micturition. - easy - frequent or otherwise. -

Urine { Quantity in 24 hours.
Quality.
Color. Specific gravity -
Precipitates. as determined
by the microscope - and
by chemical tests -
Action of heat - Nitric
acid. &c - Test papers.

Stricture - Urethral Discharges -
Spermatorrhœa - &c. -

Stomach or Ovarian tumour - Pain in
back - Difficulty in walking or in
defecation - Stricture of urethra.

Kidney - Bladder - etc.

Stomach pain -
Incontinence - Corp. frequent or otherwise.

Quantity in the urine
Quality.

Color. Specific gravity -
Precipitates as determined
by the microscope - and
by chemical tests -
Action of heat - Action
Acid. etc. - Test paper.

Urine

Structure - Method of dissection -
Examination - etc.

Treatment of Acute (Sthenic) Inflammation

- I General Bleeding.
- II Purgings.
- III { Antimony. Potass. Nit. -
at night Pulv. Doverii
Local Bleeding if necessary
- IV { Calomel - Opium -
Specae - Blisters
- V Quinine. Porter &c

Note -

Asthenic. Adynamic. Specific. inflammation
may require Quinine &c from
the first. -

"

Depression produces symptoms very like
those of Excitation

" Melanosis is not organized - Tubercle
is not organized - Cancer is or-
ganized. -

Treatment of Acute Abdominal Inflammation

- I. General Nursing.
- II. Feeding.
- III. at night. Cold. Local.
- IV. Colic. Opium.
- V. Vomiting. Cold.

Note. -
Abdominal Inflammation is a specific inflammation
and requires special treatment
the first.

Abdominal Inflammation is a specific inflammation
and requires special treatment

Abdominal Inflammation is a specific inflammation
and requires special treatment

"Tests" & Antidotes

- "a." Alalic Acid — Lime
- "a." Arsenic — Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron
- "test." Muriate of Baryta — SiO_3 "et reverso"
- "a." " " — Glauber's or Epsom Salts
- "a." SO_3 — Magnesia.
- "t." Sulphate of Zinc — Sulphuretted Hydrogen
- "a." " " — Its emetic effect & bland mucilage and morphia
- "a." Lead. — Sulphate of Magnesia or Soda
- "t." " — Bichromate of Potassa.
- "t." Copper. — Ammonia.
- "a." " — White of Egg —
- "a." Tartar Emetic — Tannic Acid & Albumen
- "t." Corrosive Sublimate — (Syloesters) a
a point on gold
touched with point
of Knife & show
on gold.
- "a." Corrosive Sublimate. — Albumen &
Emetic Sulphate of Zinc
- "a." Prussic Acid — Snuff Ammonia
Salts Chlorine.
& Bromine.

Pectoral Sounds

Rude Respiration } Slight Consolidation
Increased Resonance }

Bronchial Respiration } Consolidation
Broncophony }

Cavernous Respiration } Cavity
Pectoriloquy }

Amphoric Respiration } Large Cavity with
" " Resonance } firm walls. —
" Continued " }

Sounds	Synonyms	Character of Sound	Relation to		Common Seat	Accompanying Disease
			Inspi-ration	Expi-ration		
1. Bubbling		Unequal in	—	—	Middle of	Bronchitis
a. Bubbling	Mucous	regular Bub.	—	—	both lungs	
Ronchus	Ronchus	bles altered by cough				
b. Small	Subcrepitant	Few irreg.	—	—	Base of	Capillary
Bubbling	Ronchus	low Bubbles	—	—	both lungs	Bronchitis
Ronchus						
c. Gurgling	Cavernous		—	—	Summit of	Excavation
	Ronchus		—	—	both lungs	

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Peterson's Journal

11

Residence of Peterson }
 Residence of Peterson }

Peterson's Residence }
 Peterson's Residence }

Peterson's Residence }
 Peterson's Residence }

Peterson's Residence }
 Peterson's Residence }

Journal of Peterson's Residence
 Peterson's Residence

1. Peterson's Residence
2. Peterson's Residence
3. Peterson's Residence
4. Peterson's Residence
5. Peterson's Residence
6. Peterson's Residence
7. Peterson's Residence
8. Peterson's Residence
9. Peterson's Residence
10. Peterson's Residence

Continued in following page

<u>Sounds</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>	<u>Character of Sound</u>	<u>Relation to</u> { <u>Crep.</u> <u>Expi.</u> <u>Crackling</u> <u>Rales</u> }	<u>Common Seat</u>	<u>accompanying Disease</u>
II. Clicking	Humid	2. 3 or 4.	—	—	Sit to as Softening
	Capitation	4. Clicks.	—	—	preceding Tubercle
	or humid				
	crackling				
	Ronchus				
III. Crackling	Dry crepi-	2. 3 or 4.	—	—	Sit to Unsoftened
	tation or	dry Sharp.			Tubercle.
	dry crackling.	Sounds.			
	Ronchus.				
IV. Crepitation	Crepitant	numerous.	—	—	Base of Pneumonia
	Ronchus.	Minute fine.			one Lung.
		like rapid.			
		puffs like.			
		salt water.			
		fine or rubbing.			
		a lock of.			
		hair between the fingers.			
V. Vibration			—	—	General
	a. Sonorous				} Bronchial Asthma & Etc....
	Ronchus		—	—	
	b. Sibilant.				} General.
	Ronchus.				

Symptoms of Hip-Joint Disease.

1st. Stage - Severe pain & constant restlessness - fever & etc. - - -

2^d. Stage - Limb somewhat longer - abducted - everted - flexed on Hip & Knee - Foot rests on sole - Pelvis lowered - Projects forwards - Nates low & flat - Internal pain.

3^d. Stage - Shorter - adducted - inverted - flexed on Hip - Foot rests on ball - Pelvis raised - Projection backwards - Nates high - Pain diminished. -

Mixture for Sickness of Stomach.

R -

Acidum Sulphuricum S. ʒ ʒi
(Bromus) Curaçoa Cordial ʒ ʒp.
Aquae ——— ʒ ʒp.

M. S. a table spoon full
for a Dose - given in Preg-
or other ob. Maladies - J. R. T.

Symptoms of Ship-freak disease.

1. Stage. Severe pain & constant
restlessness. Fever & etc.

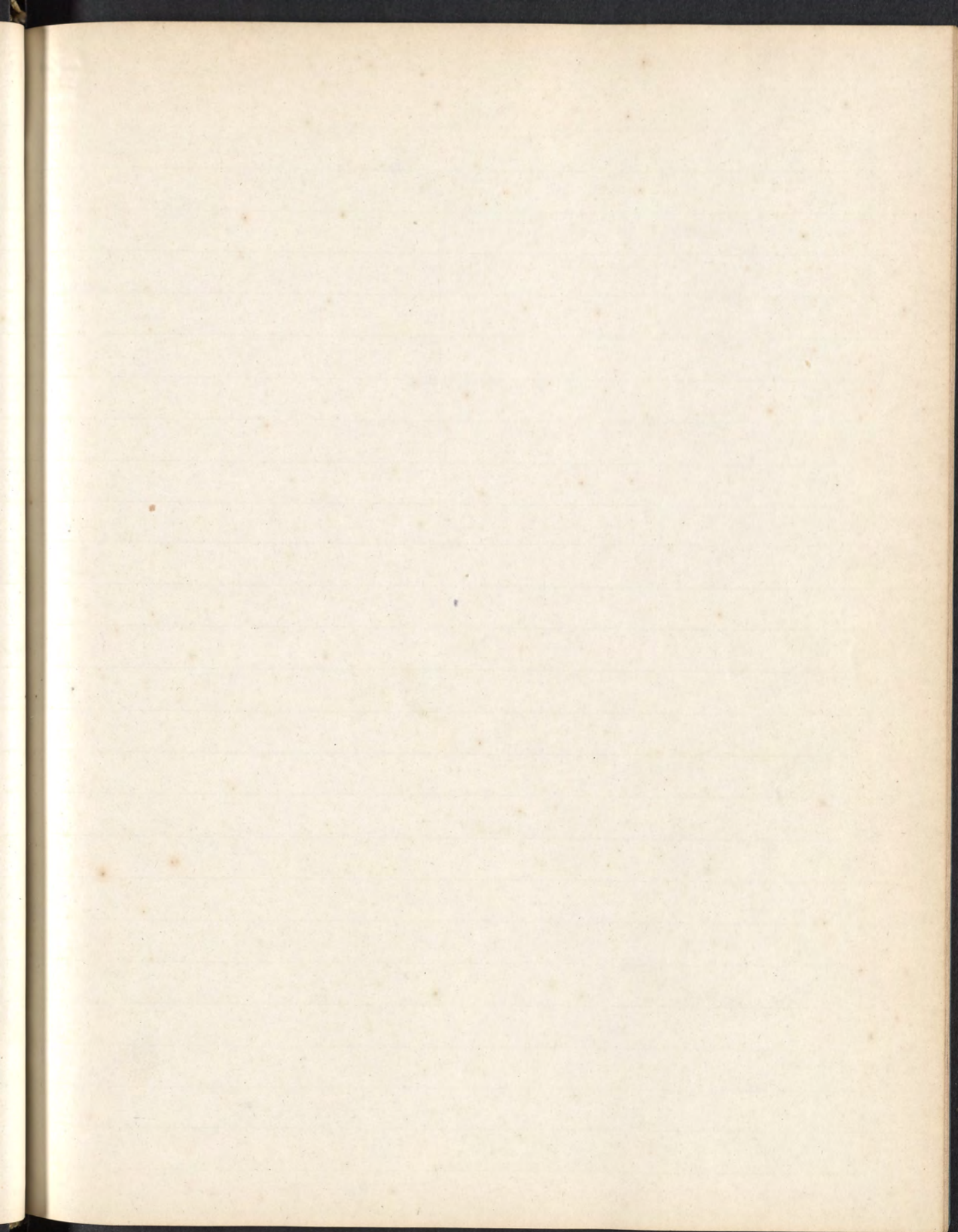
2. Stage. Slight remission of pain.
Abdomen - excited - flushed or
ship & liver - stool soft on the
pelvis moved - profuse perspiration.
Water low & flat - internal pain.

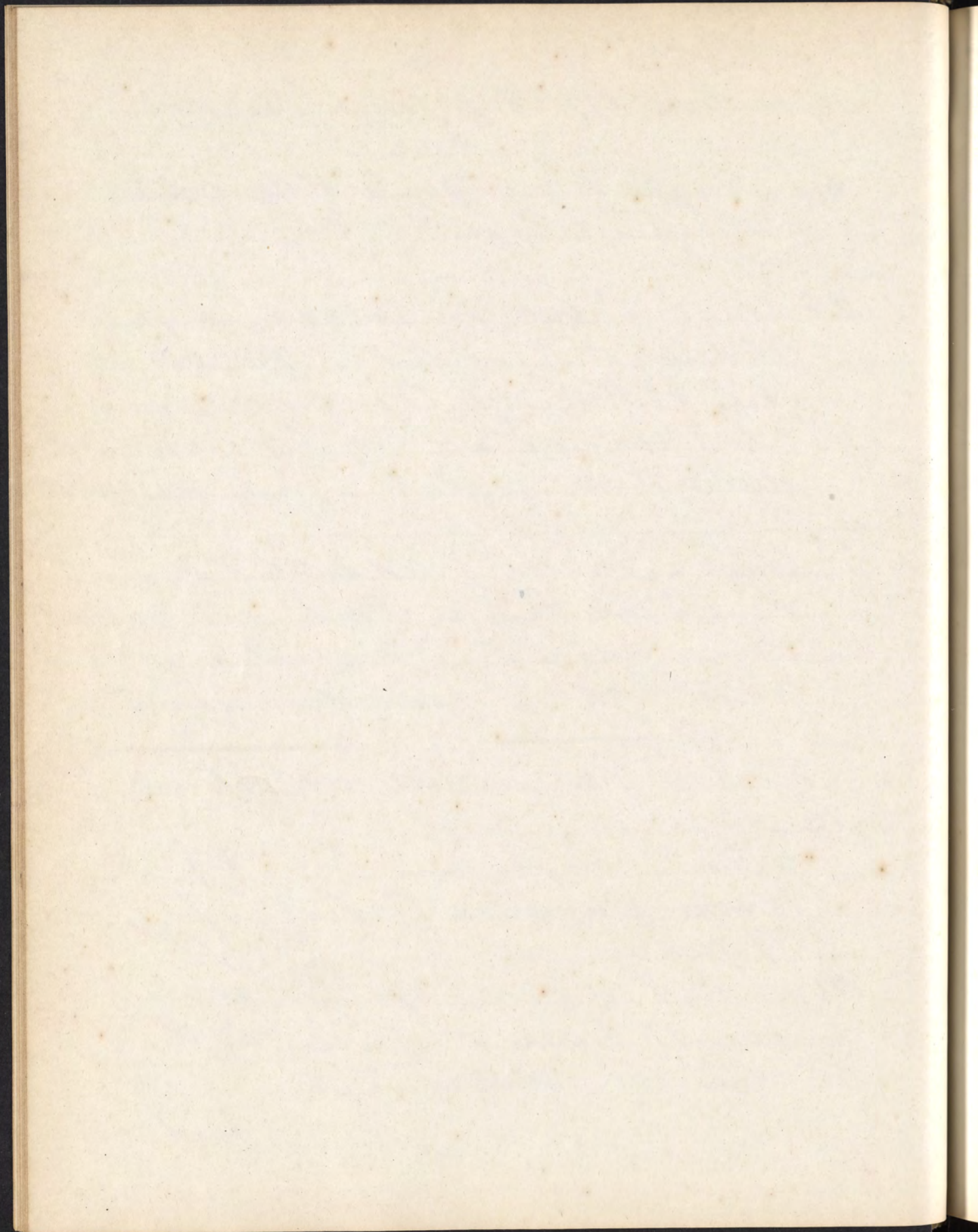
3. Stage. Slighter - abdomen - moist
flushed on ship - stool soft on the
pelvis moved - profuse perspiration.
Water high - pain diminished.

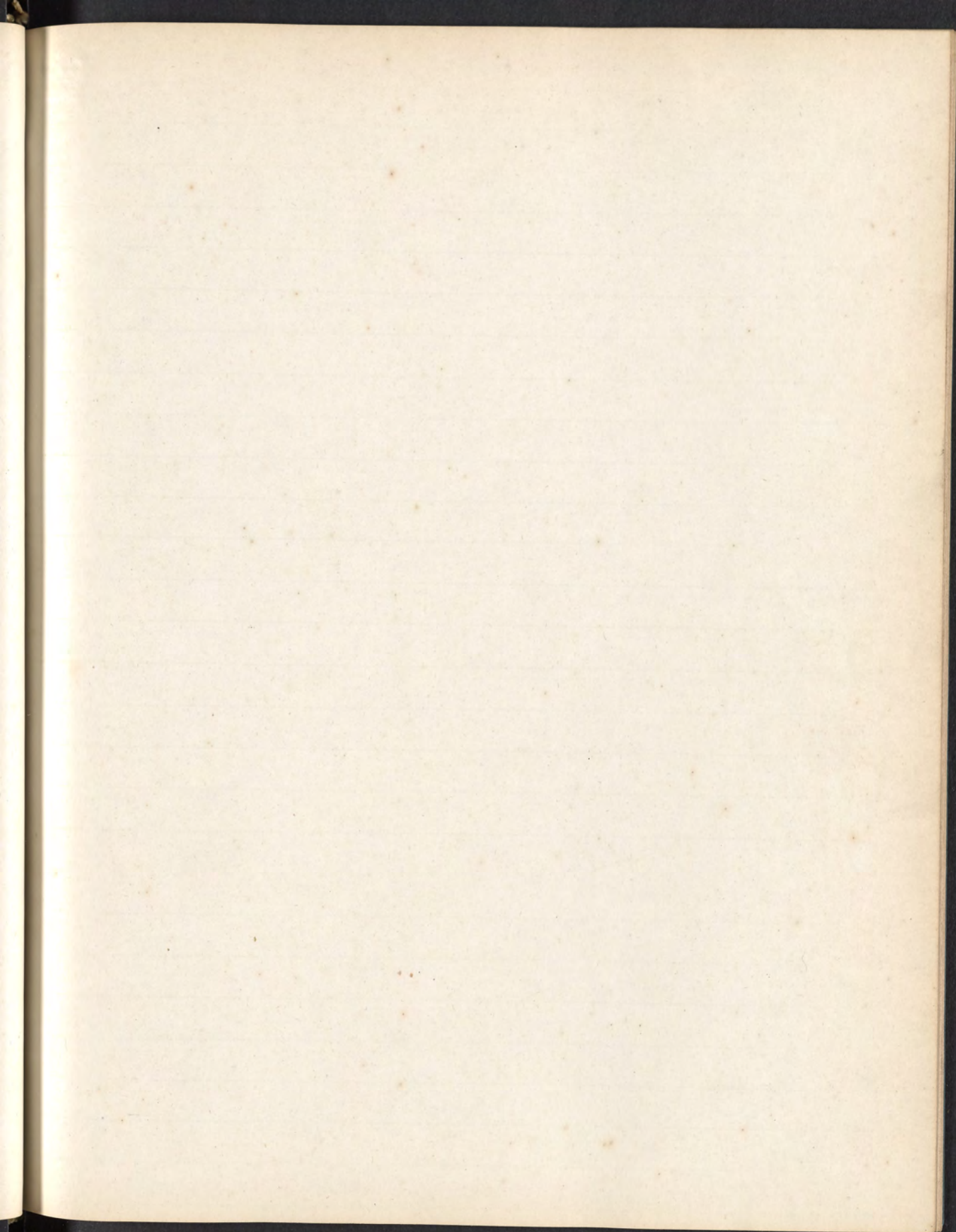
Structure for delivery of stomach.

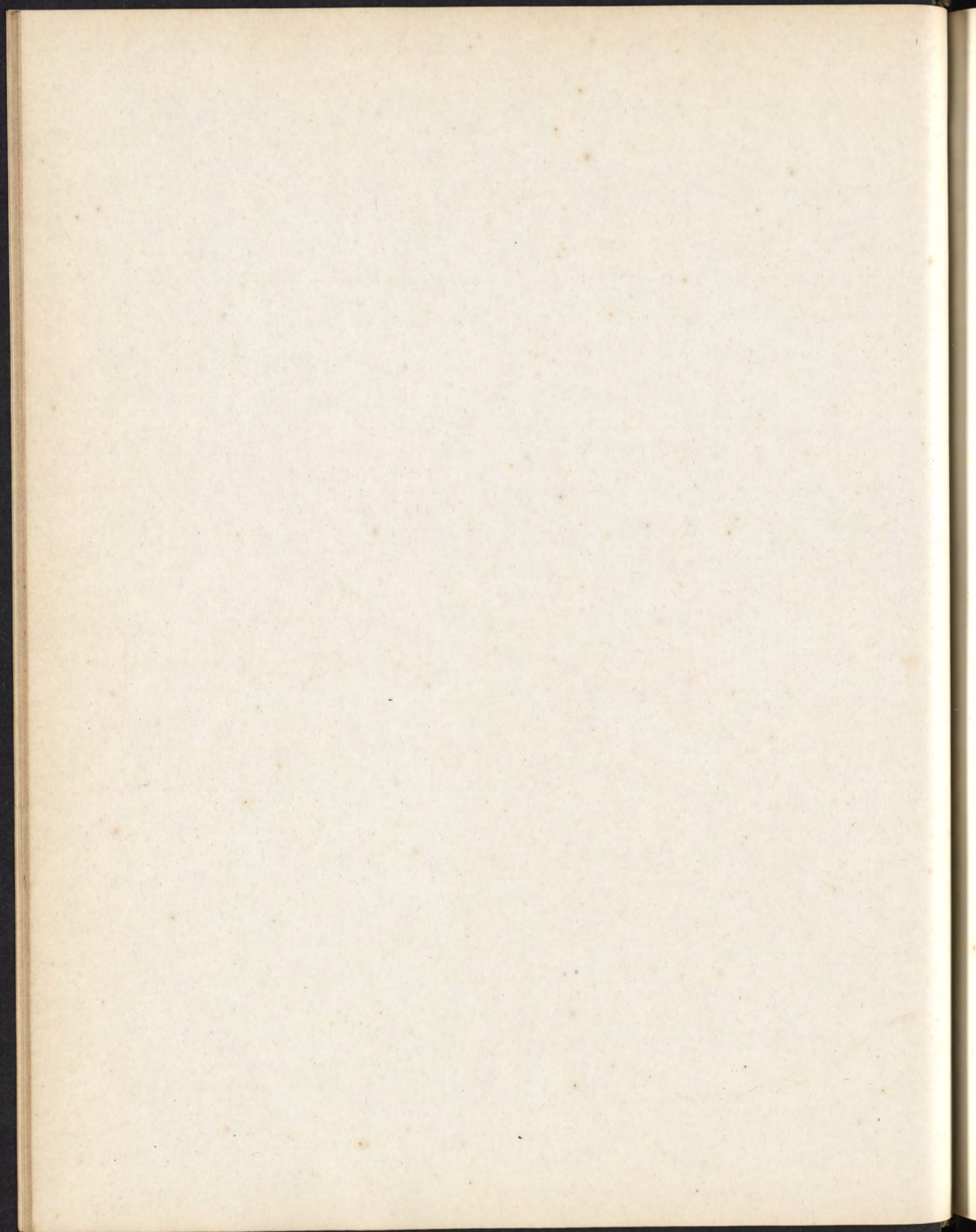
1. German Diphtheria. 7. 7. 7.
(German) Curative Cordial 7. 7. 7.
Aqua 7. 7. 7.

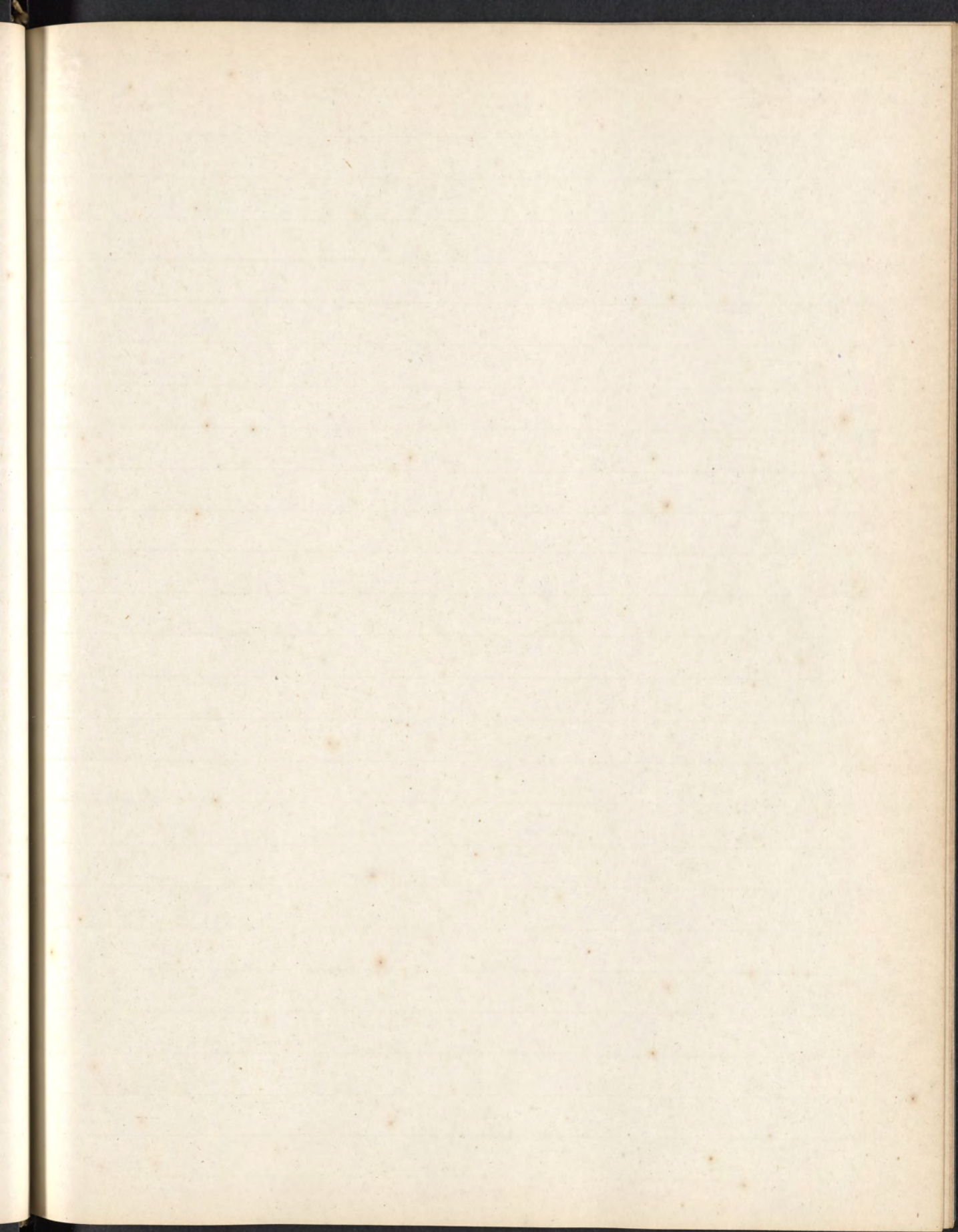
Mr. G. a letter of sympathy
for a case - given in paper.
a letter of sympathy.
J. P. J.

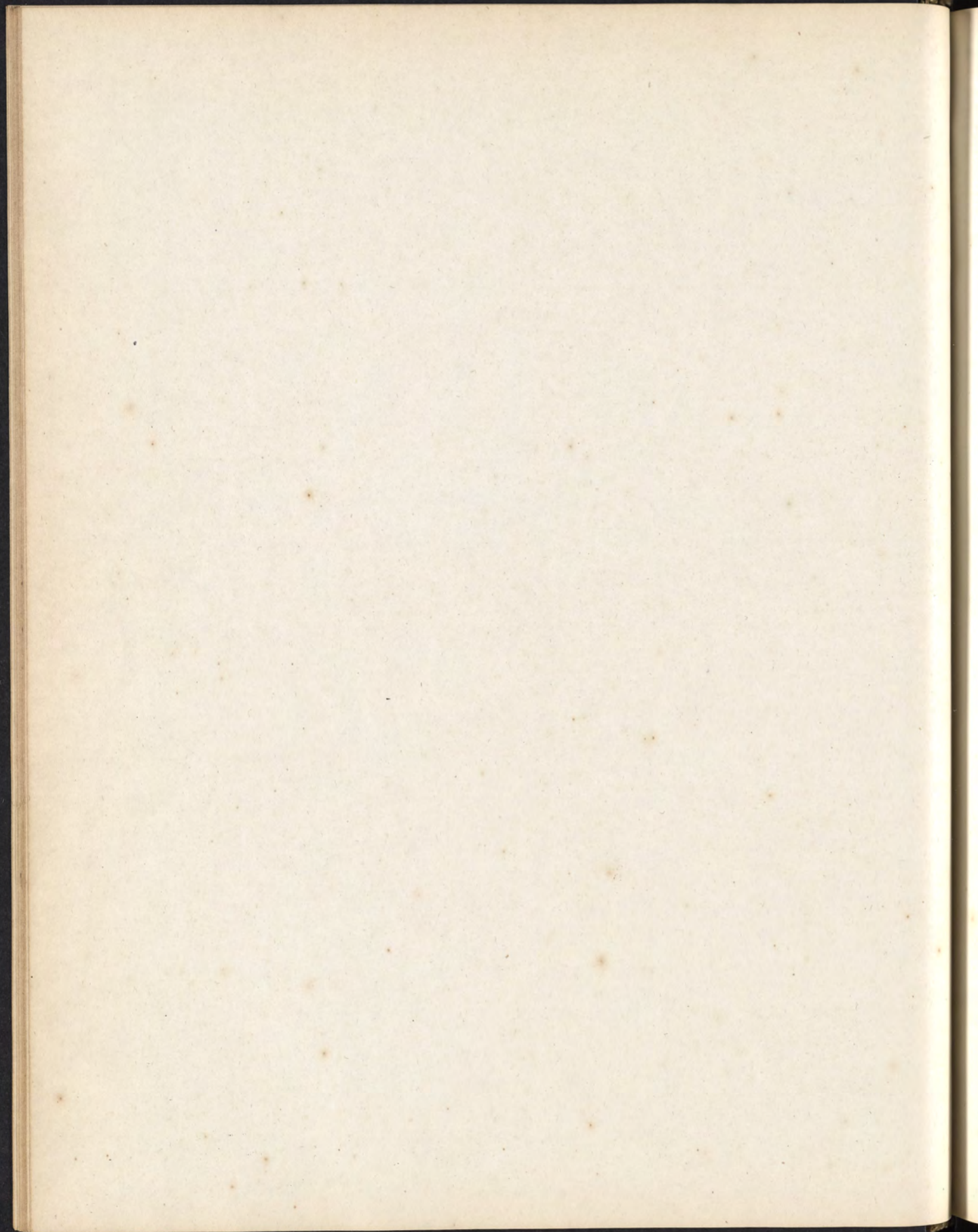


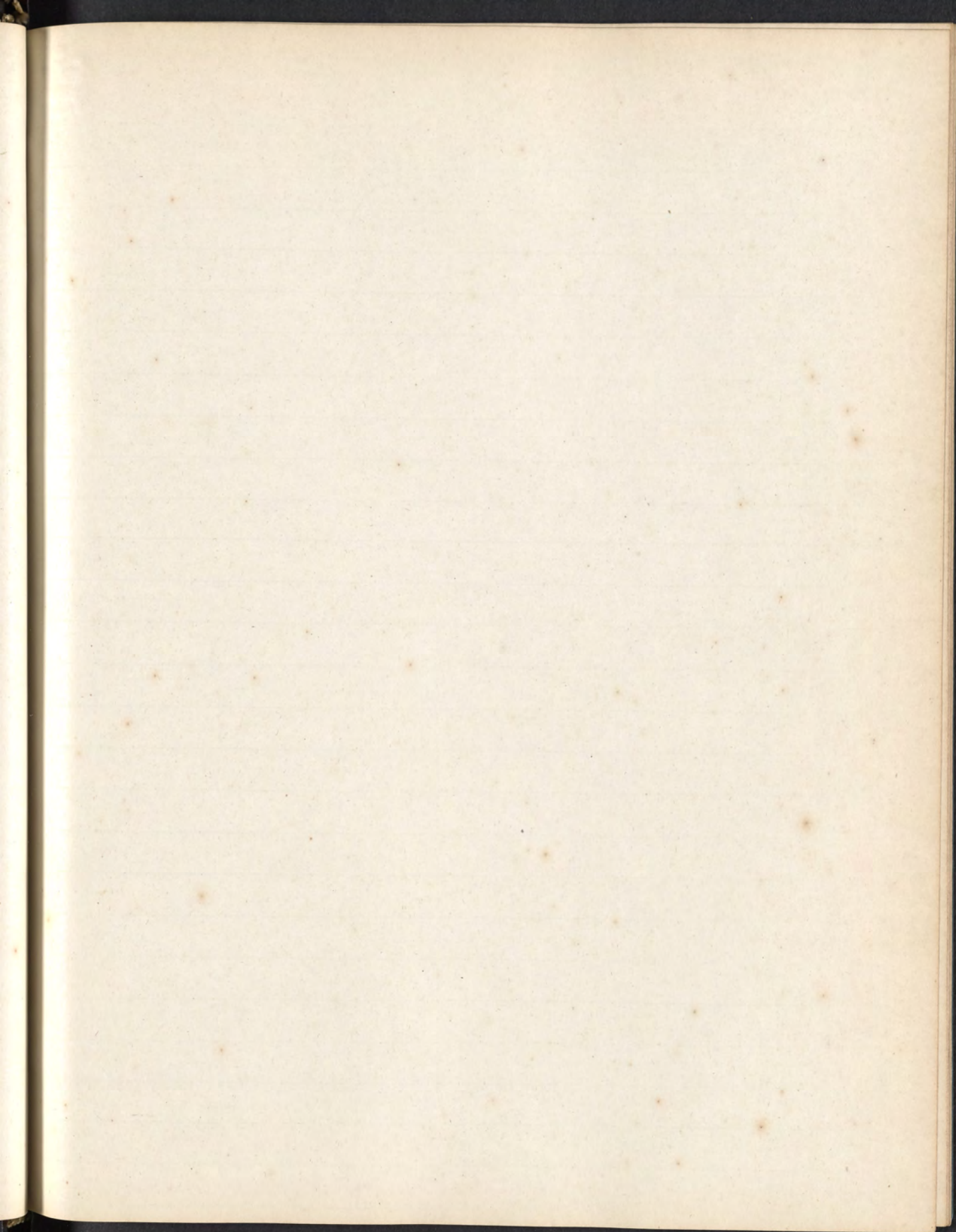


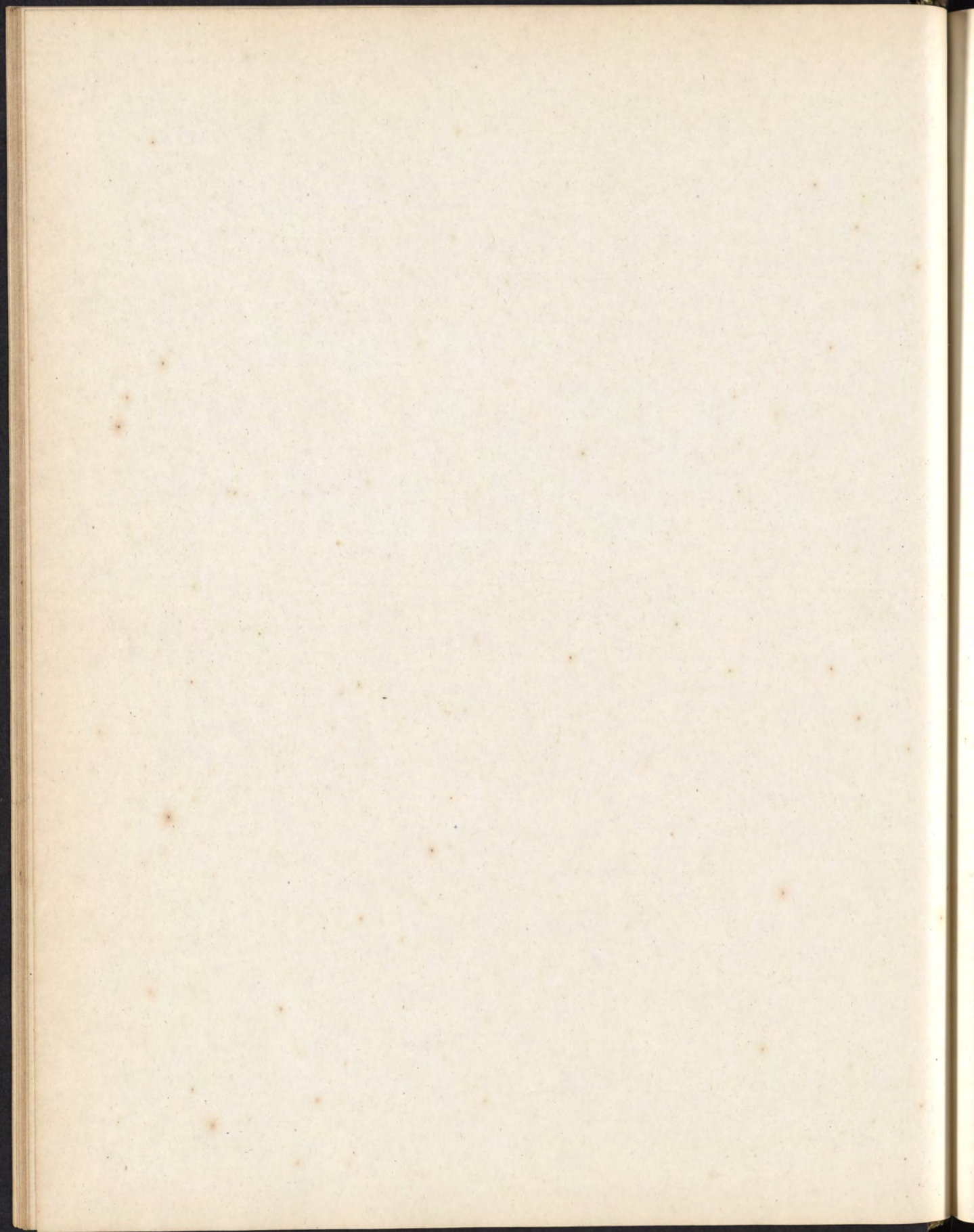


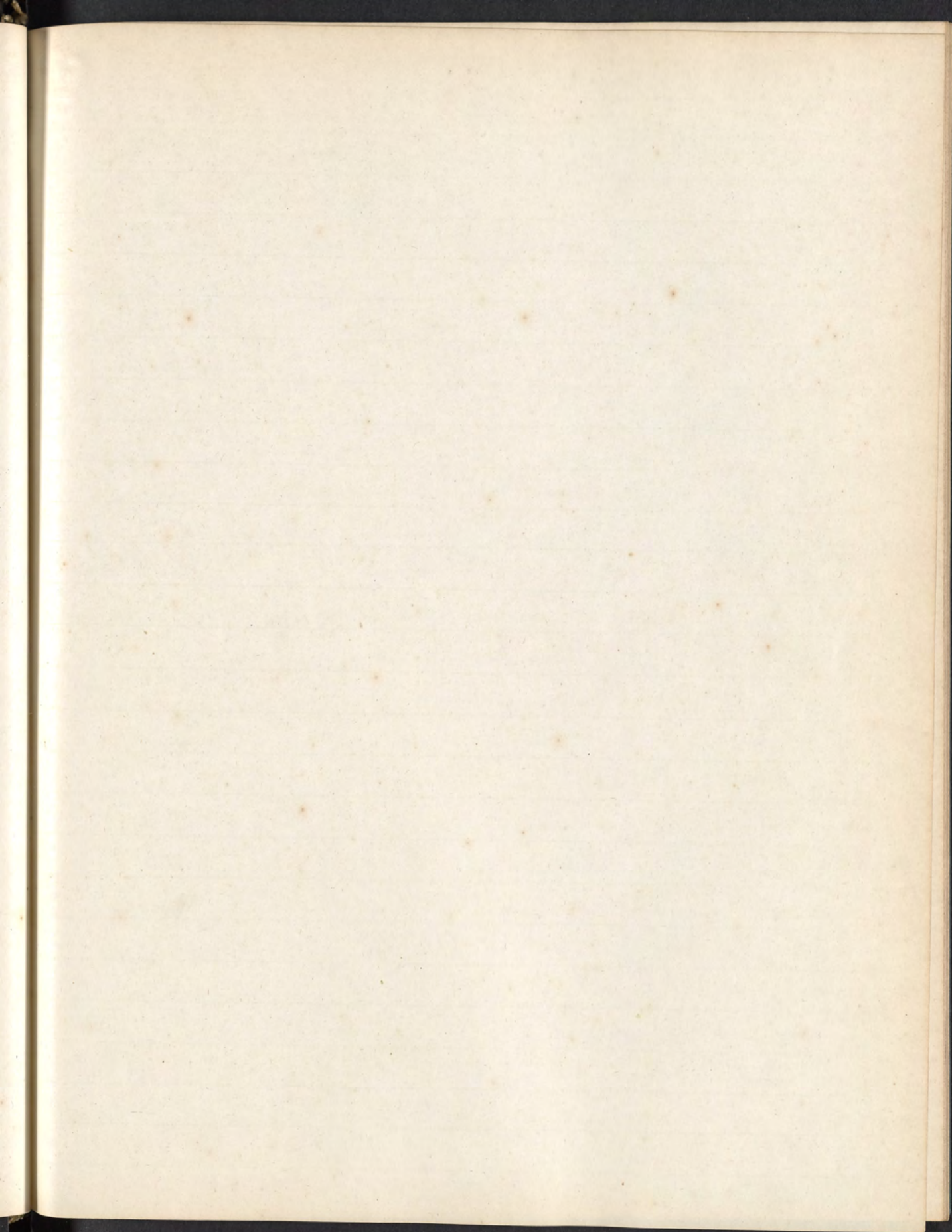


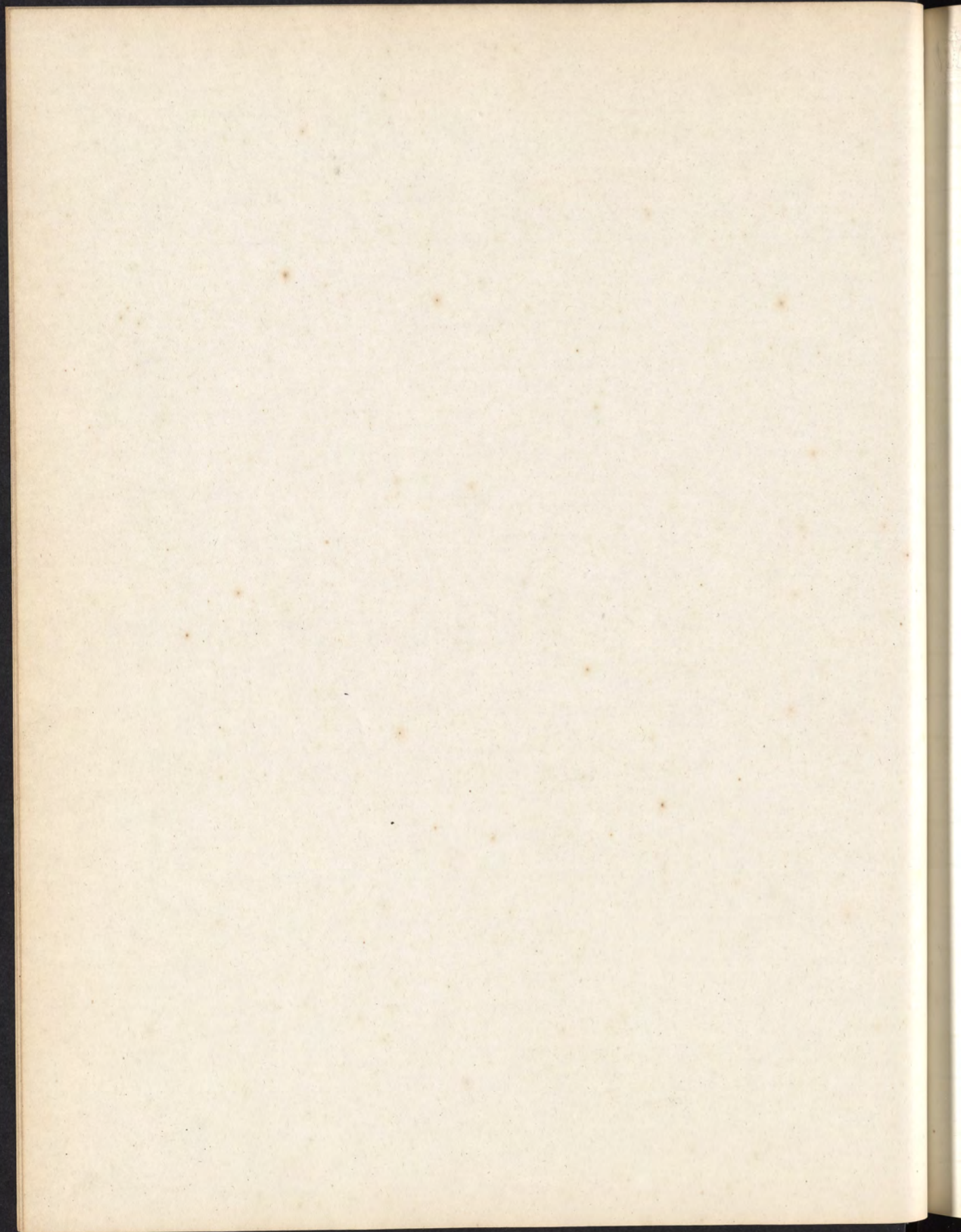


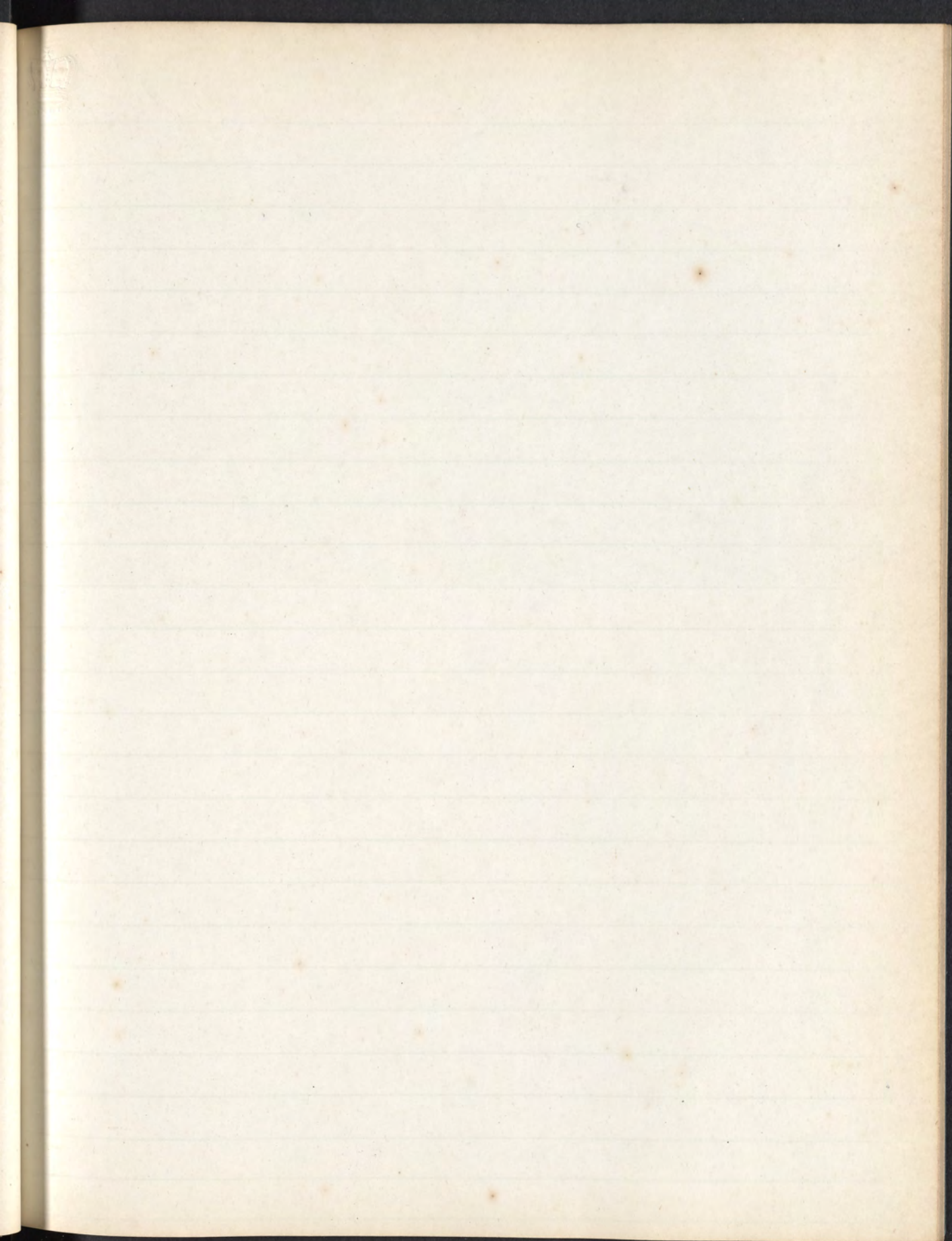


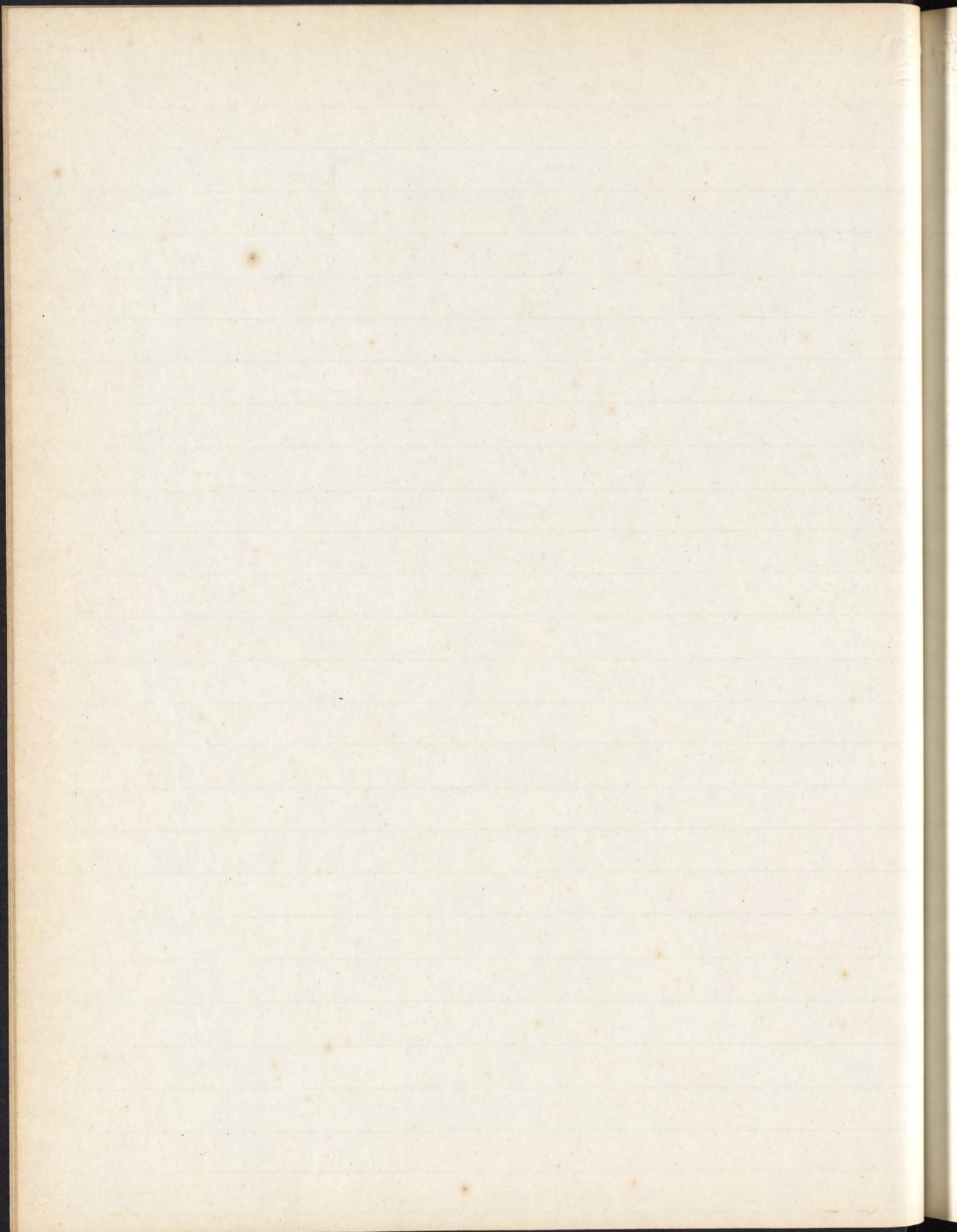


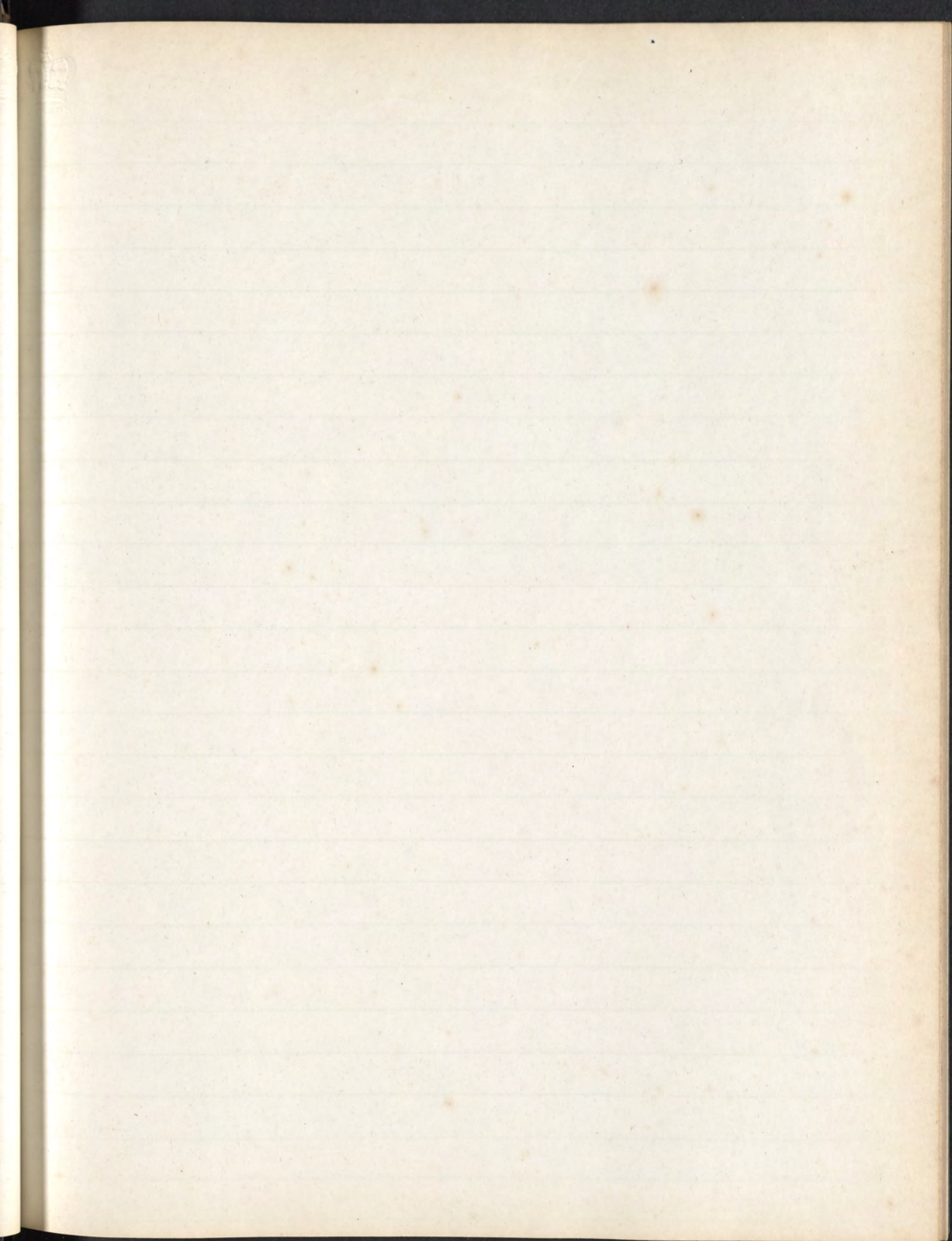


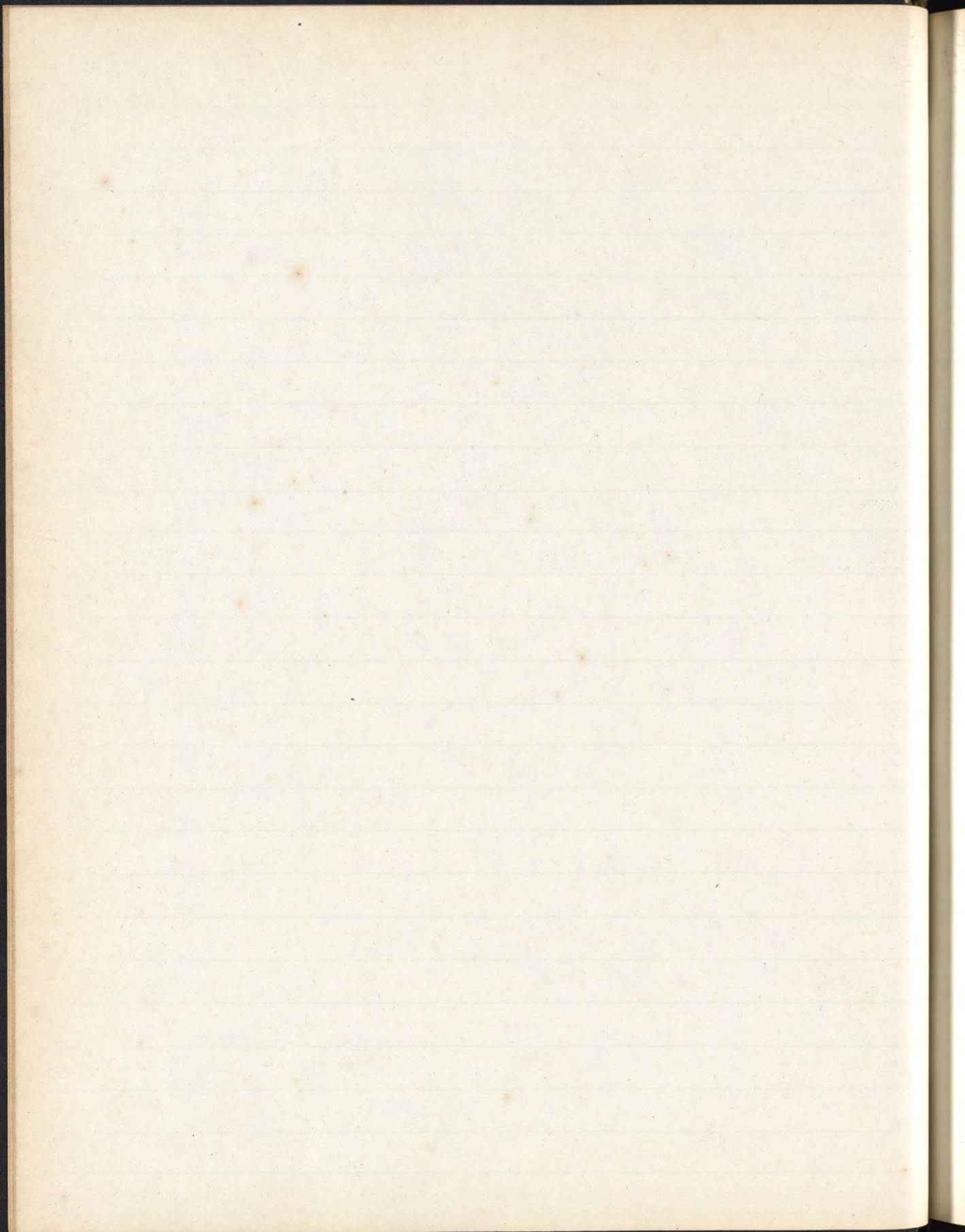


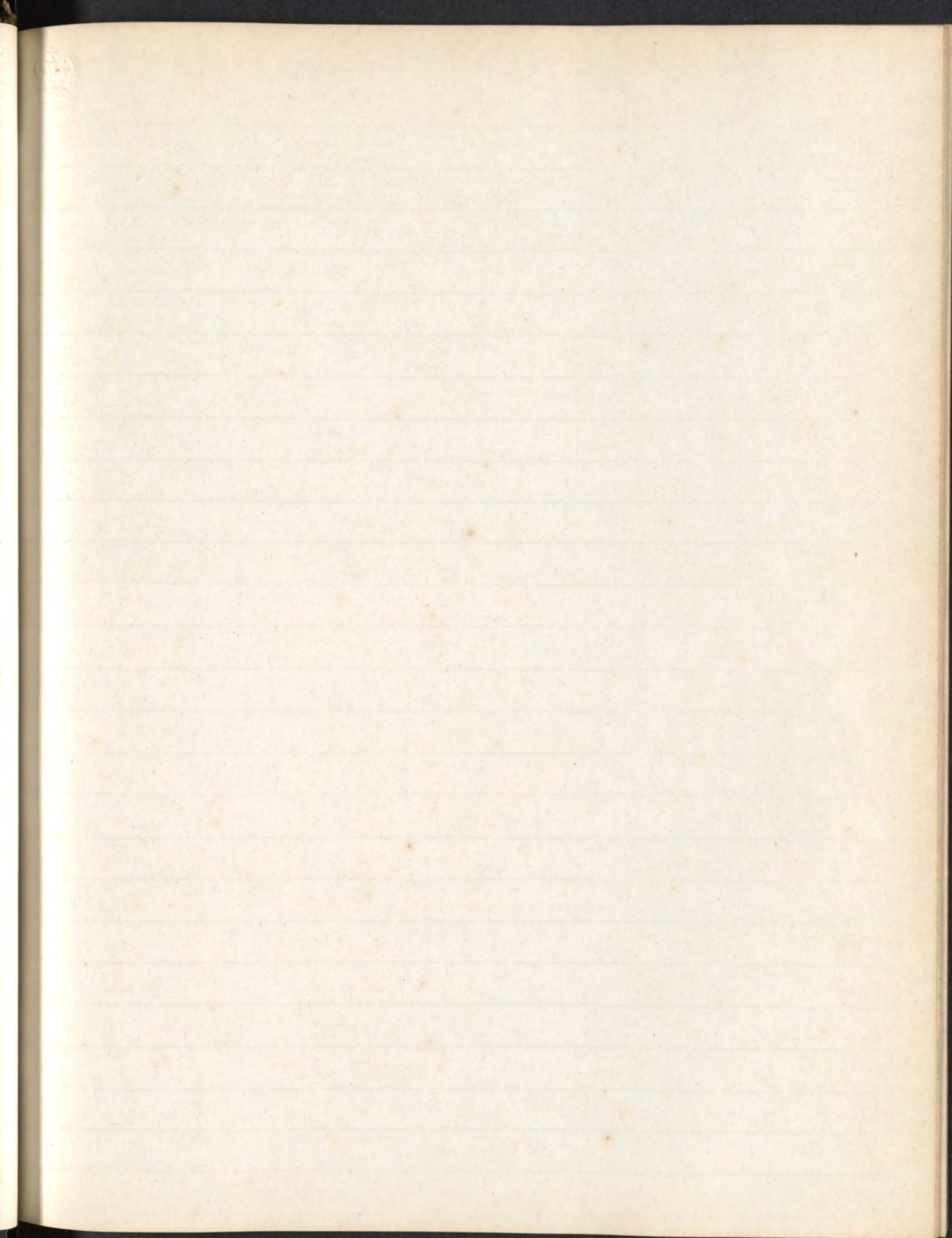


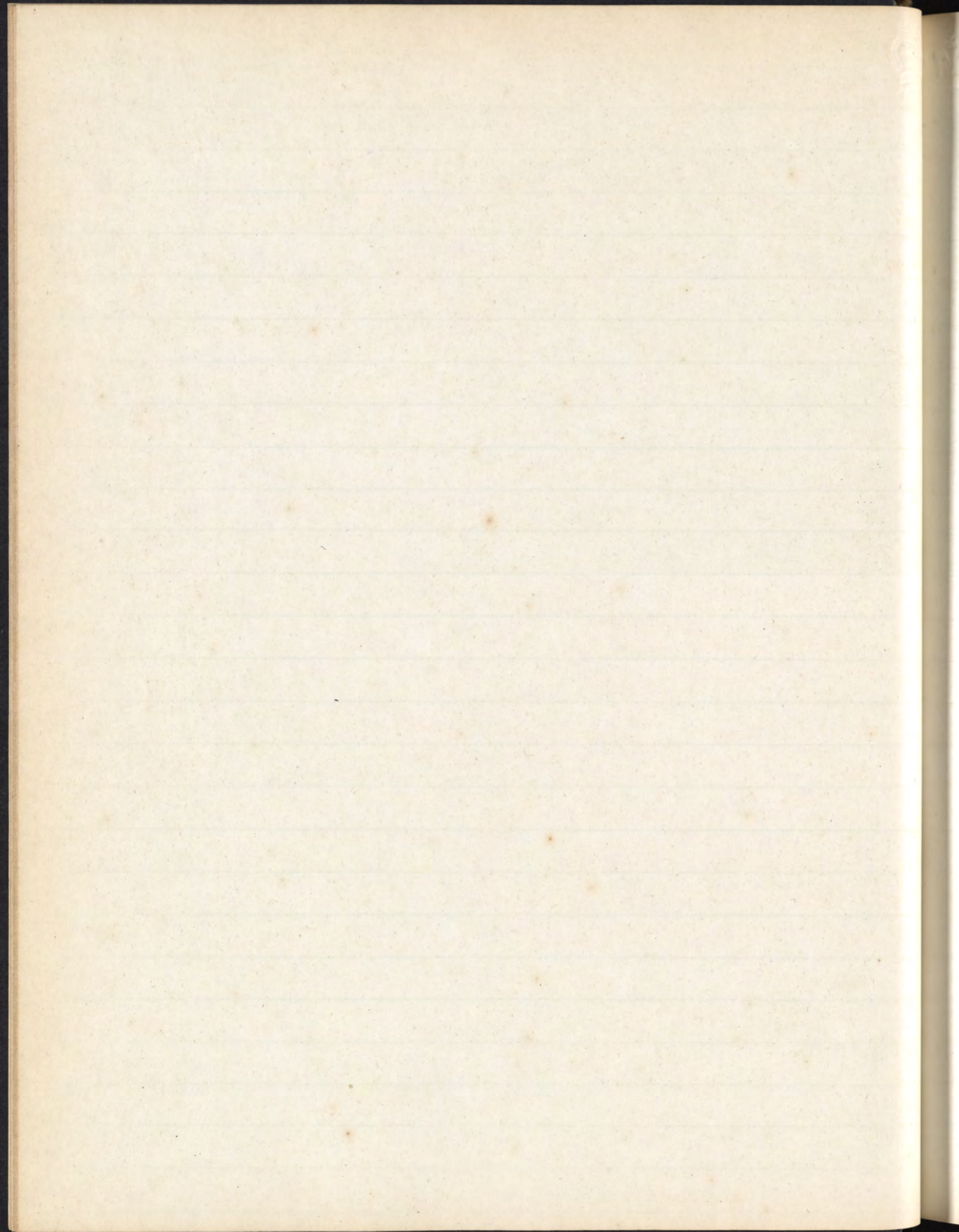


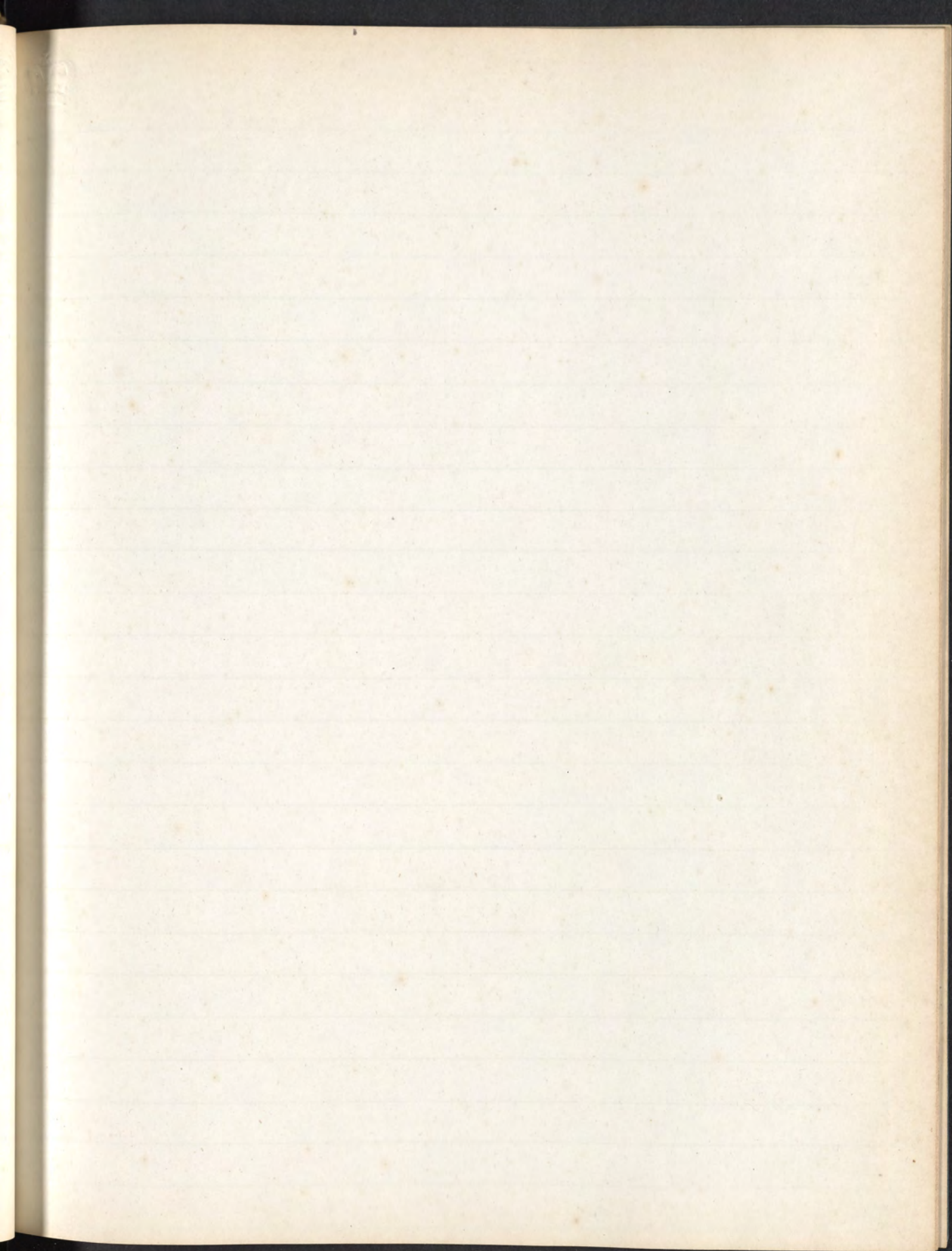


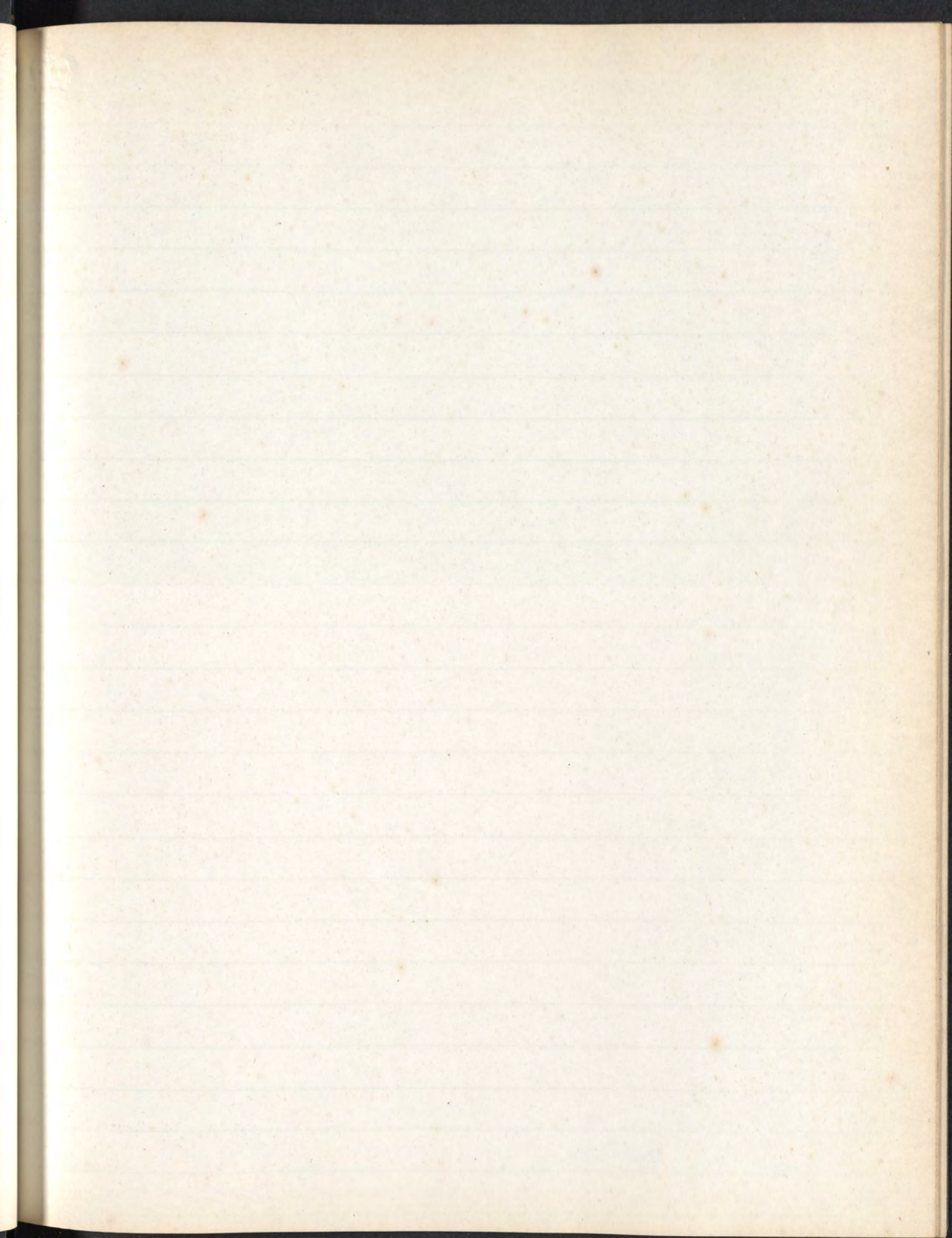


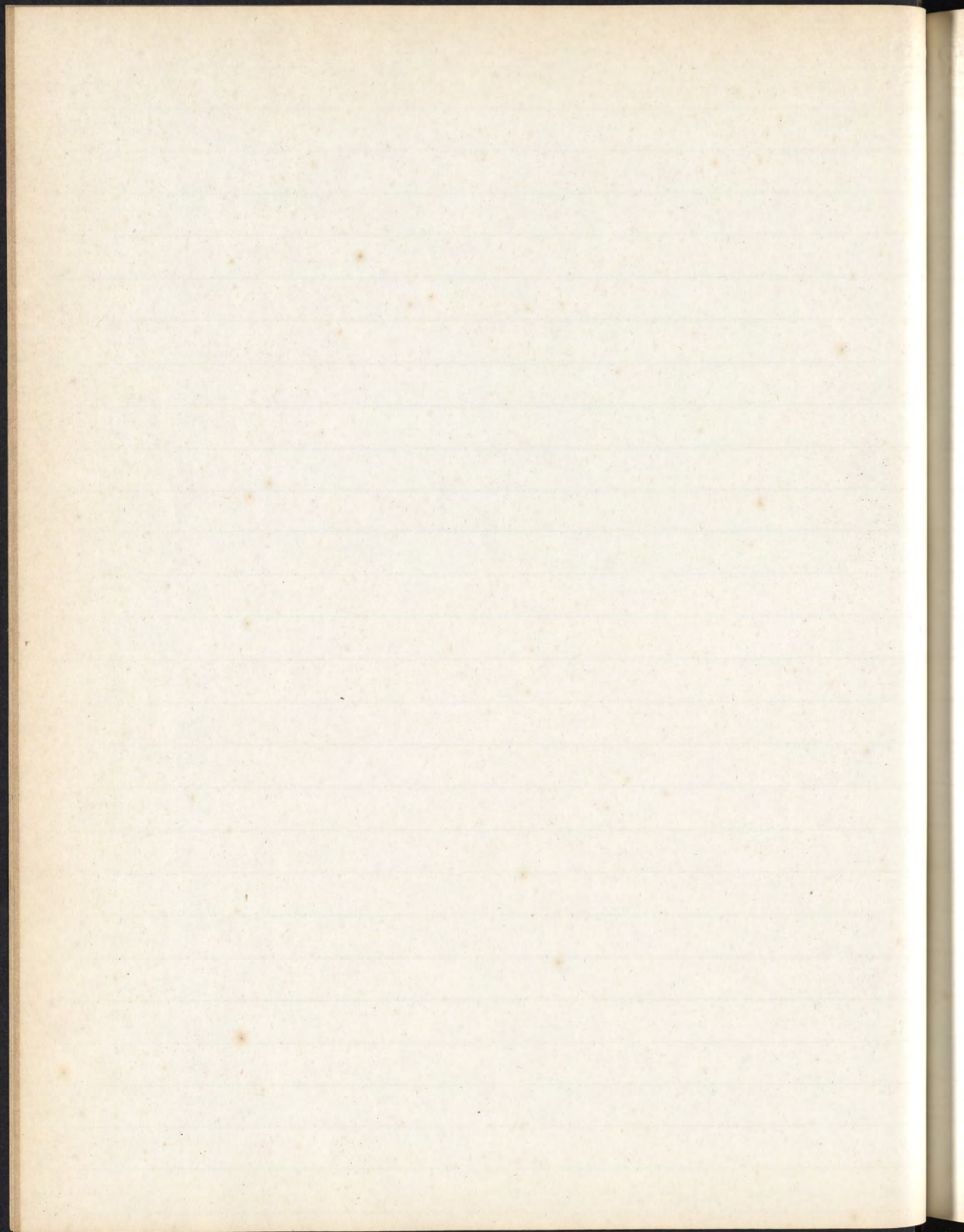


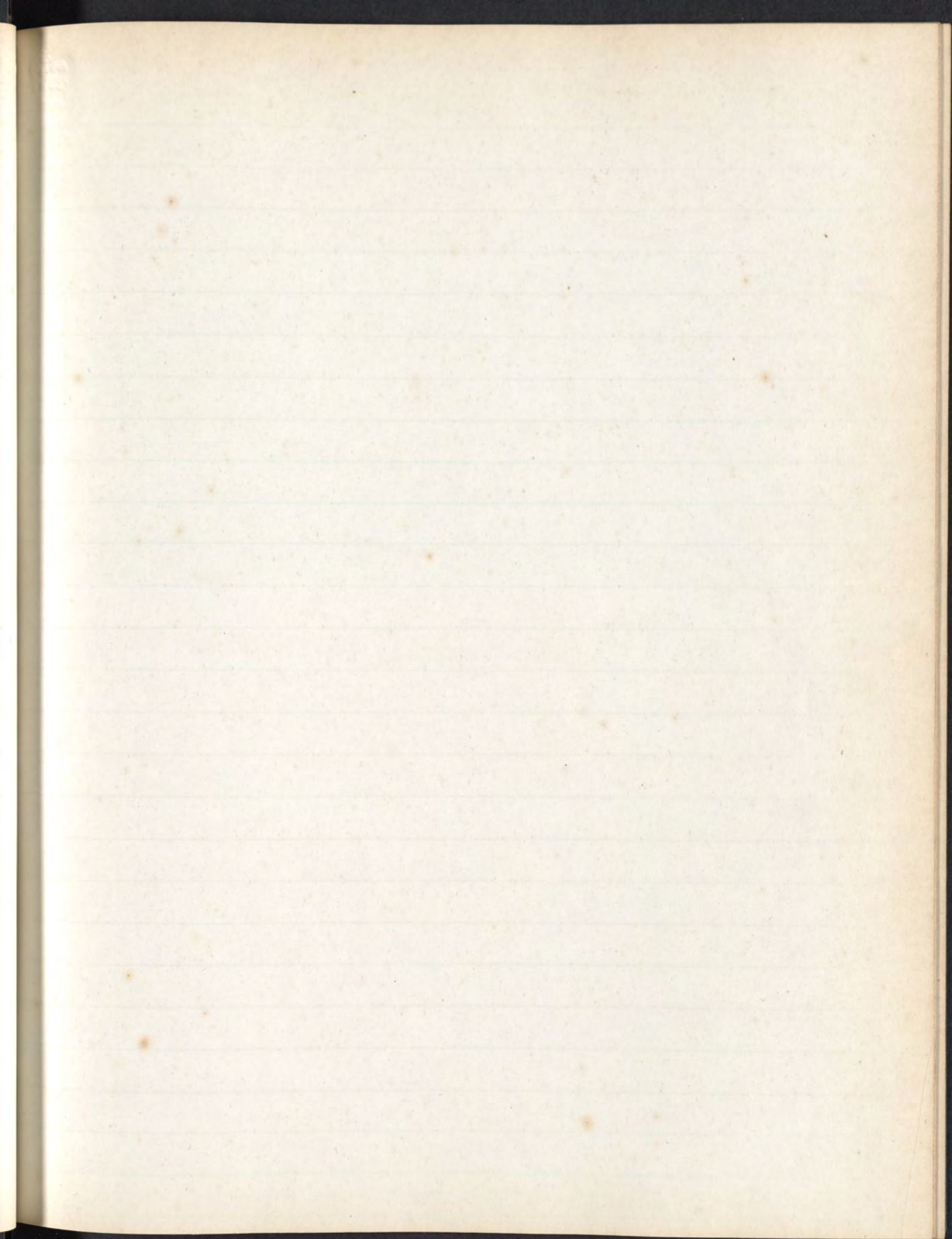


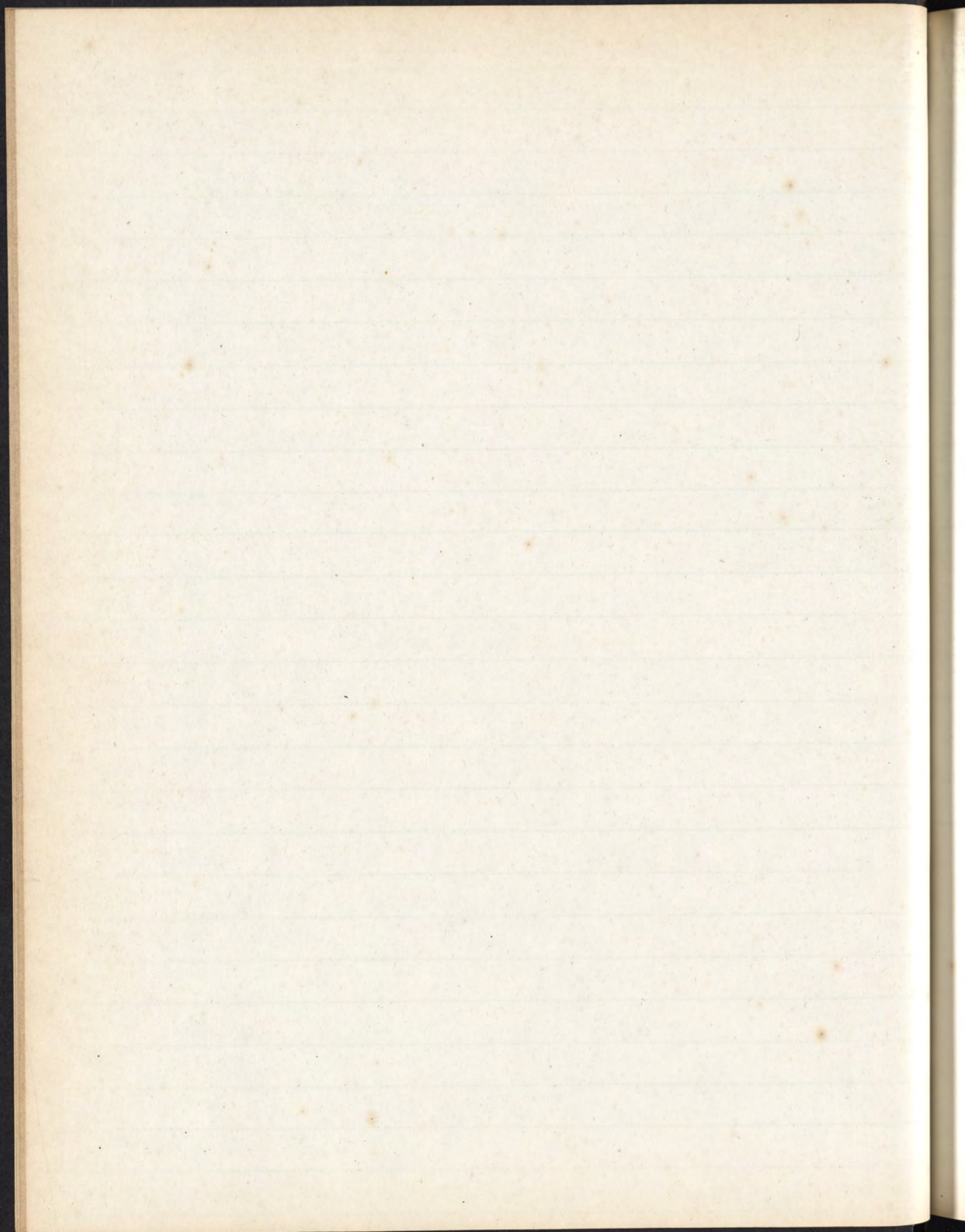


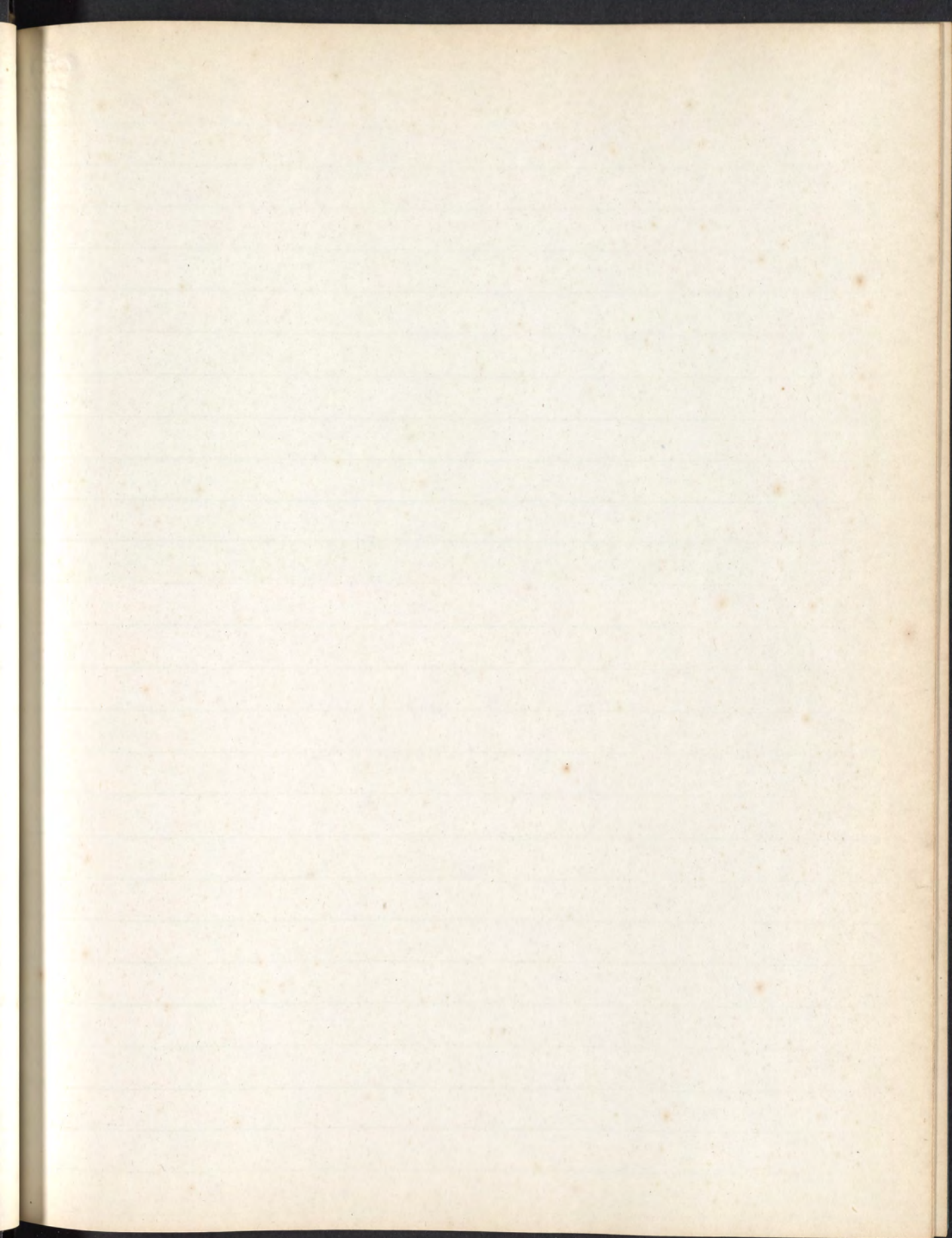


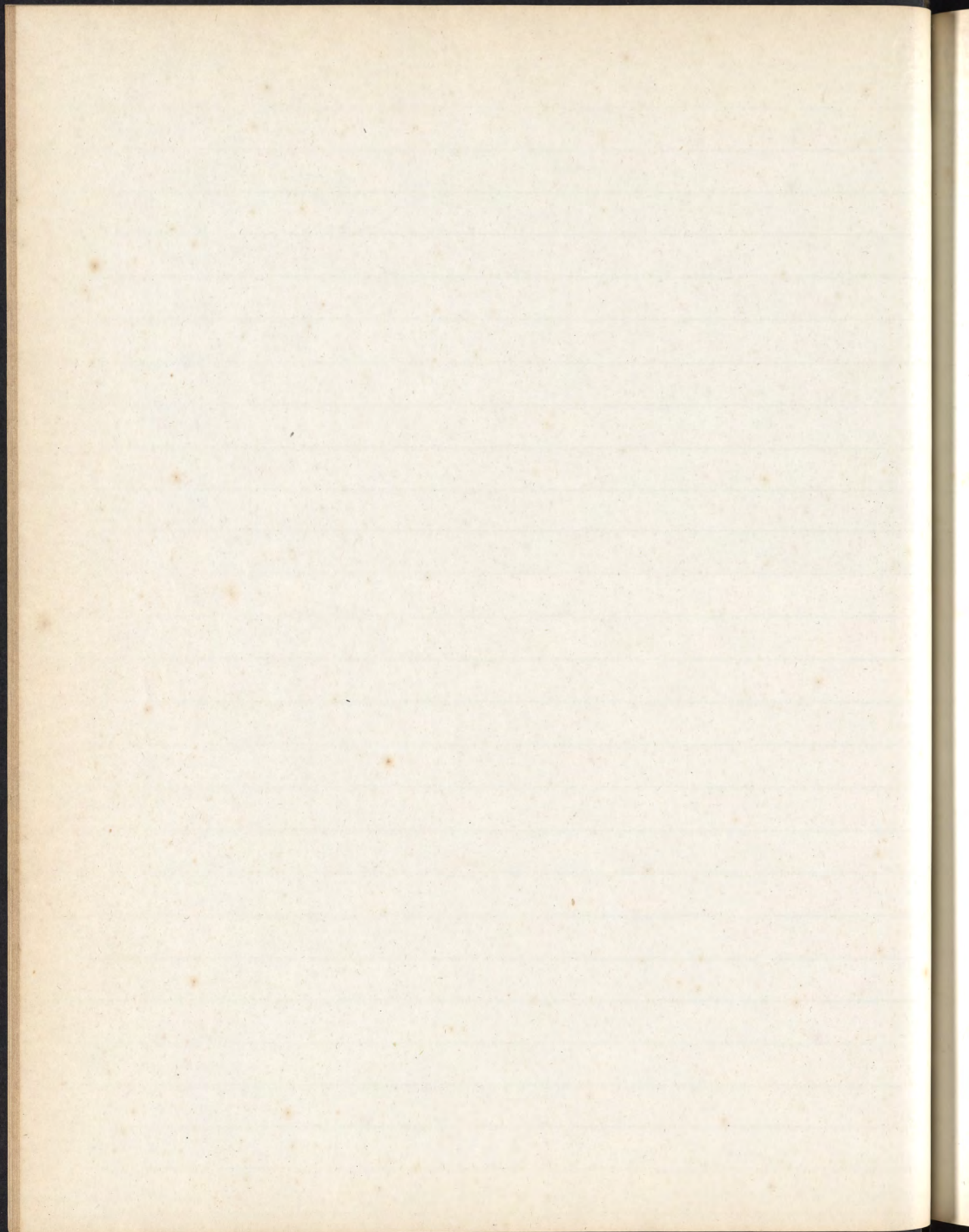


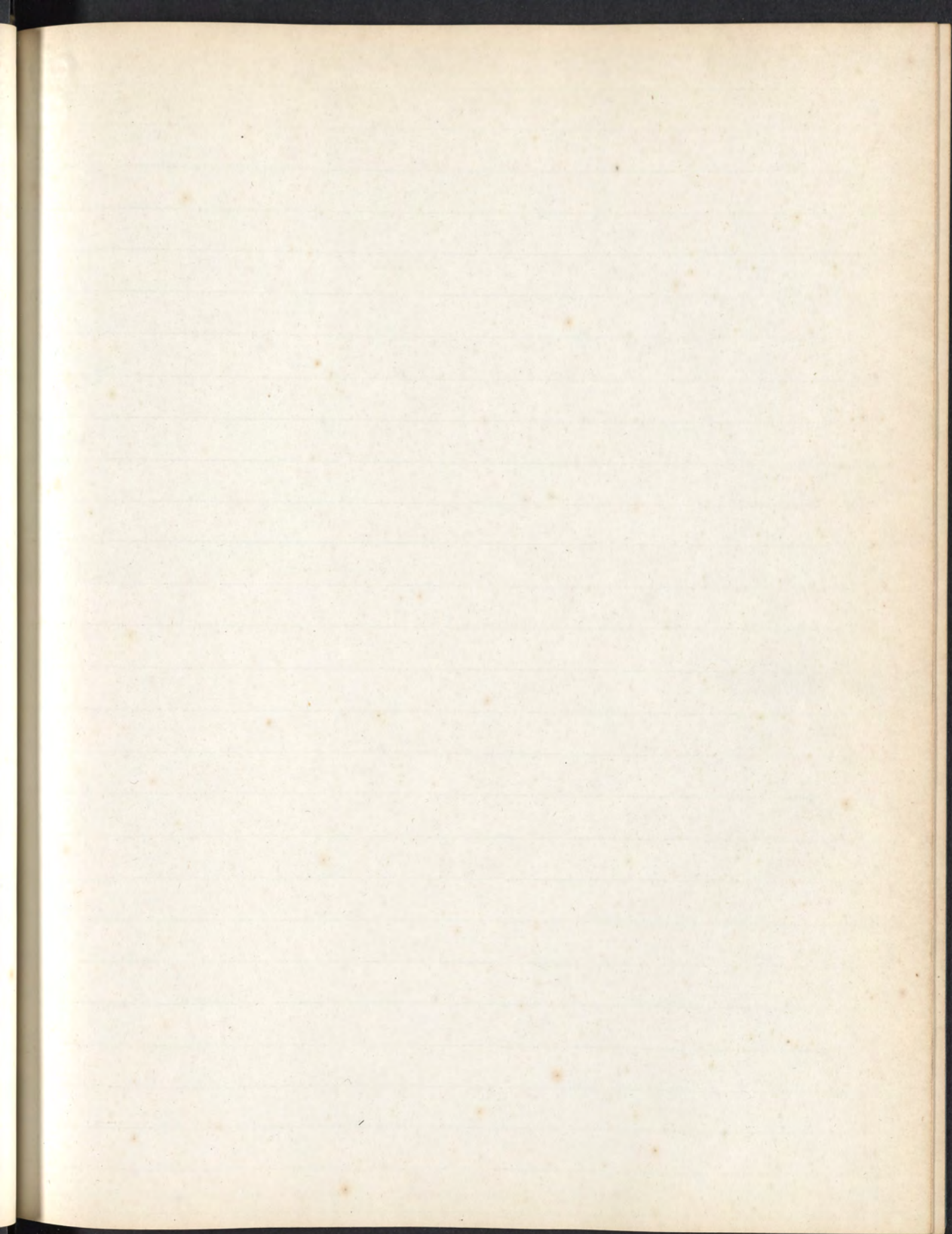


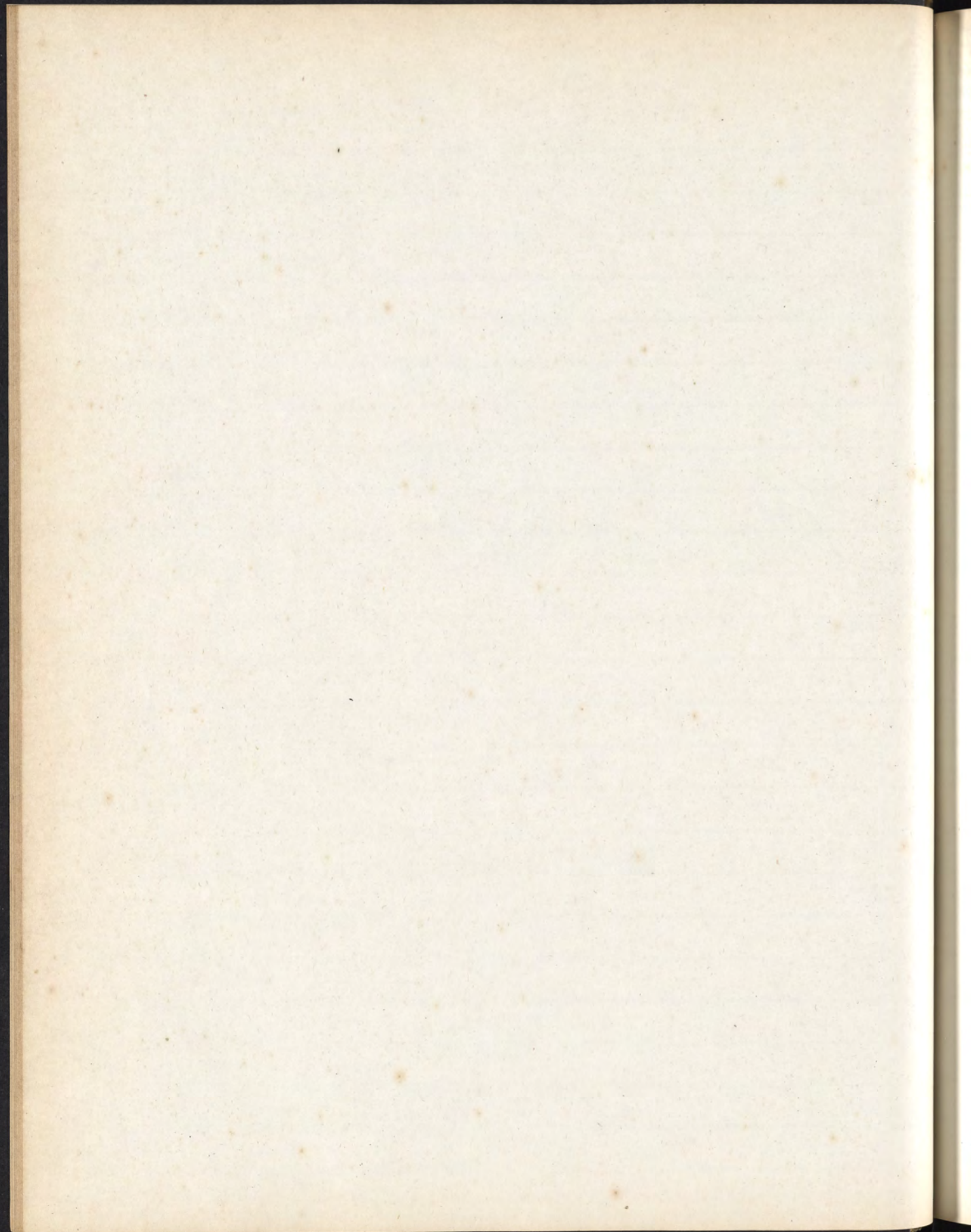


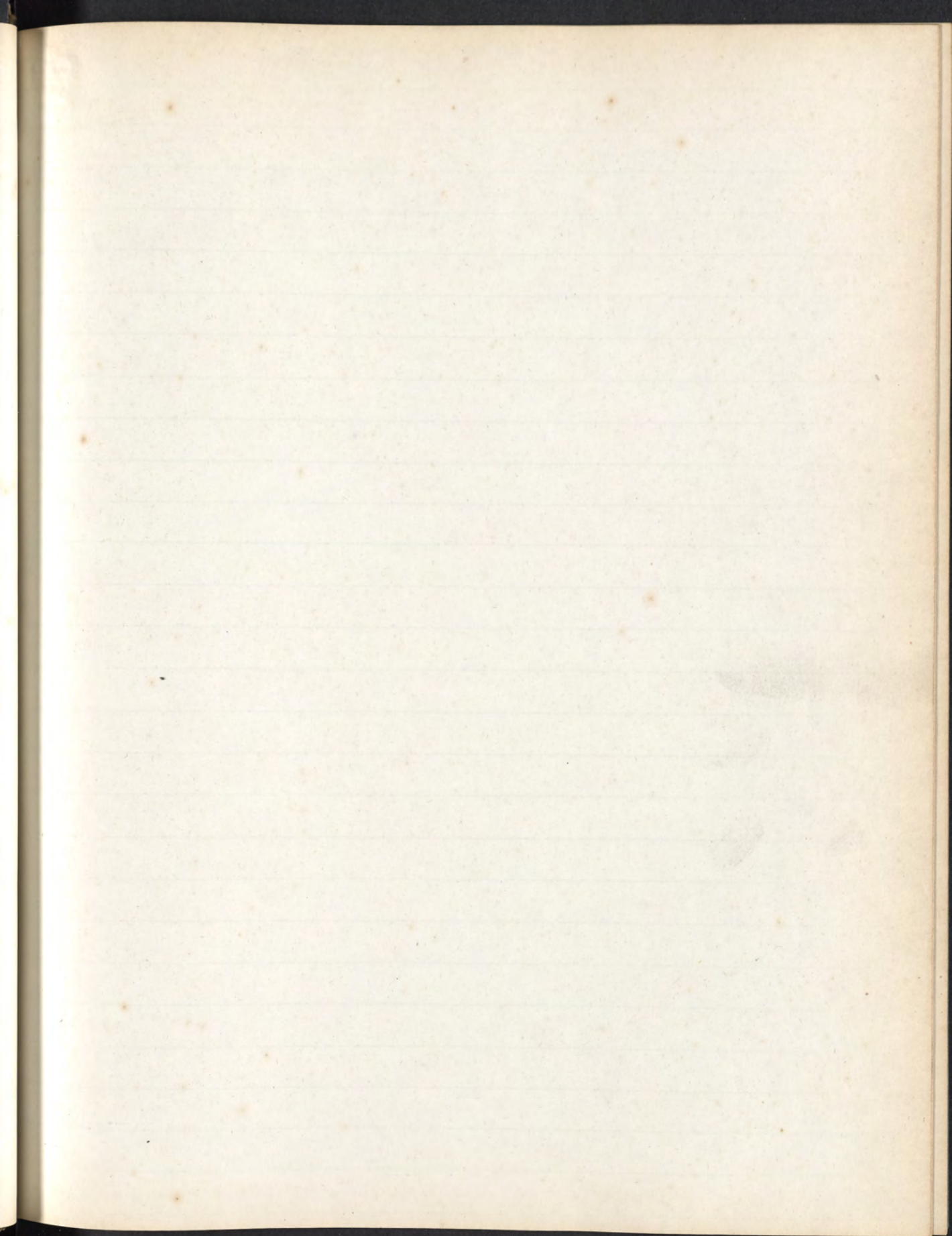


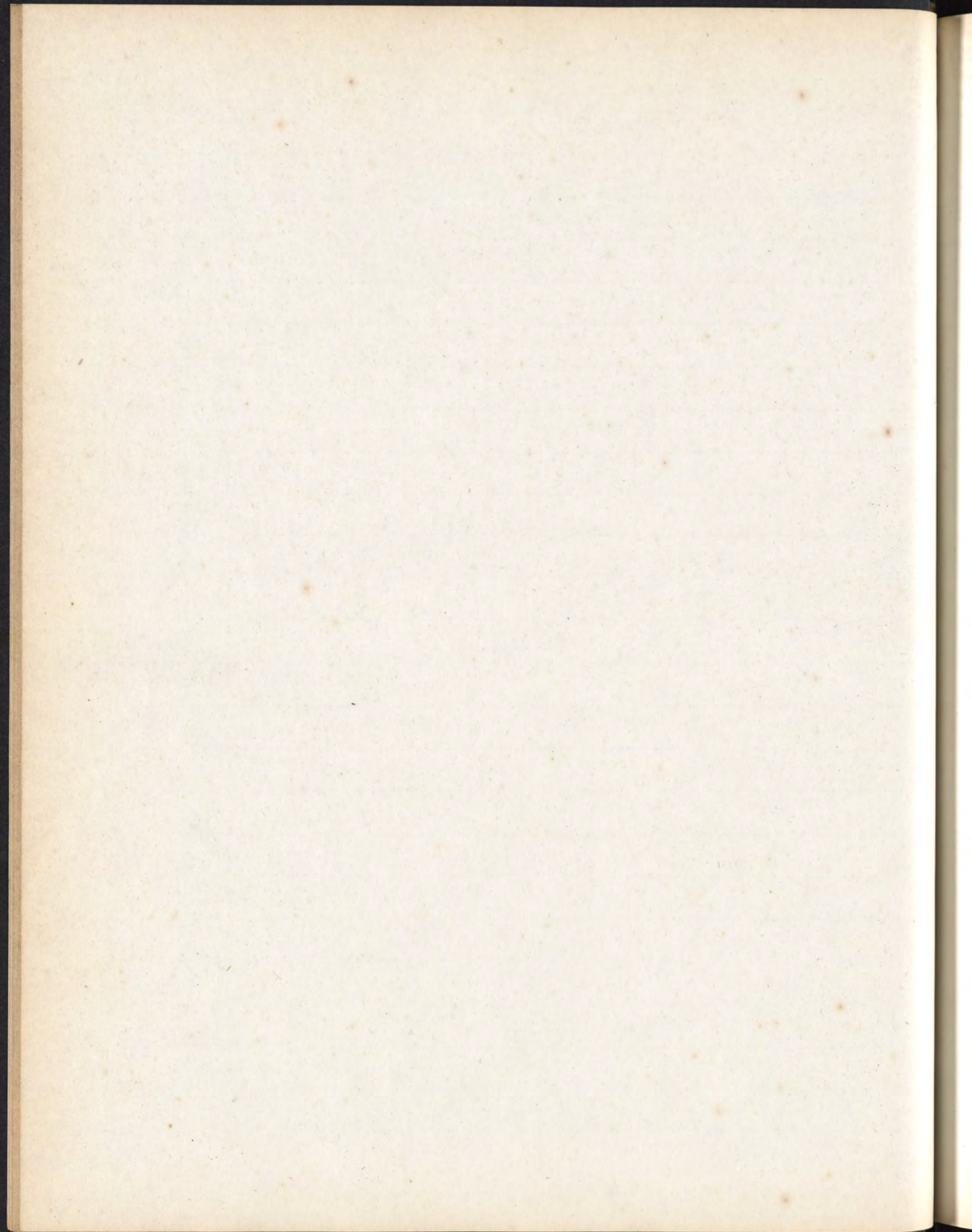


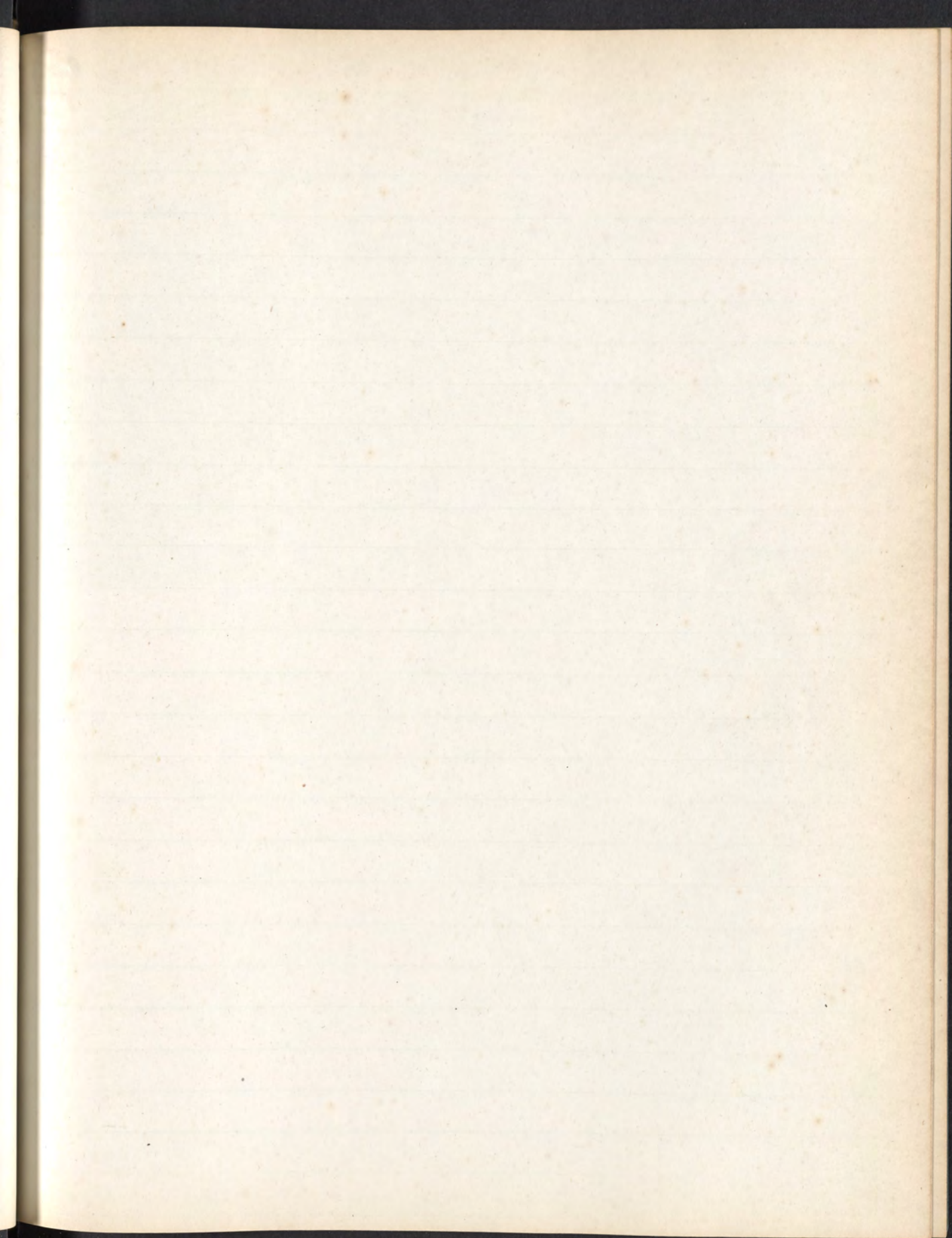


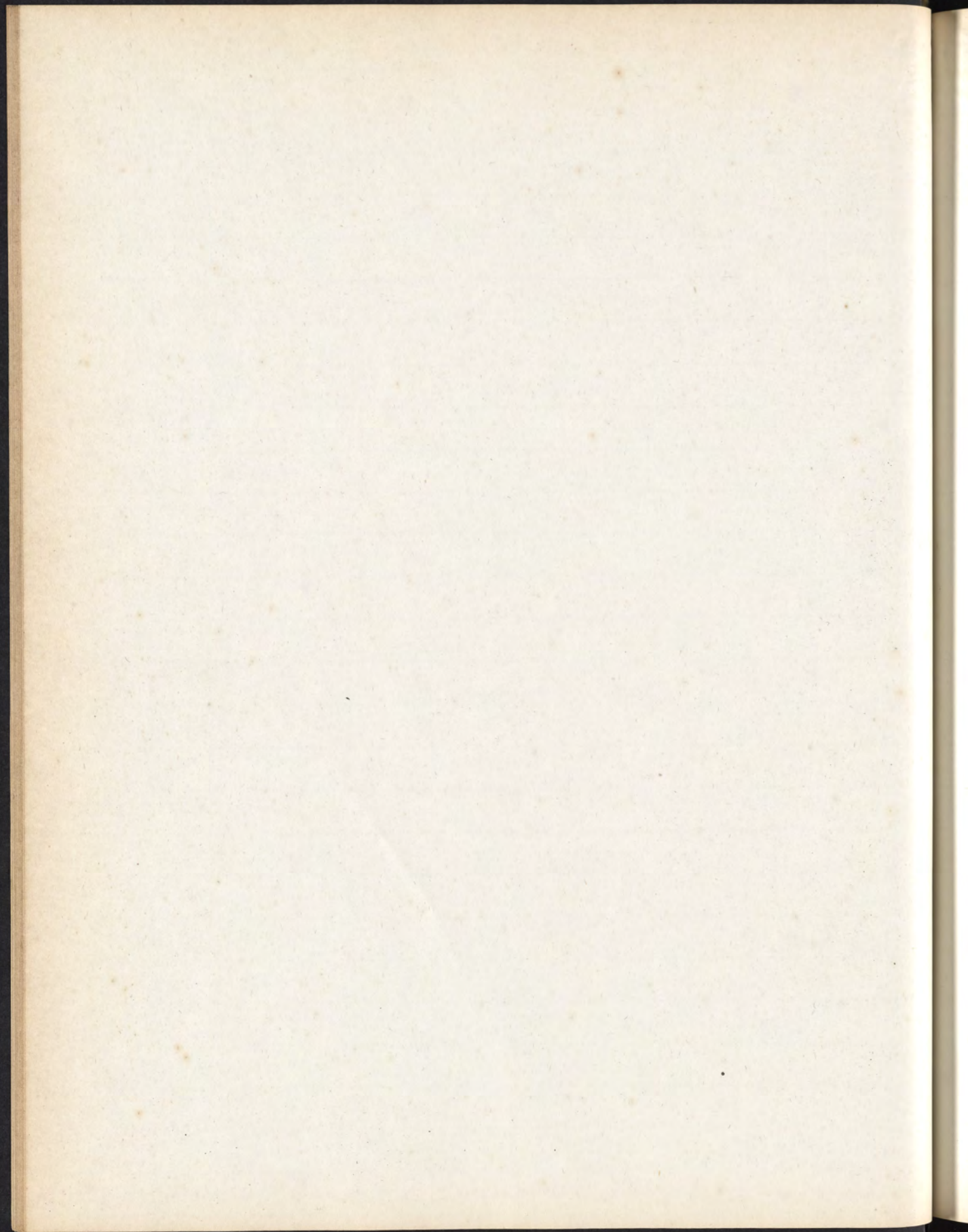


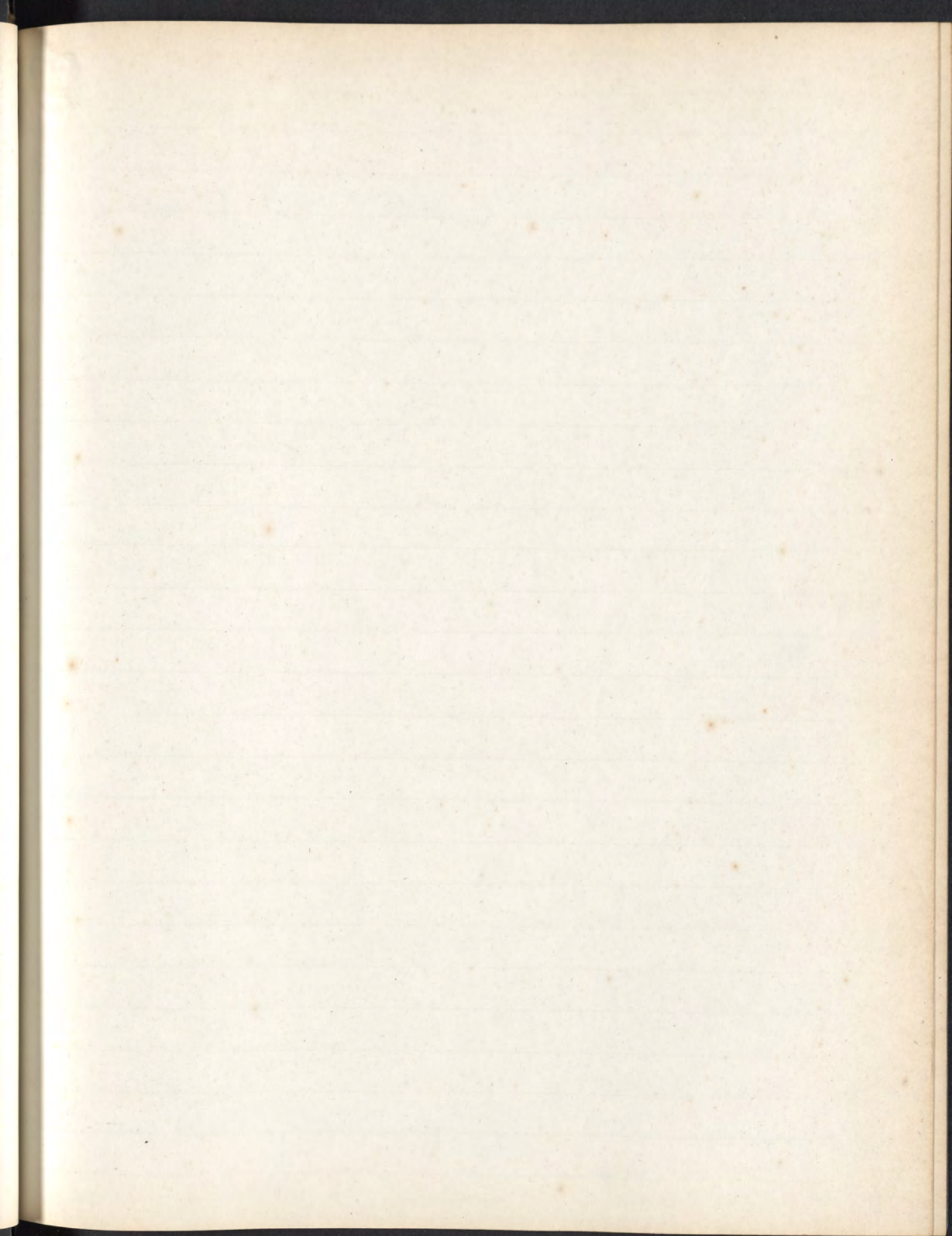


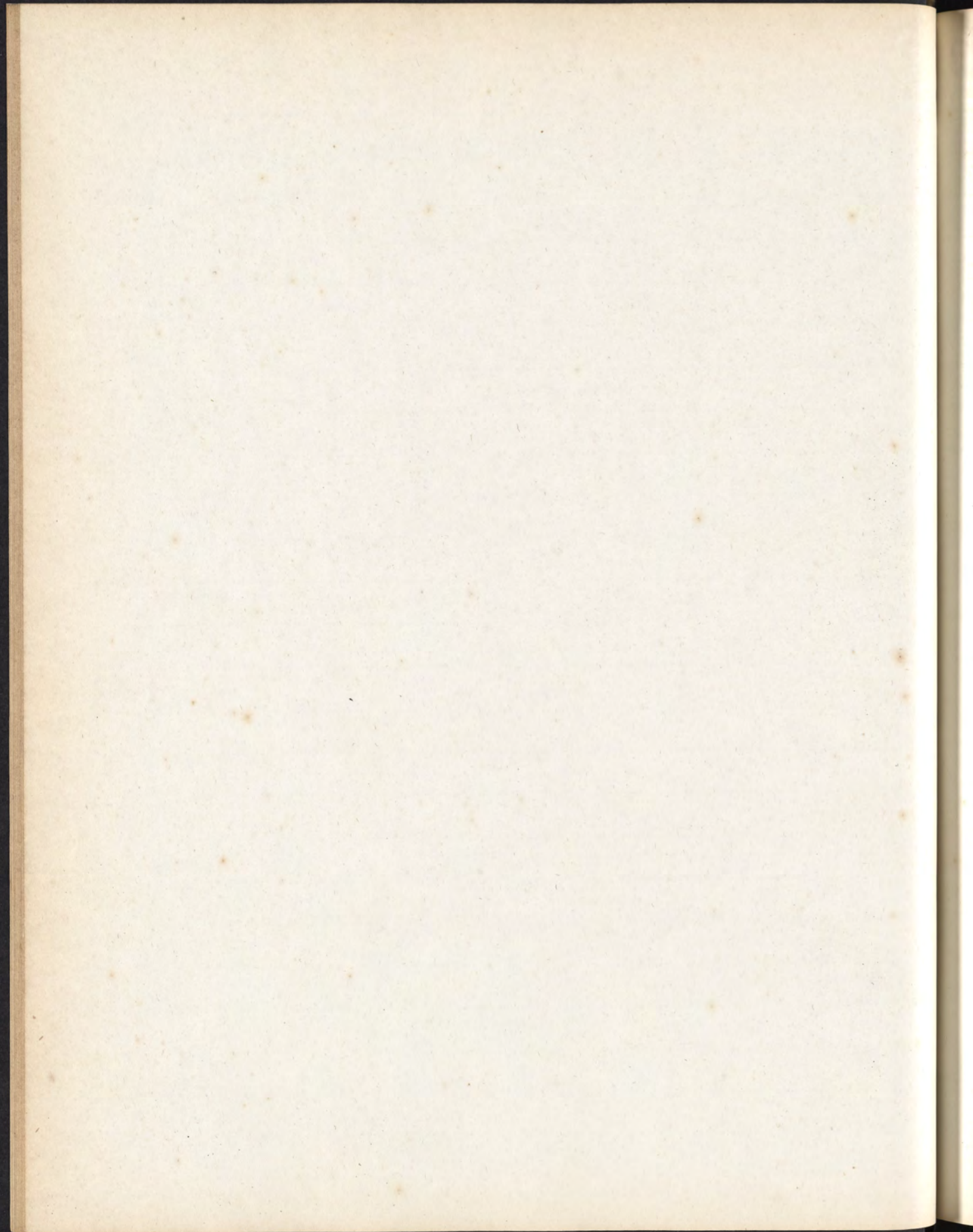


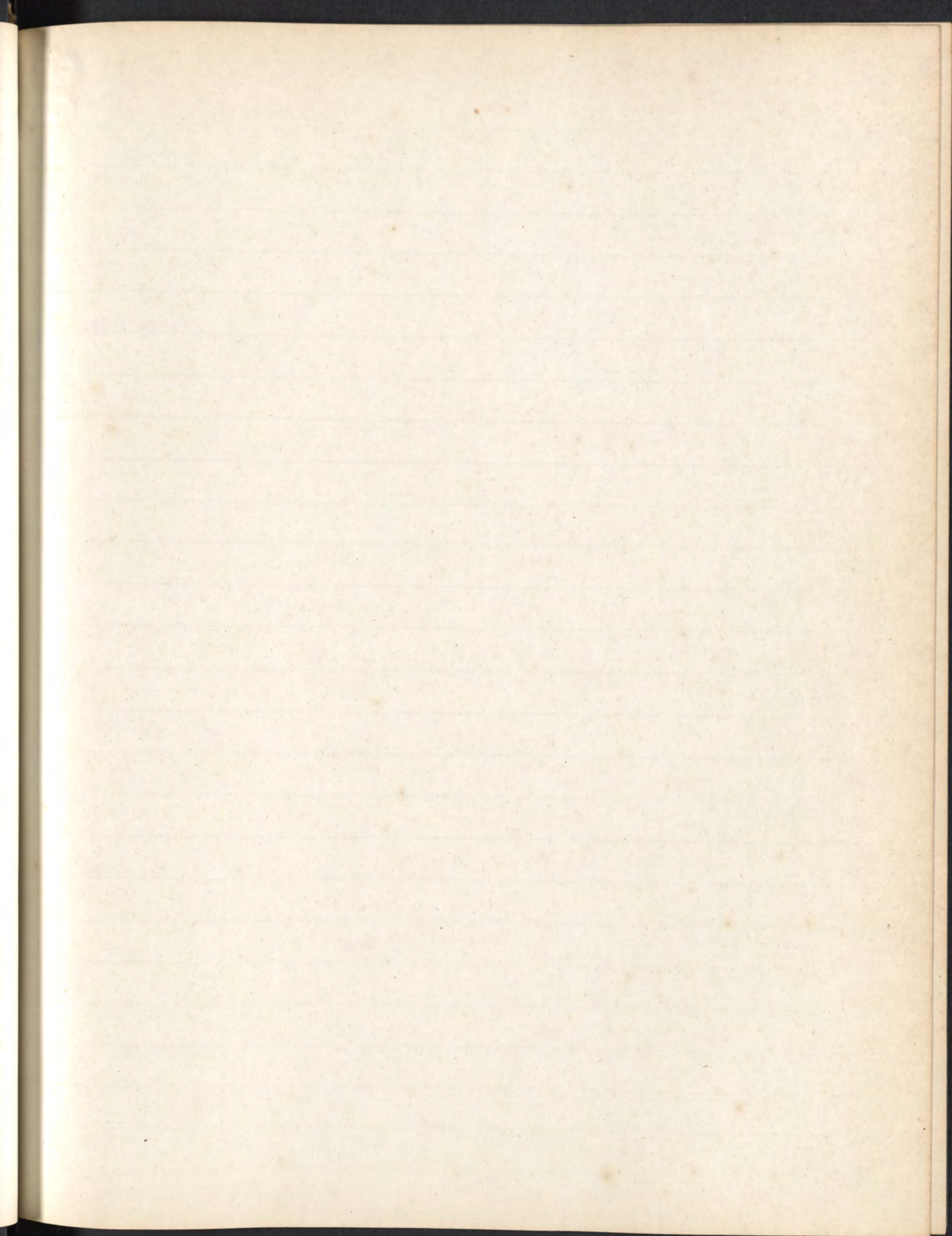


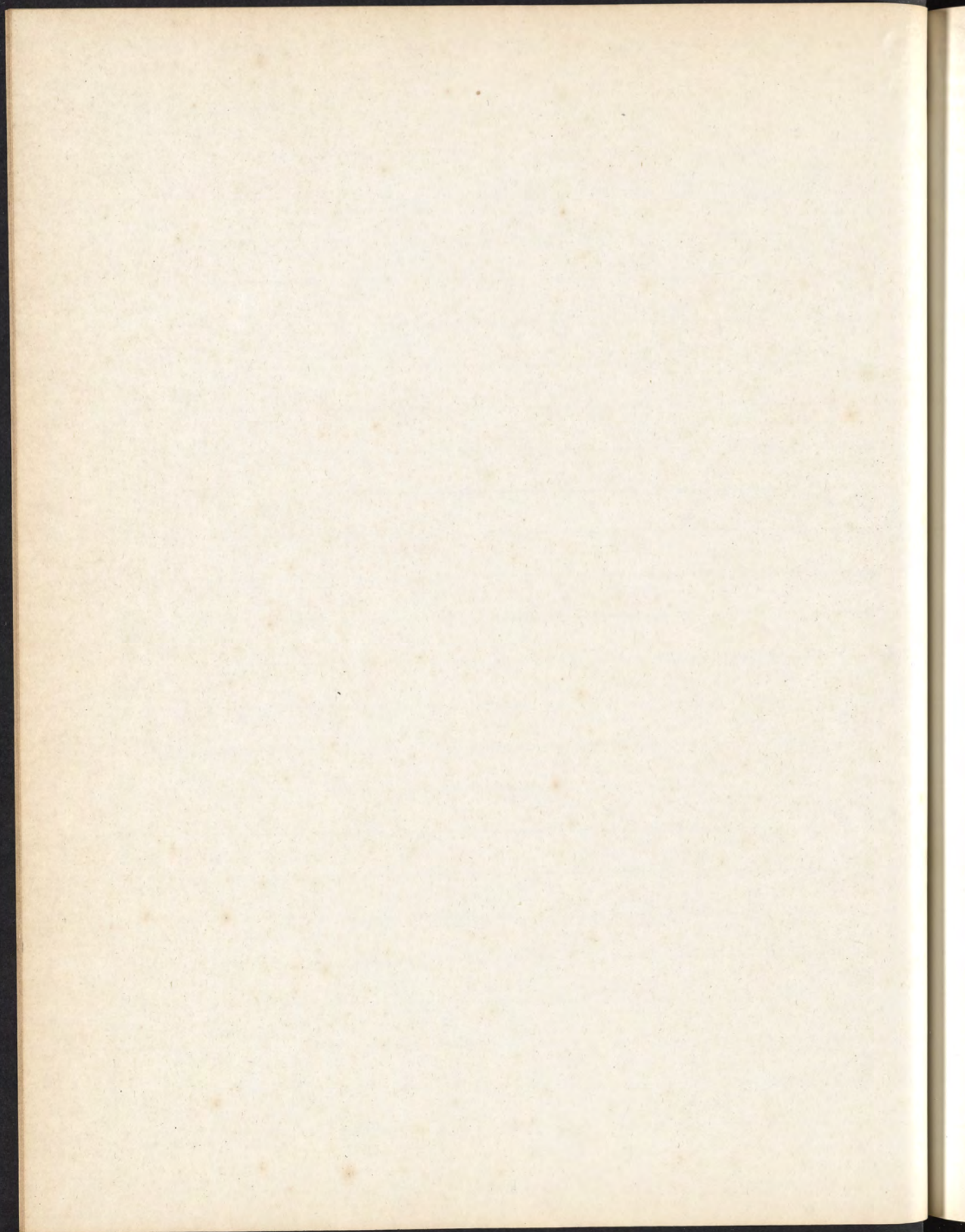


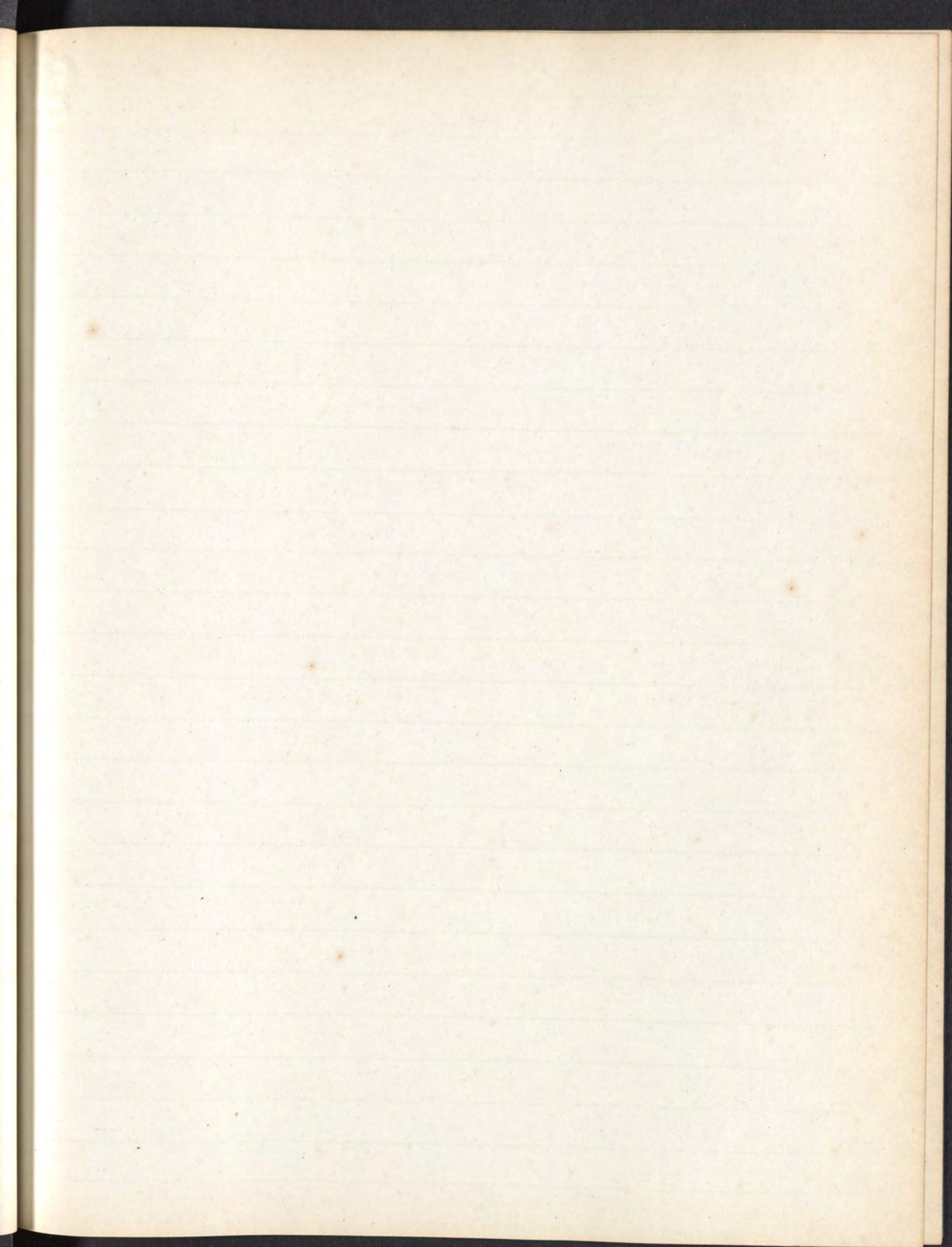


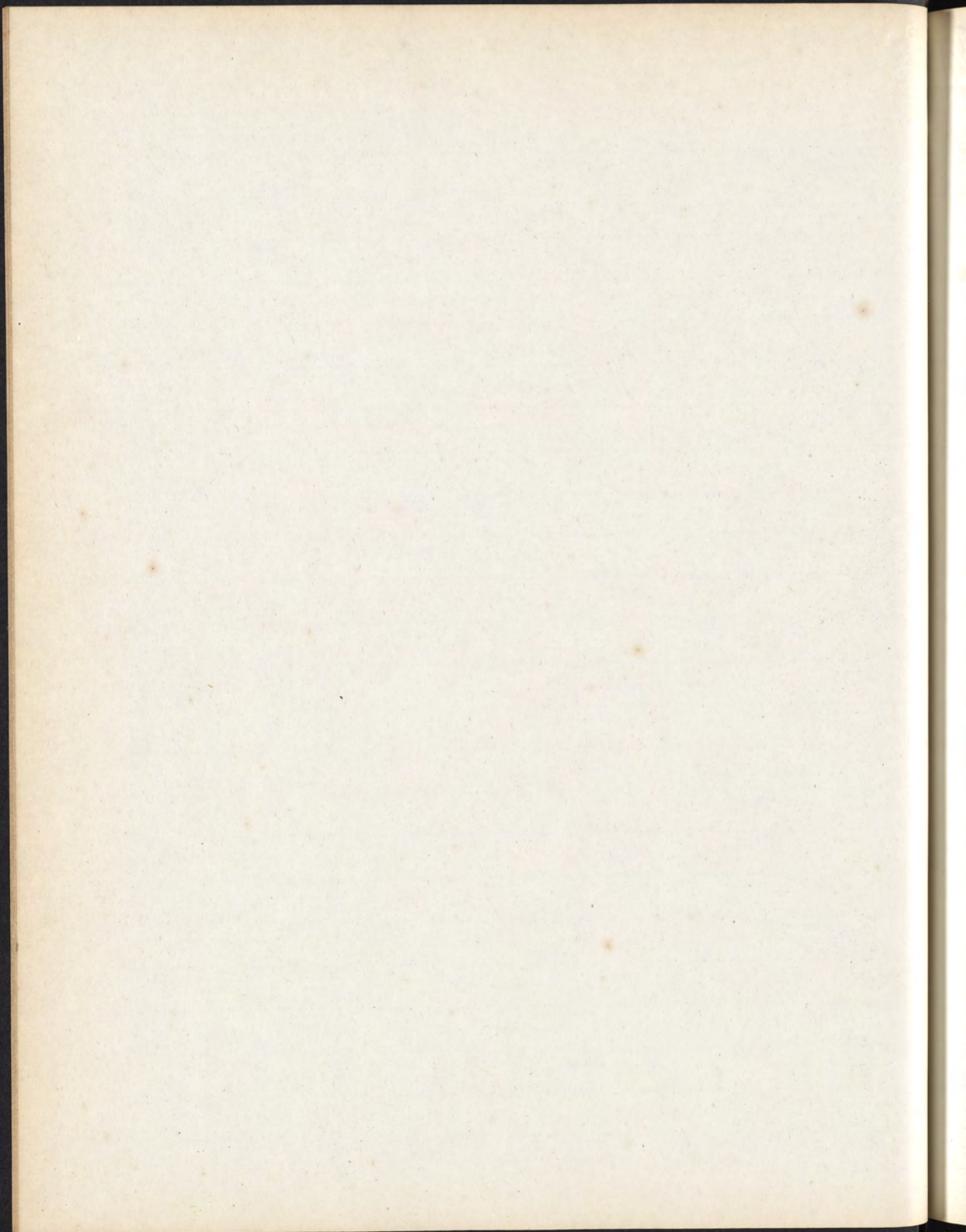


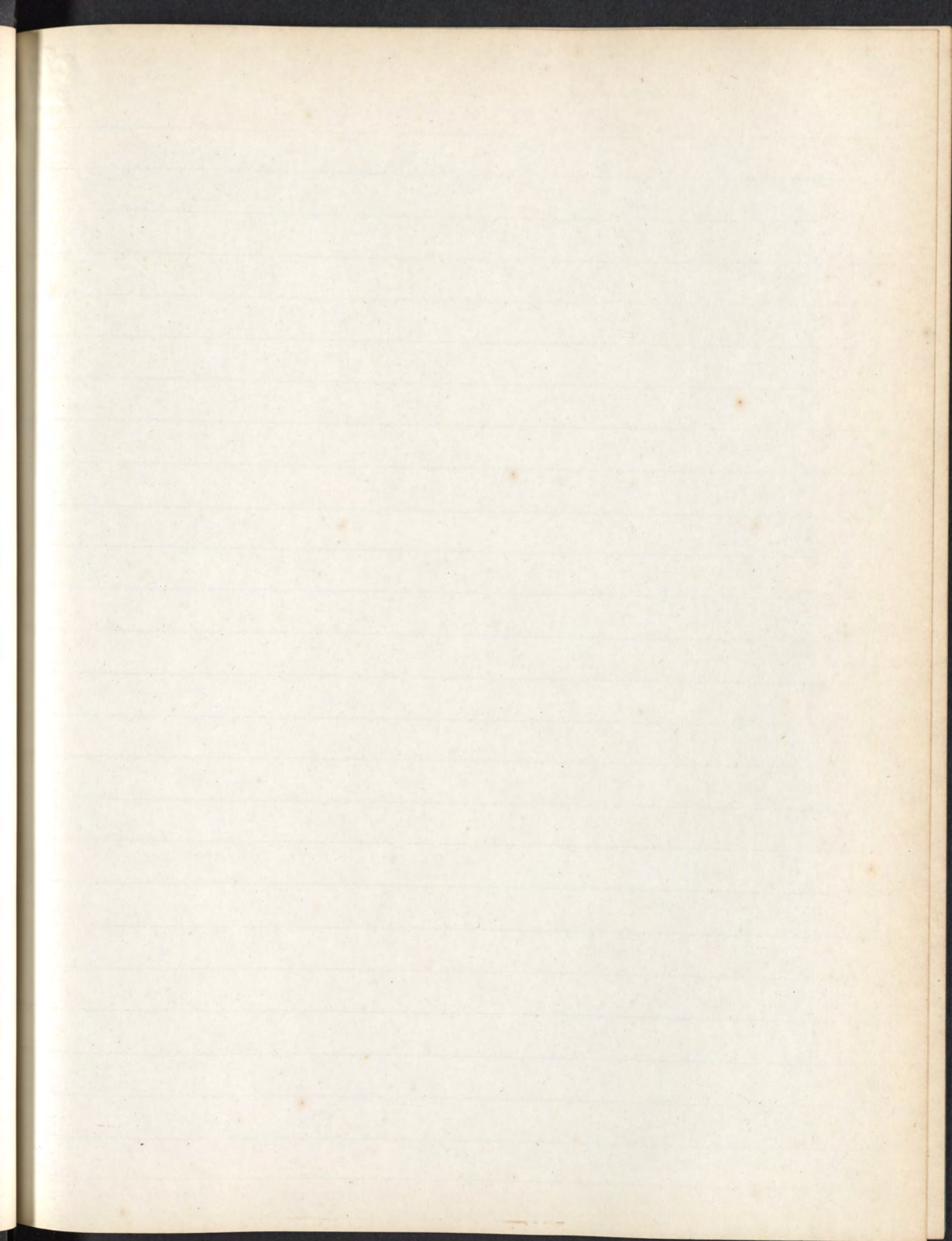


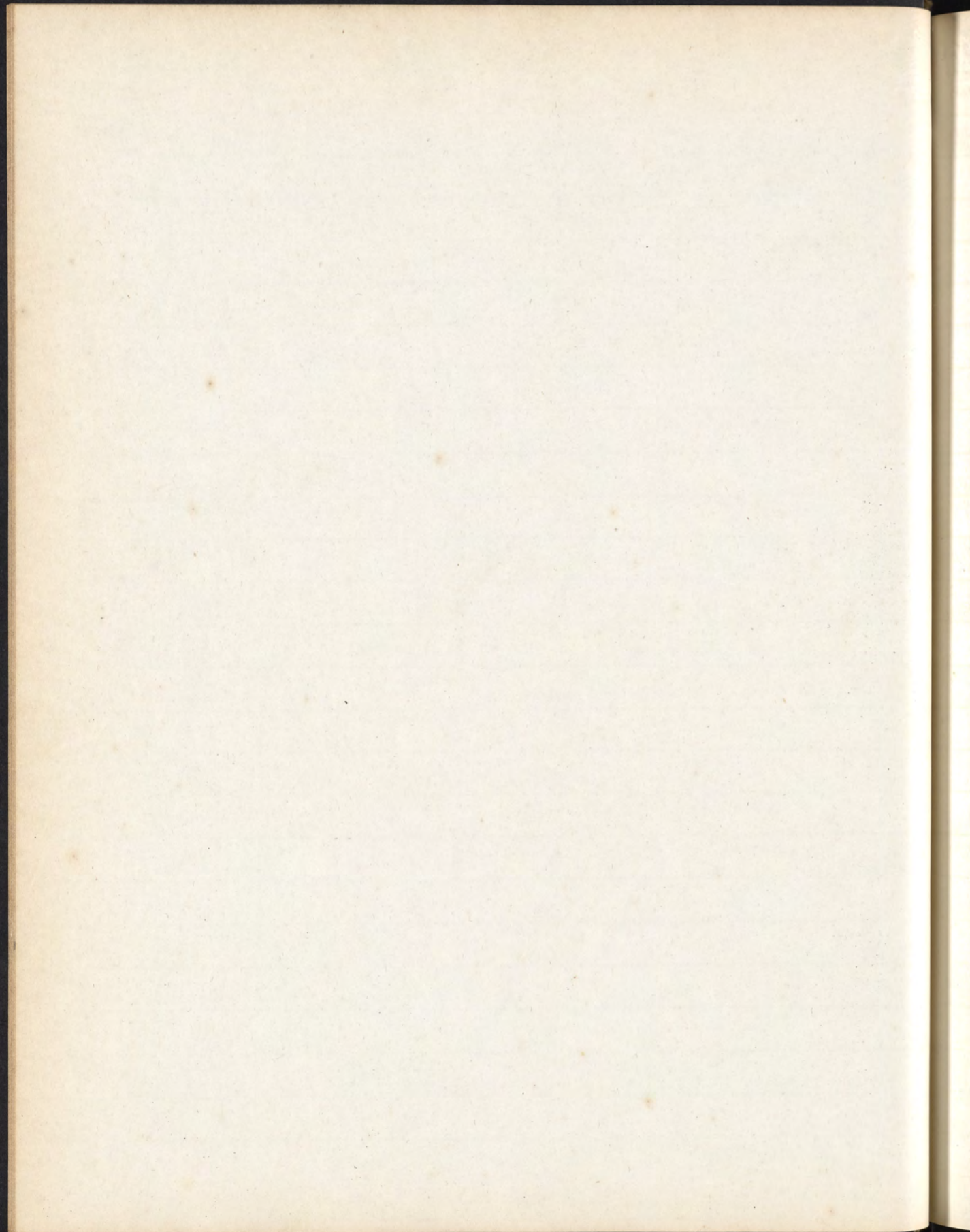


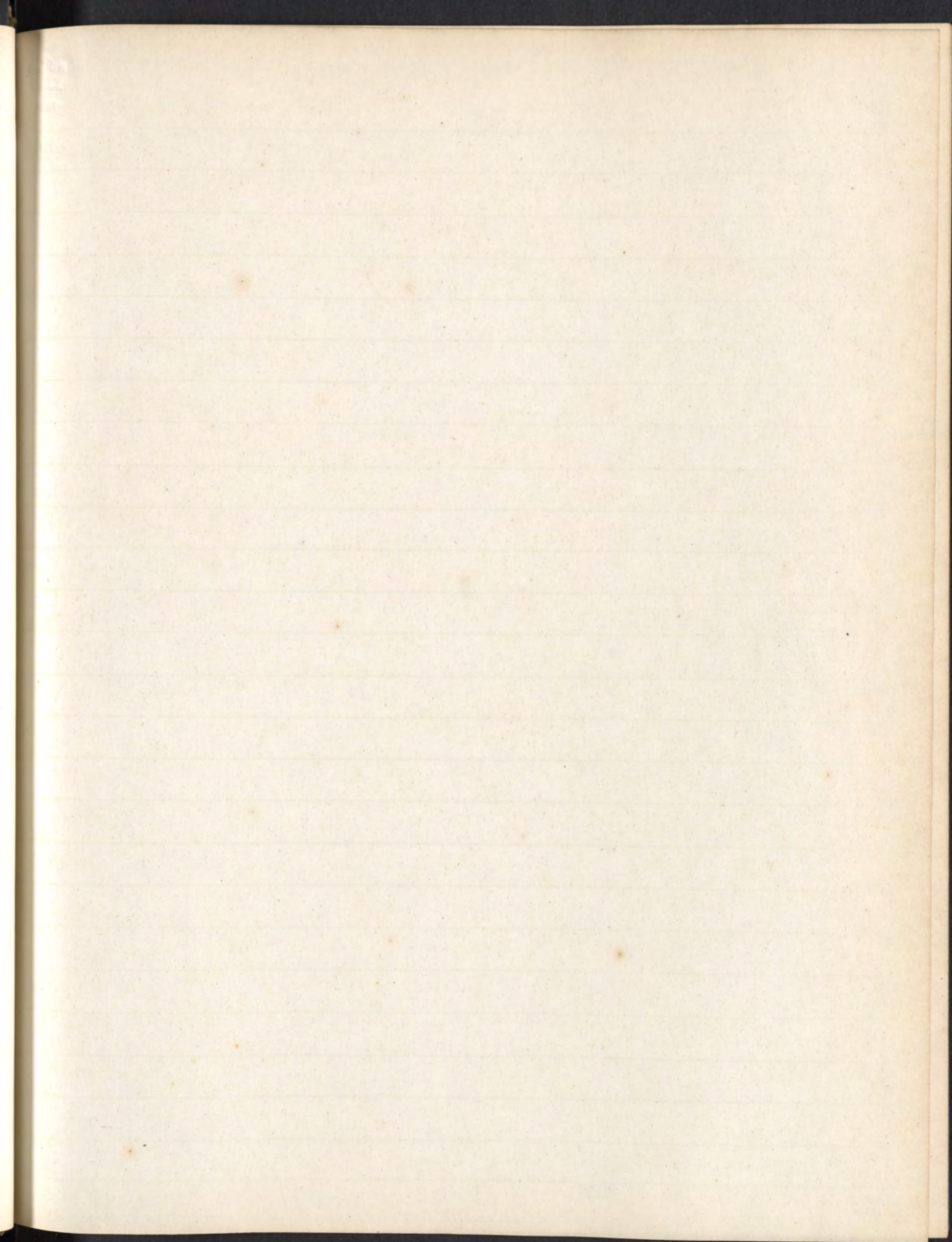


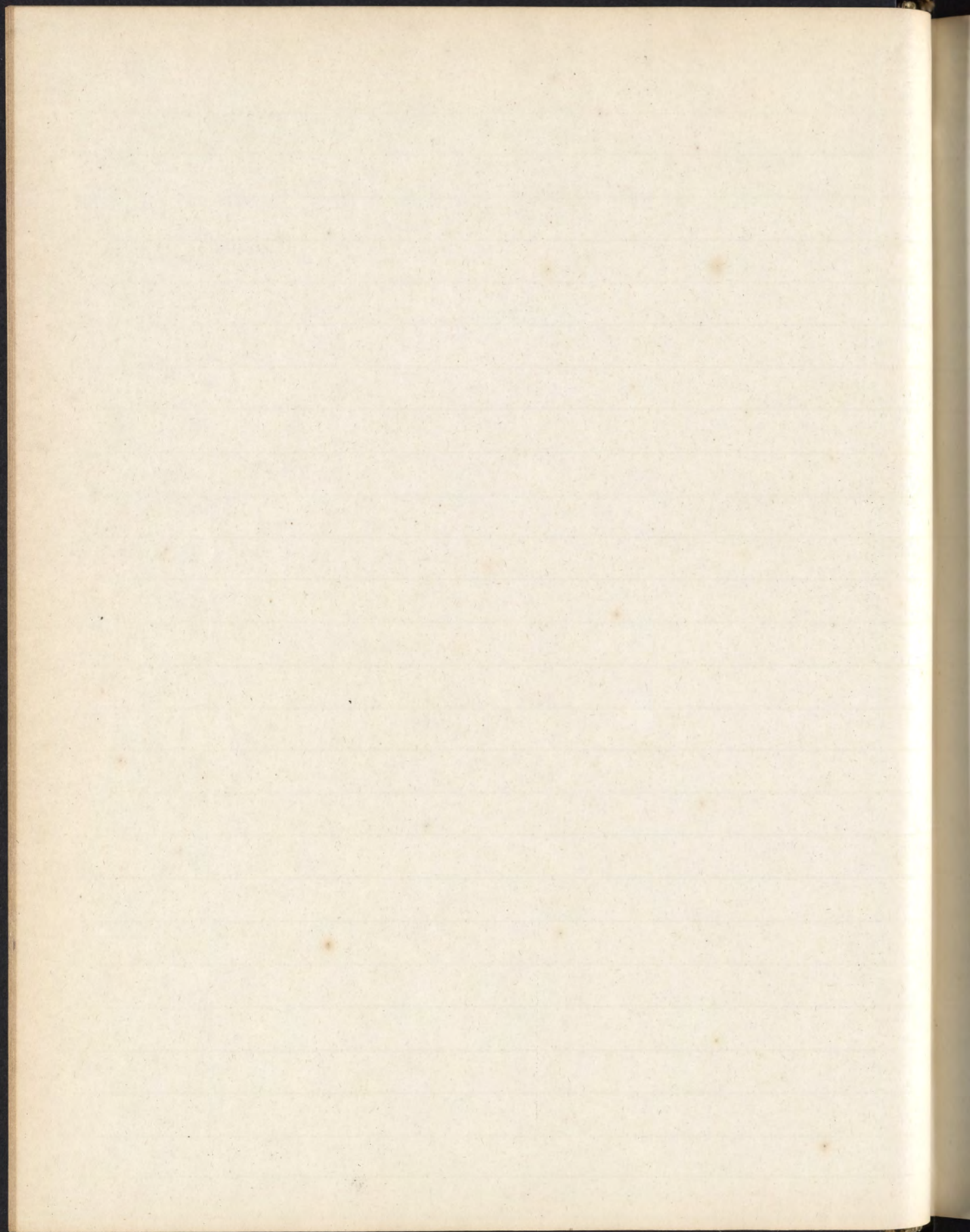


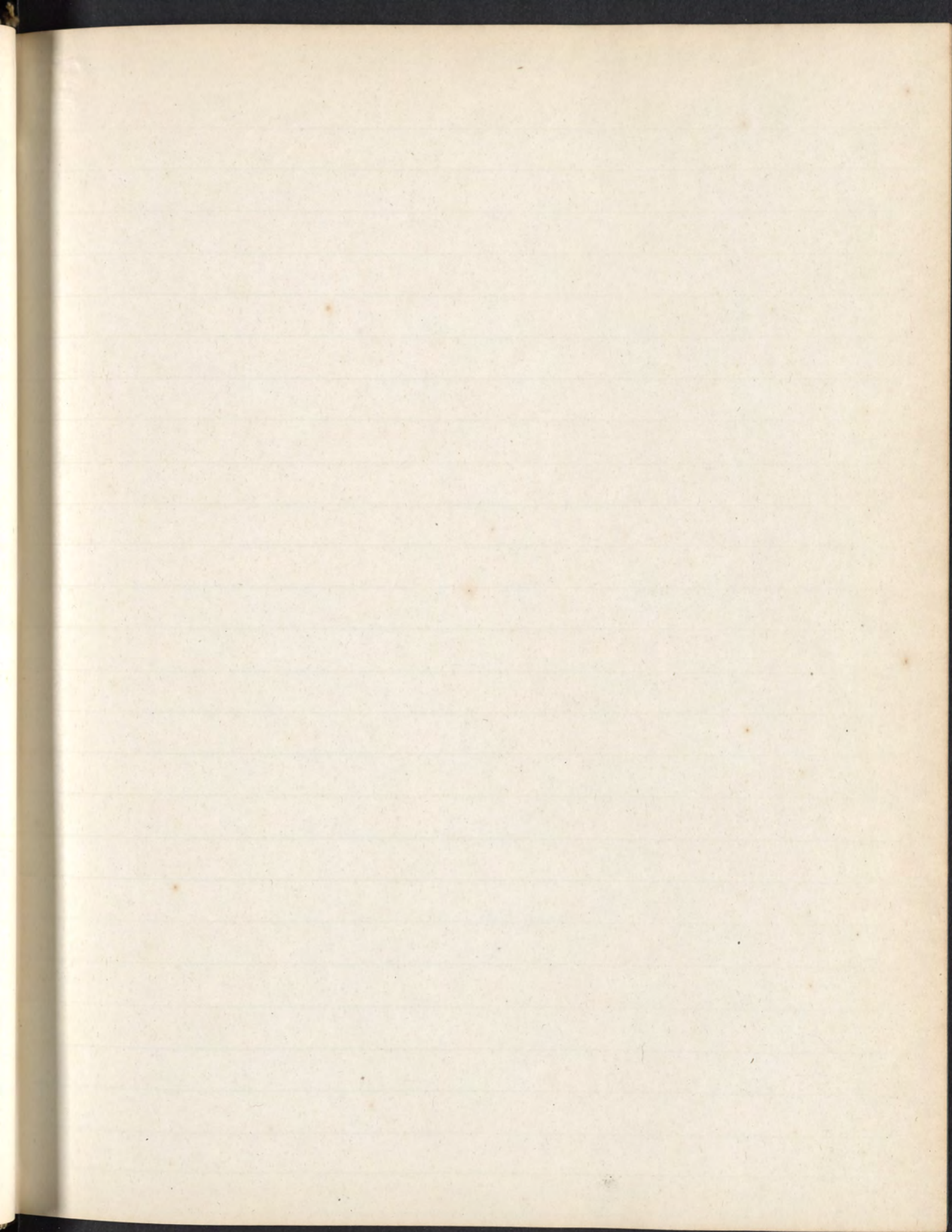


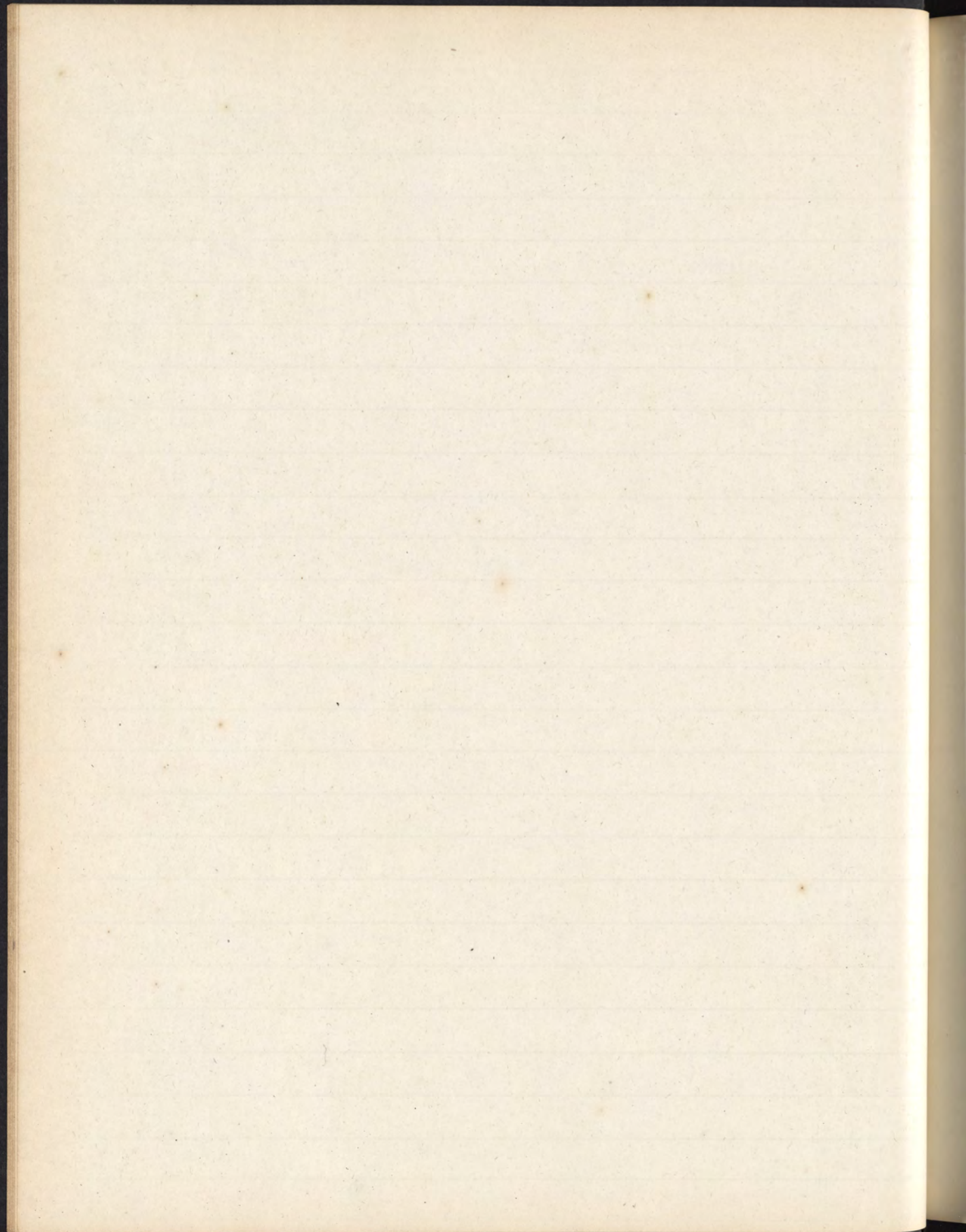


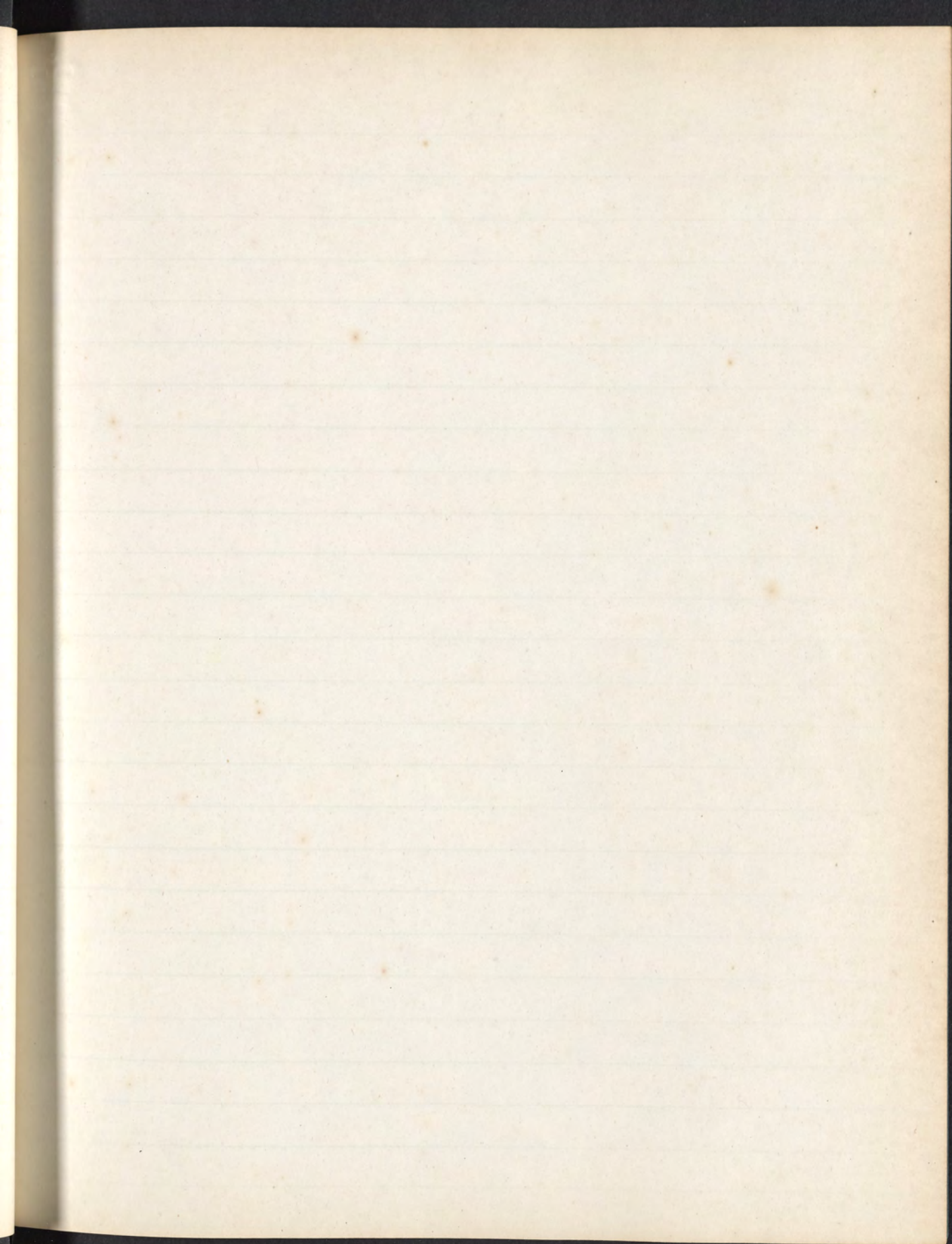


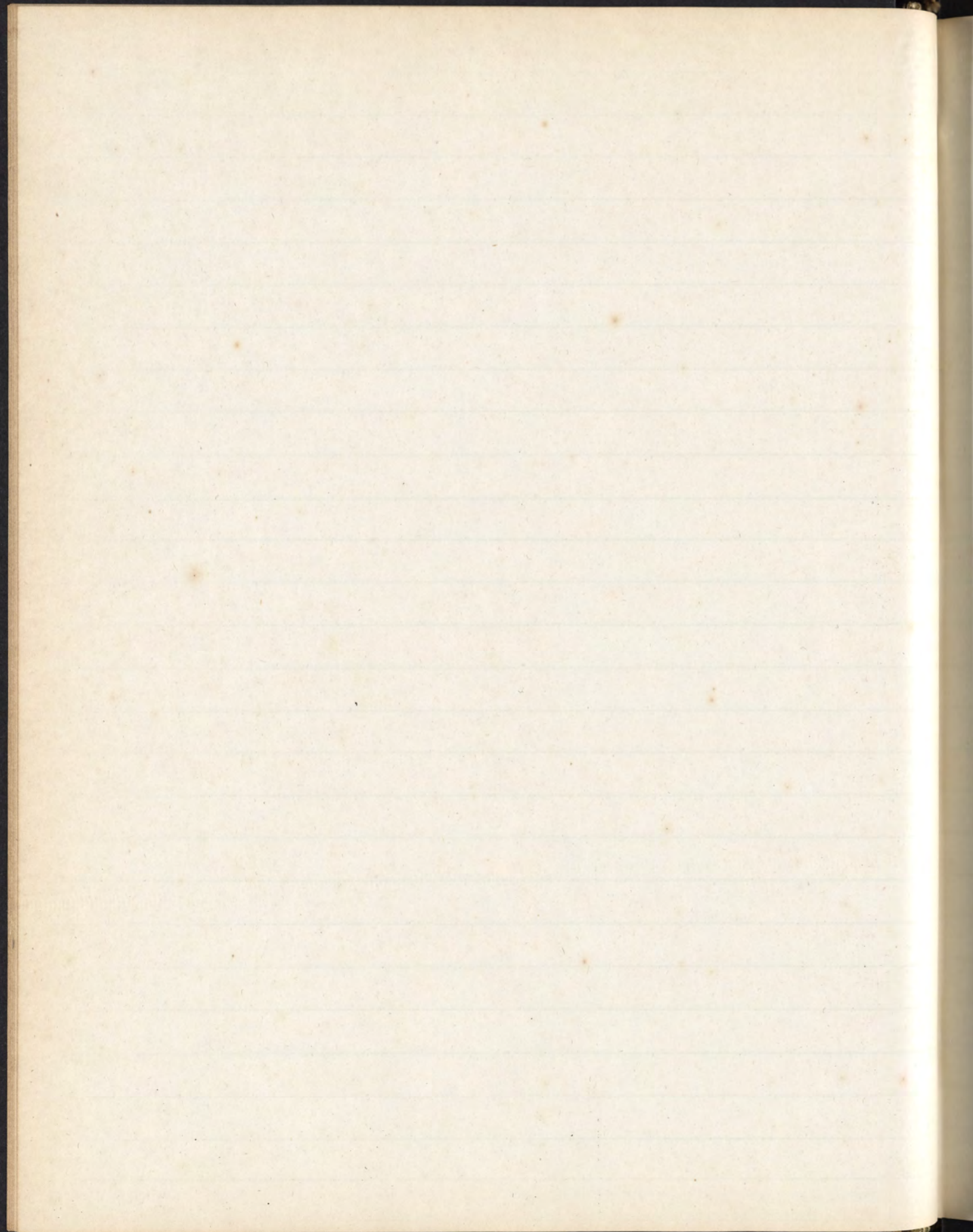


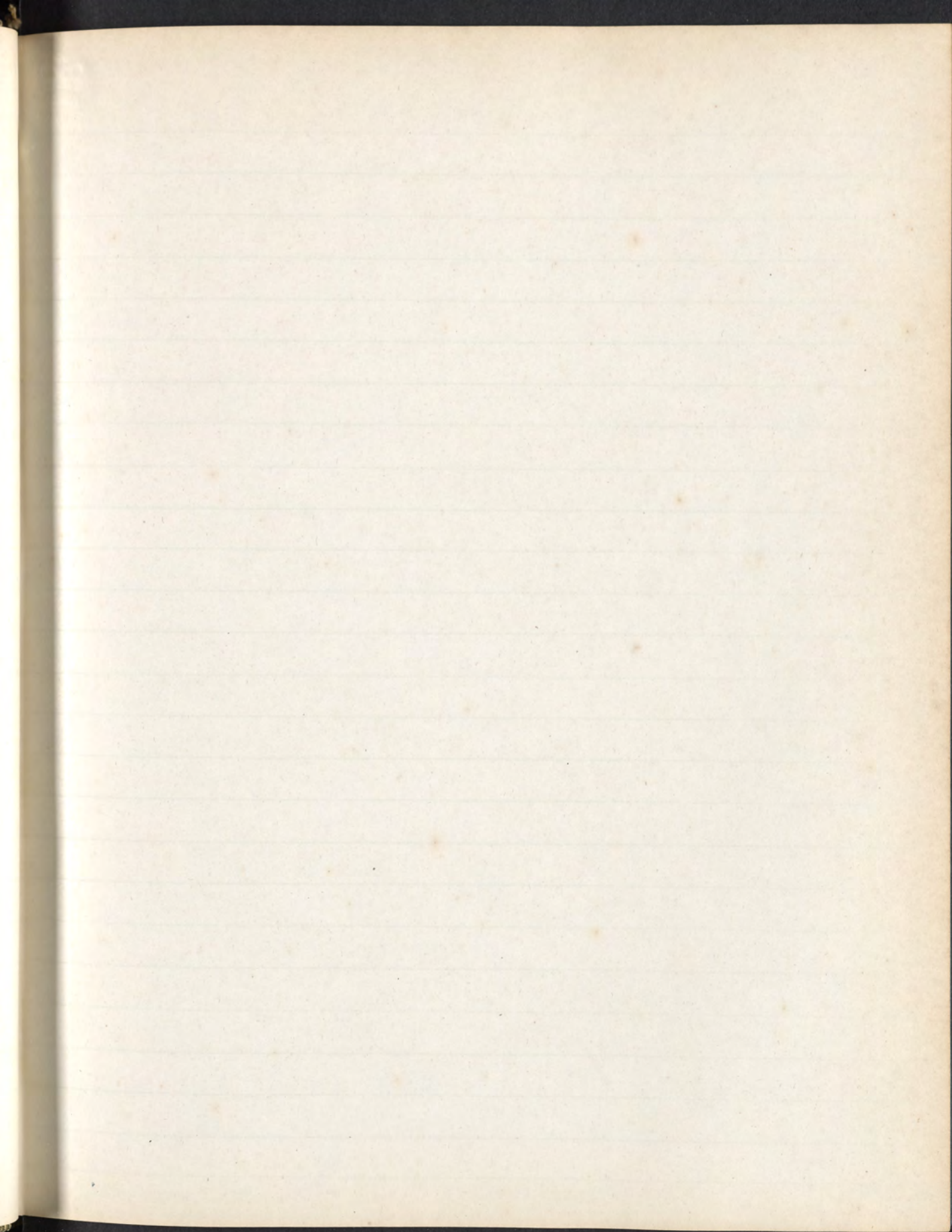


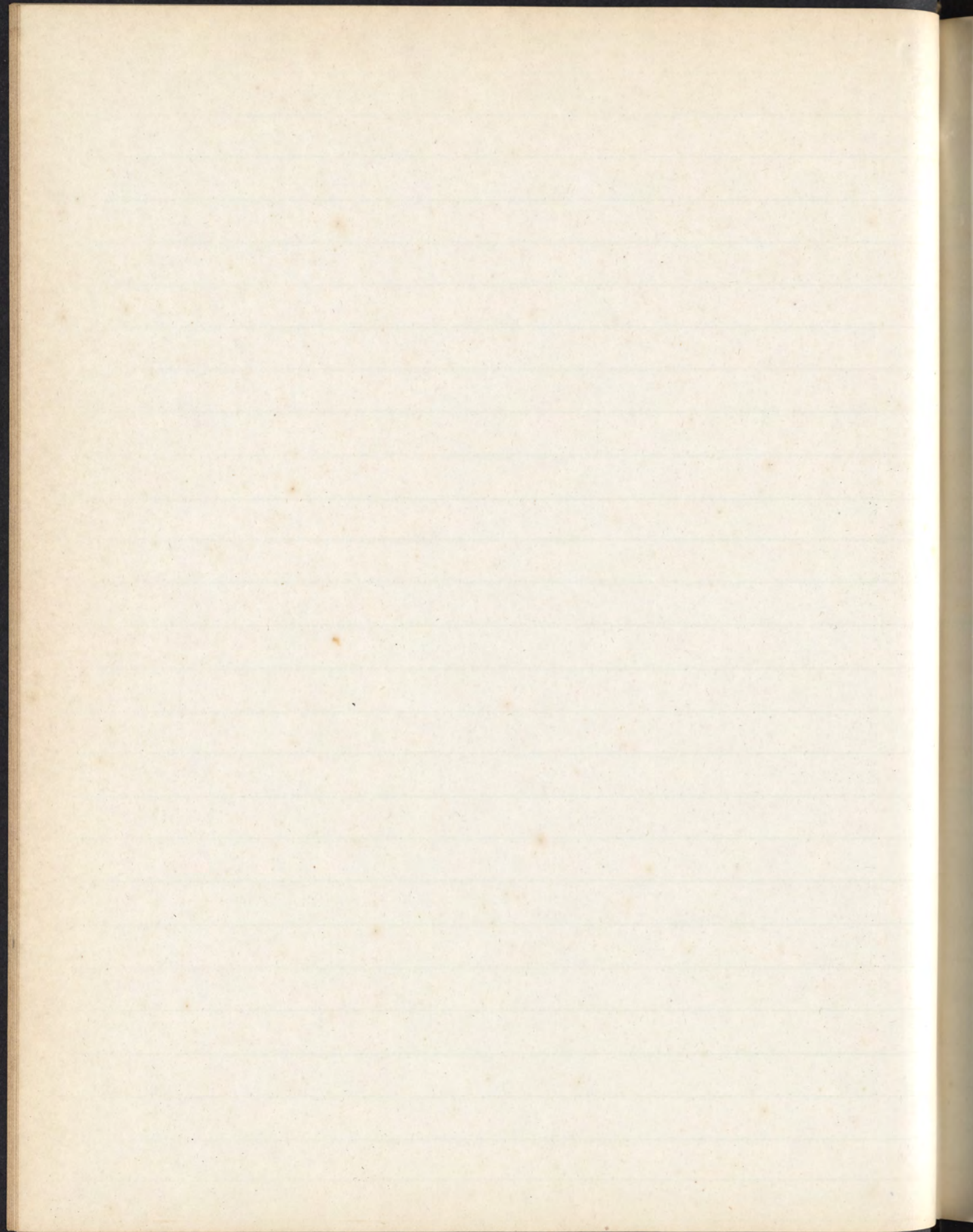


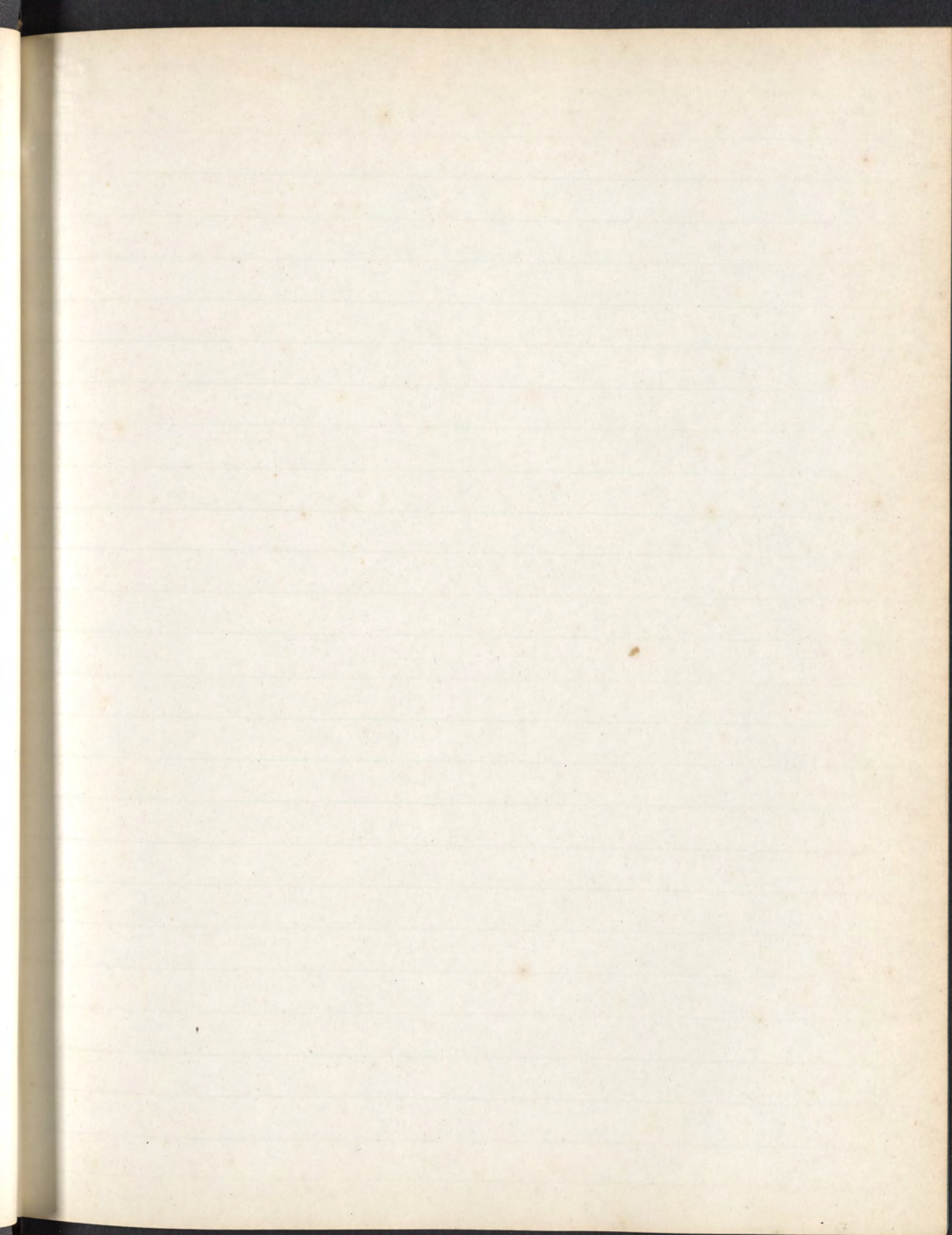


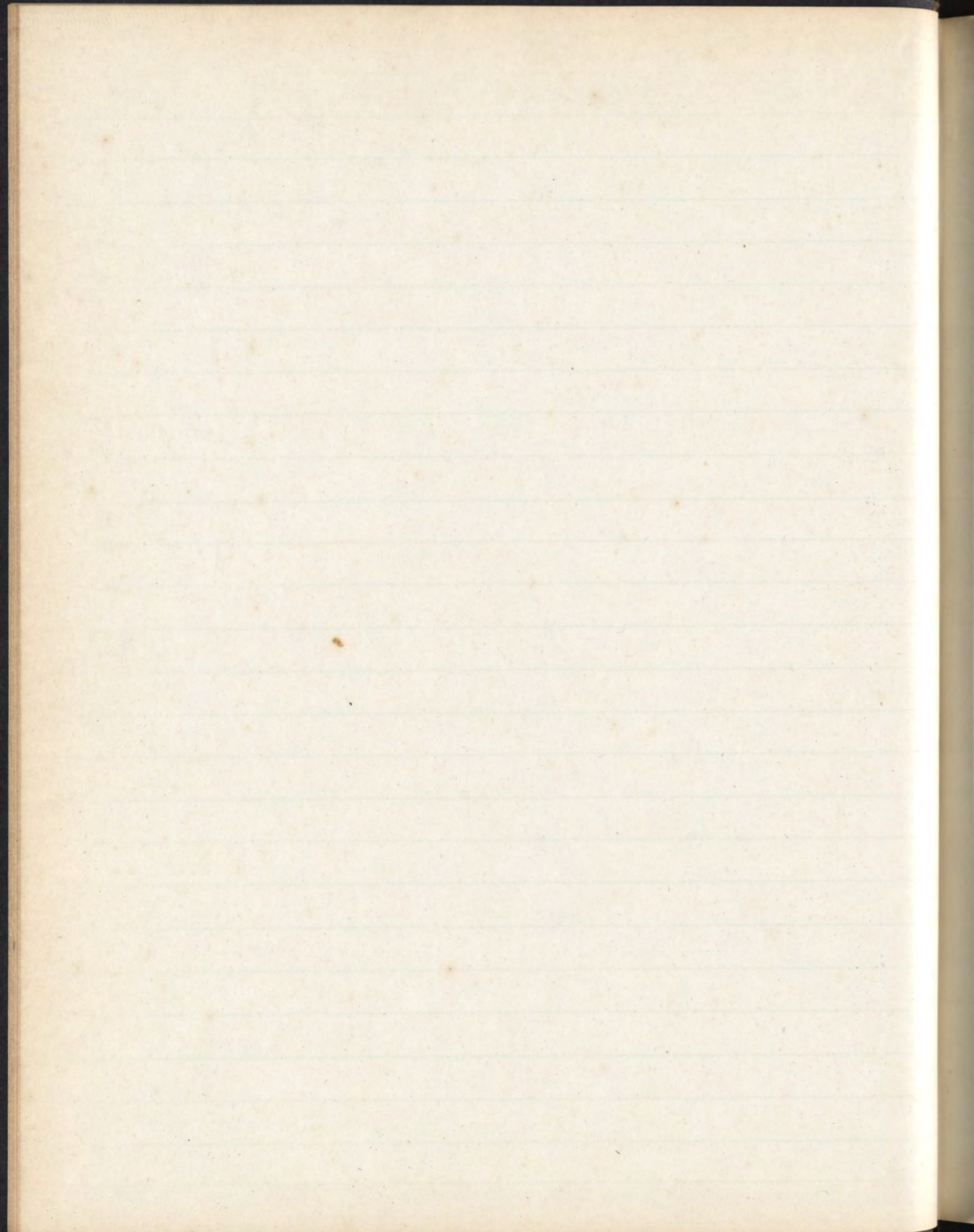


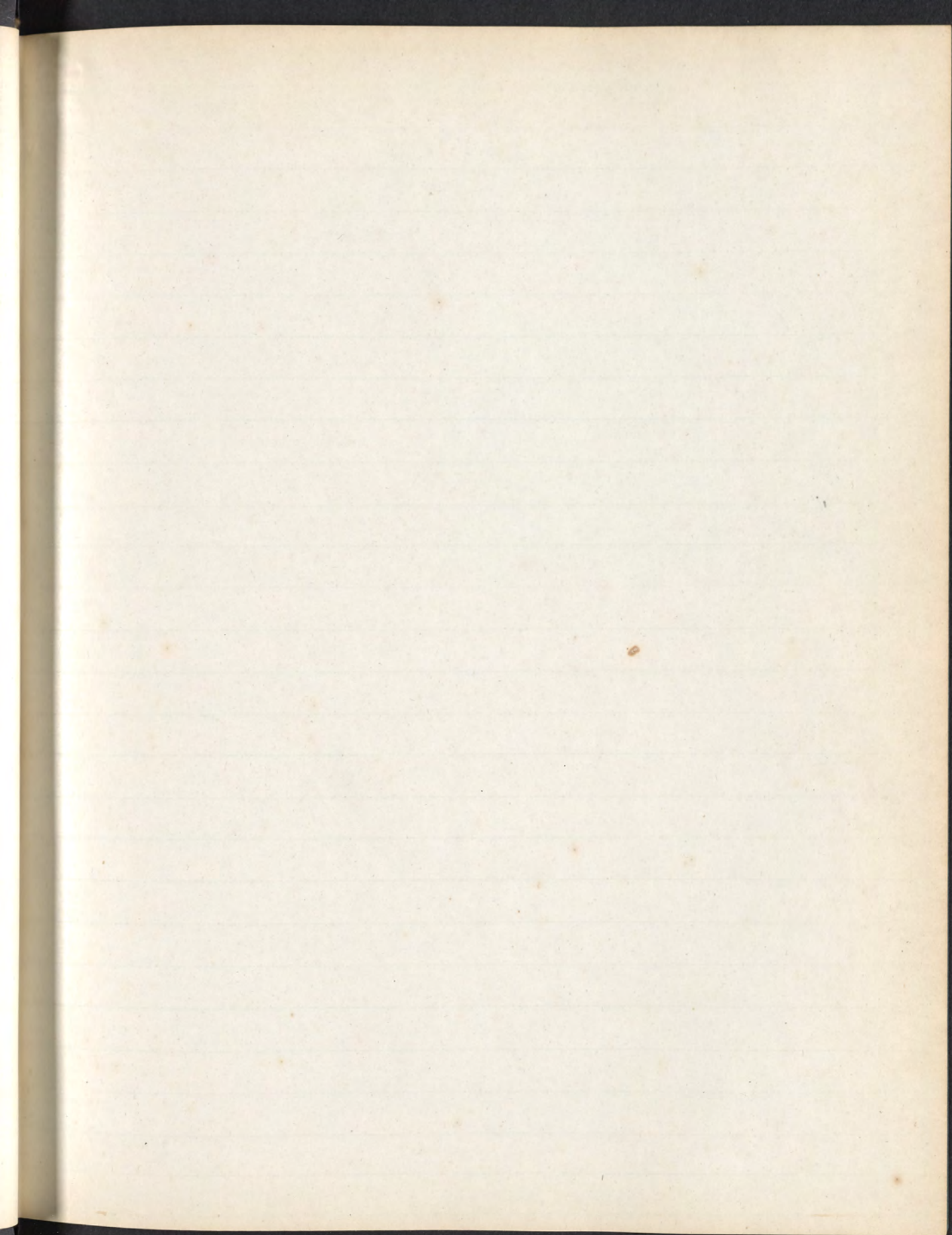


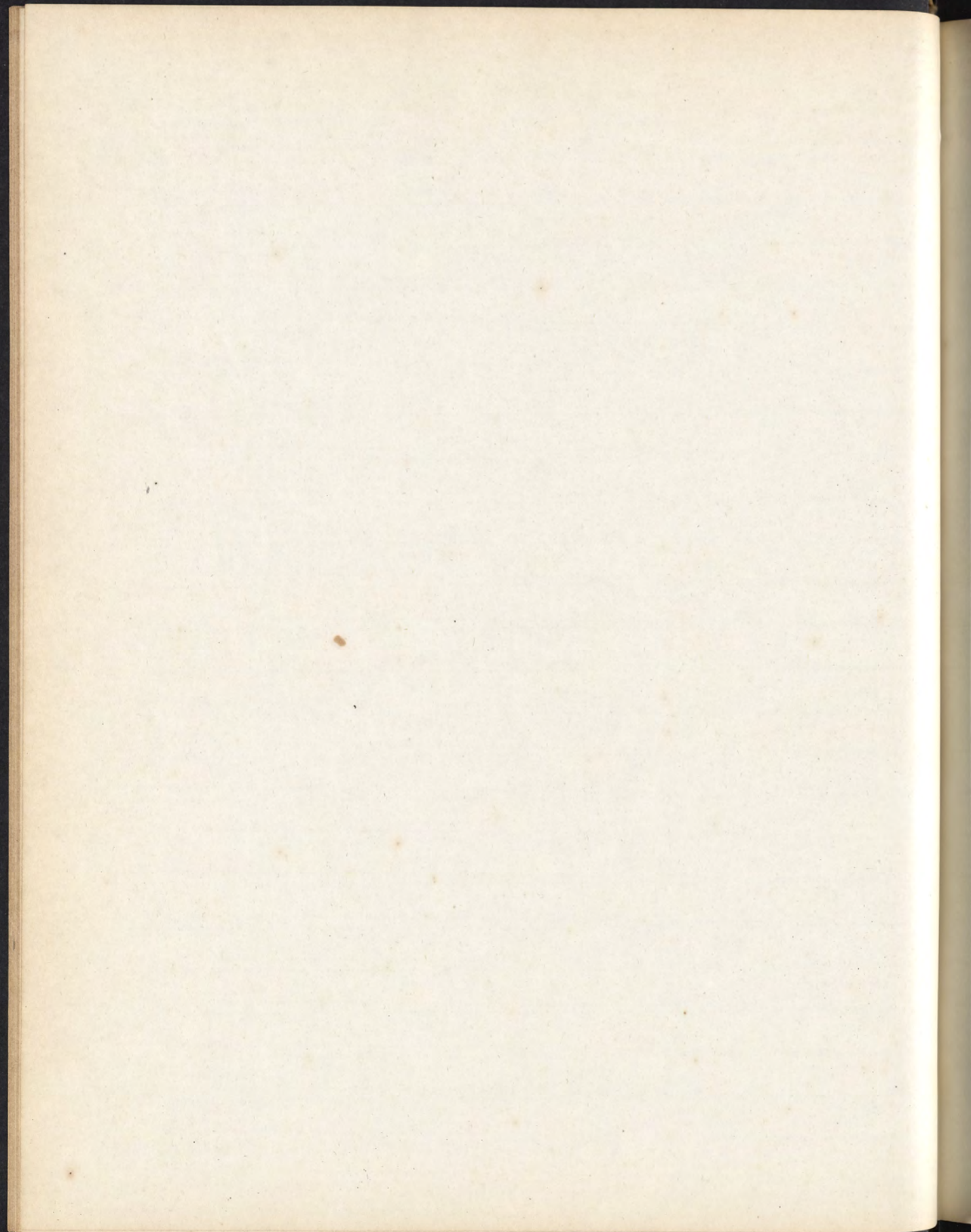


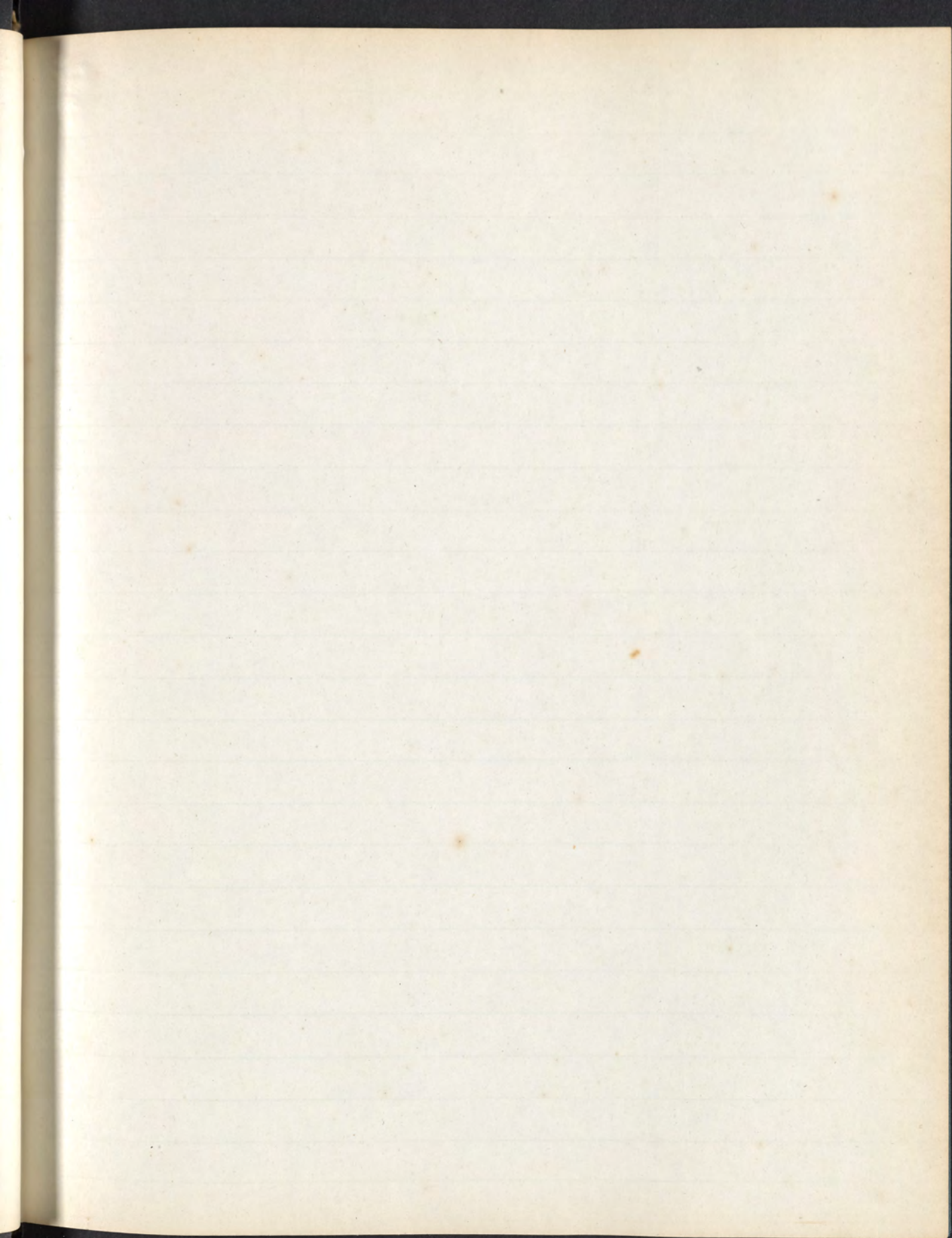


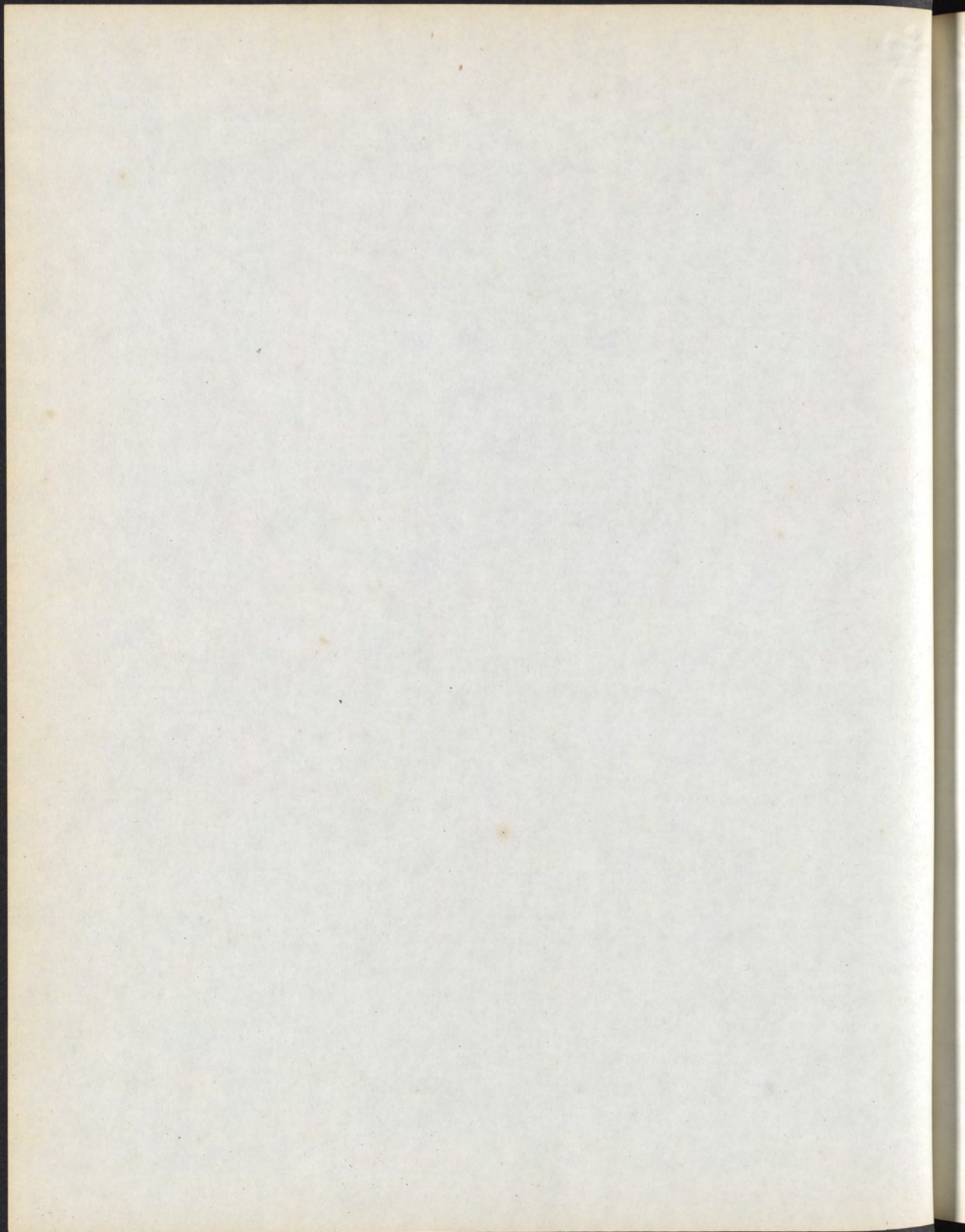


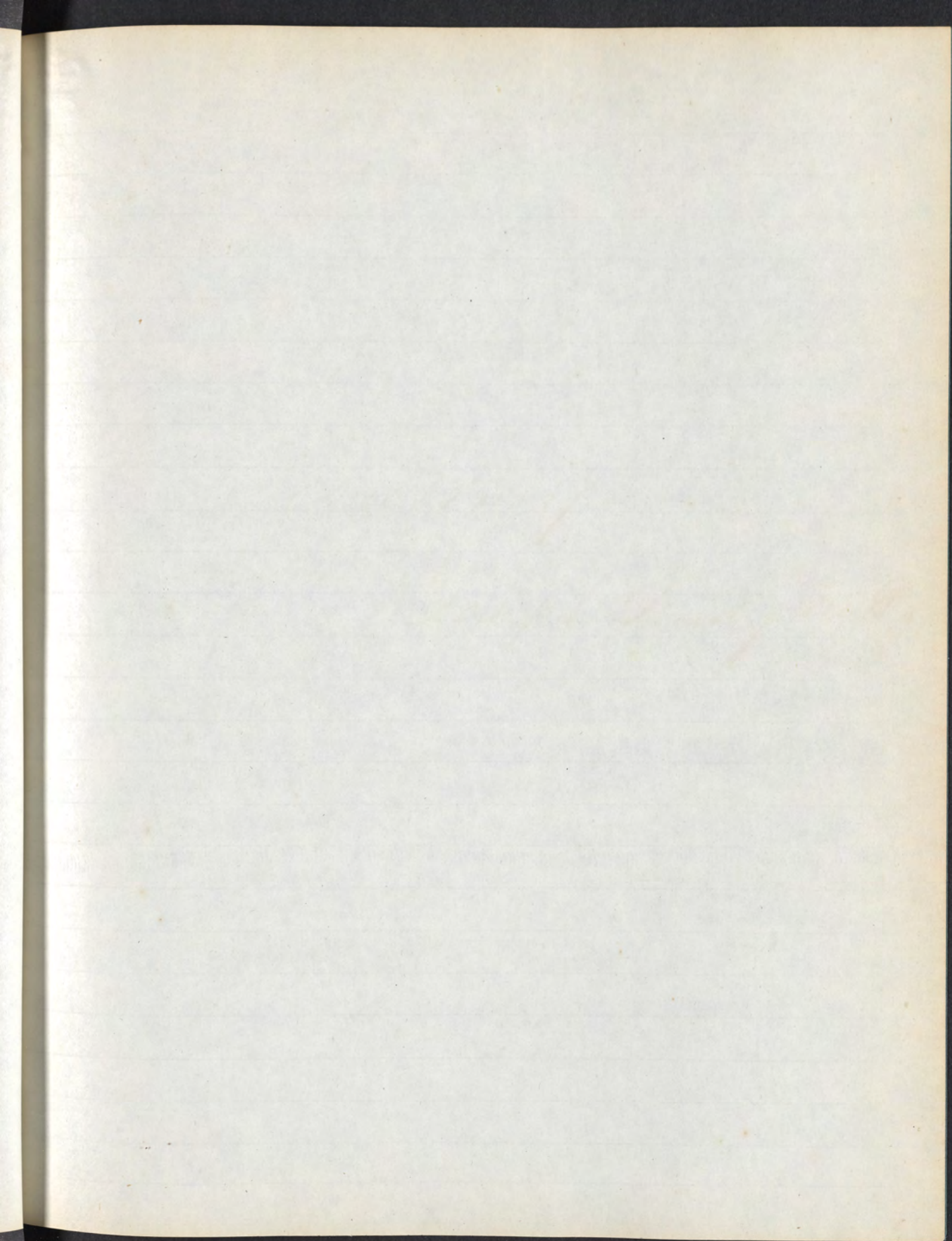










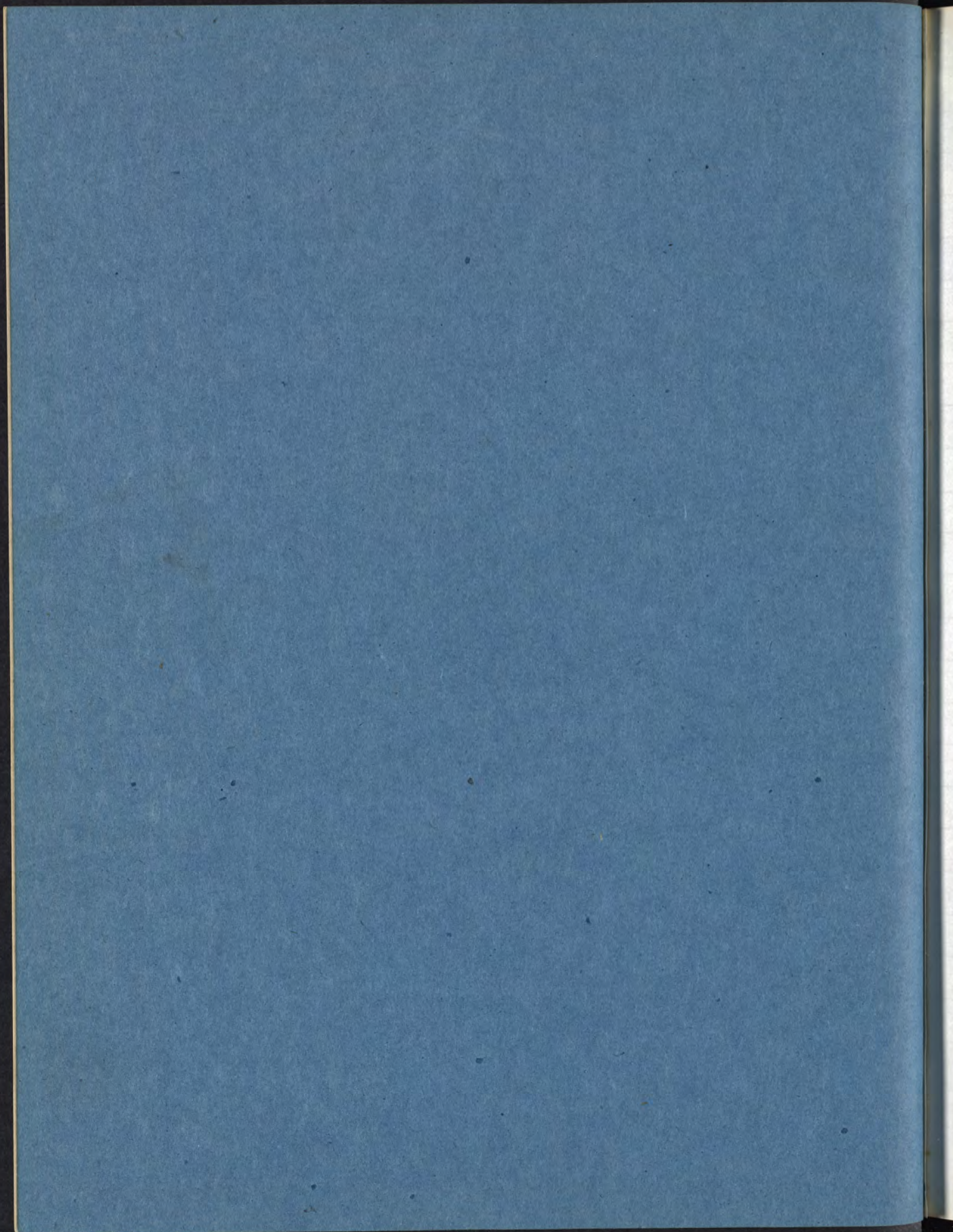


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Anatomy.-

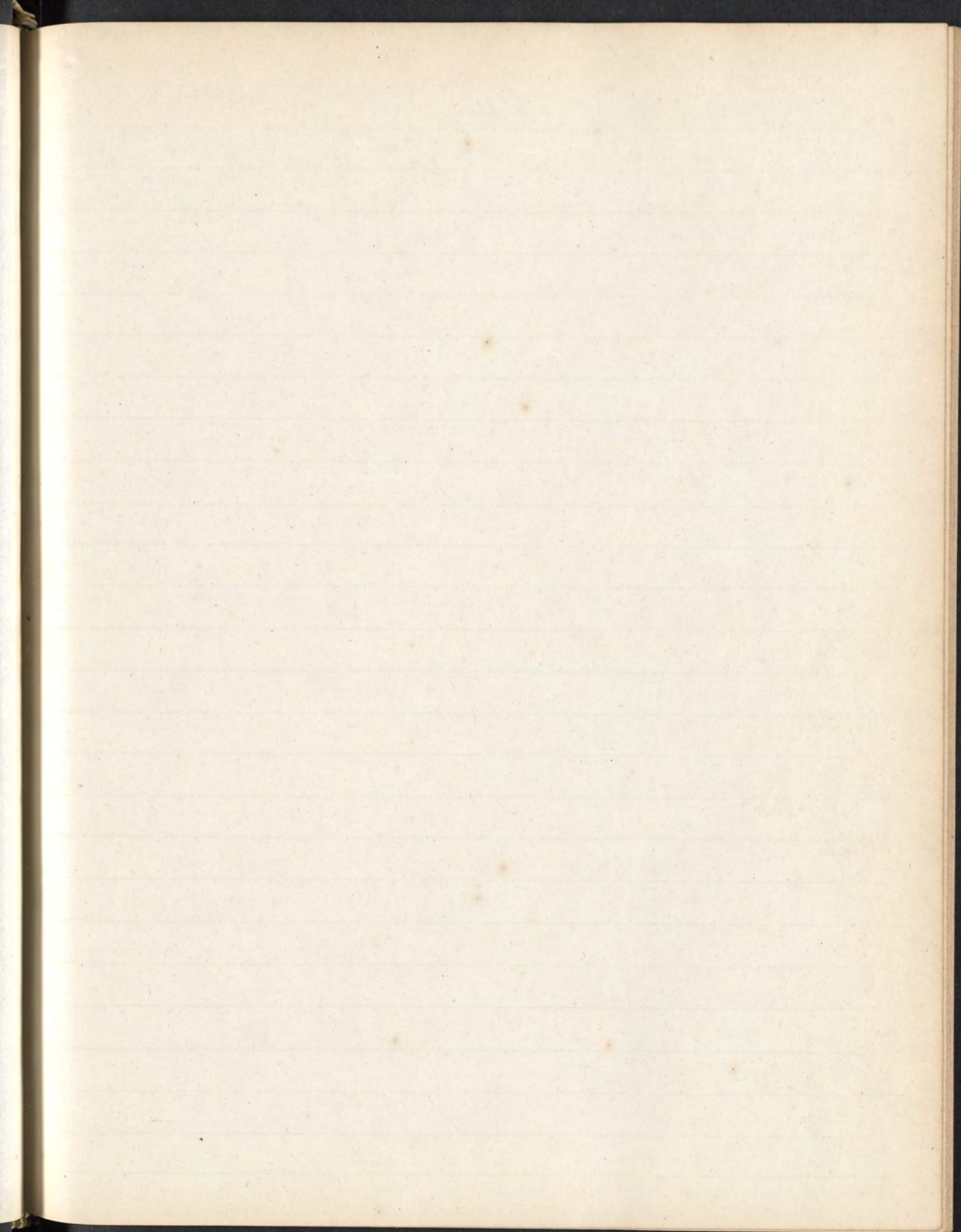
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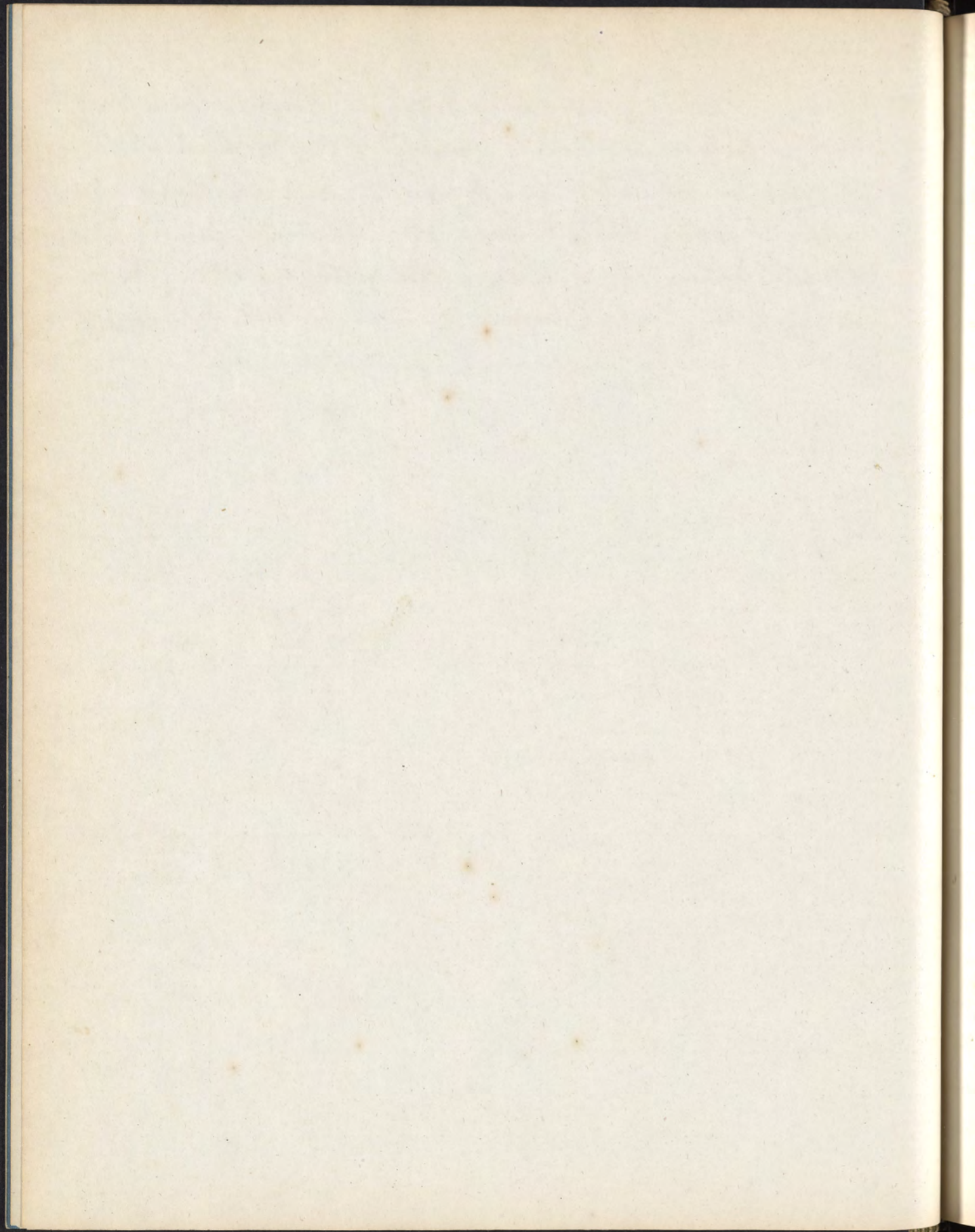
Joseph Leidy M.D.

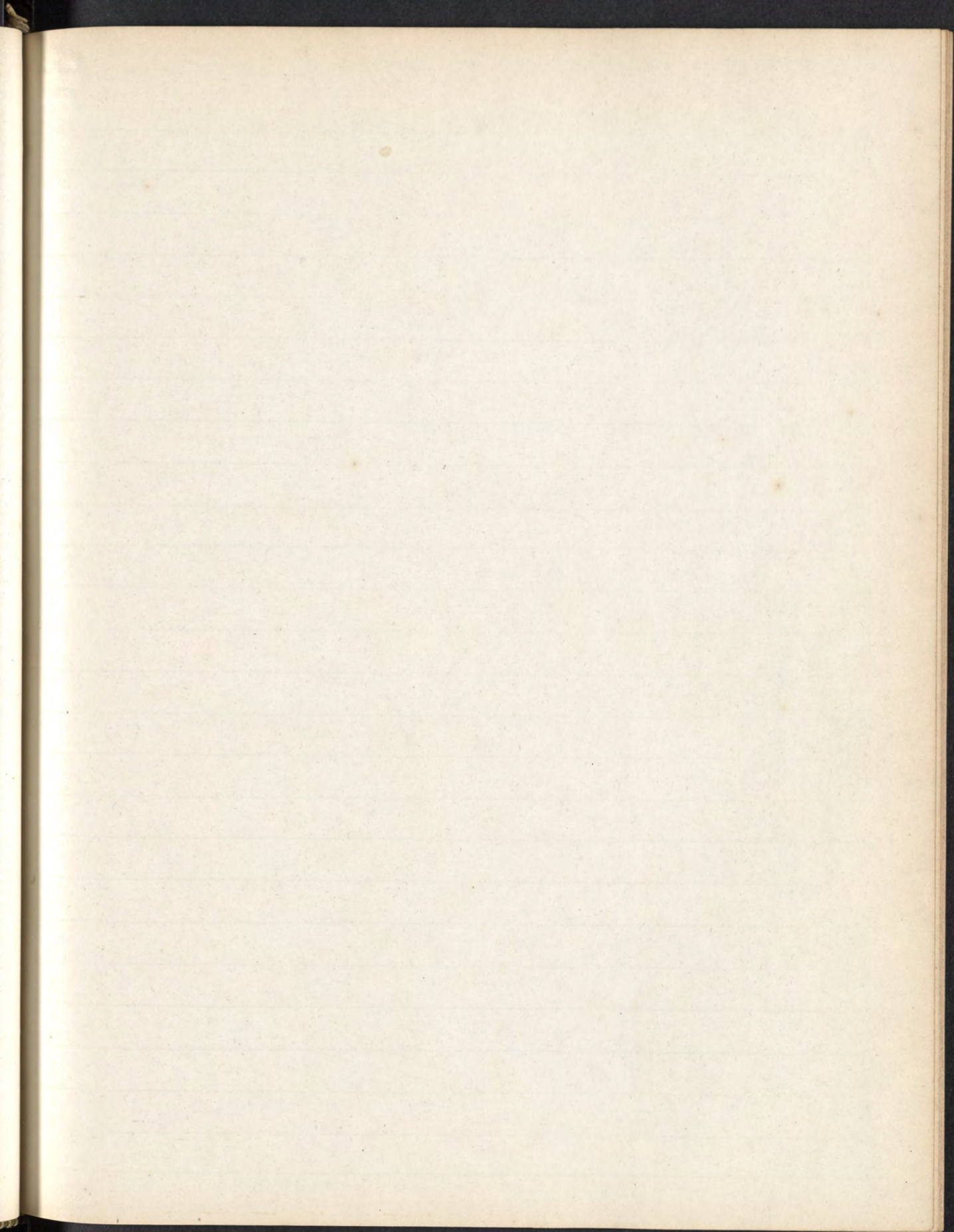


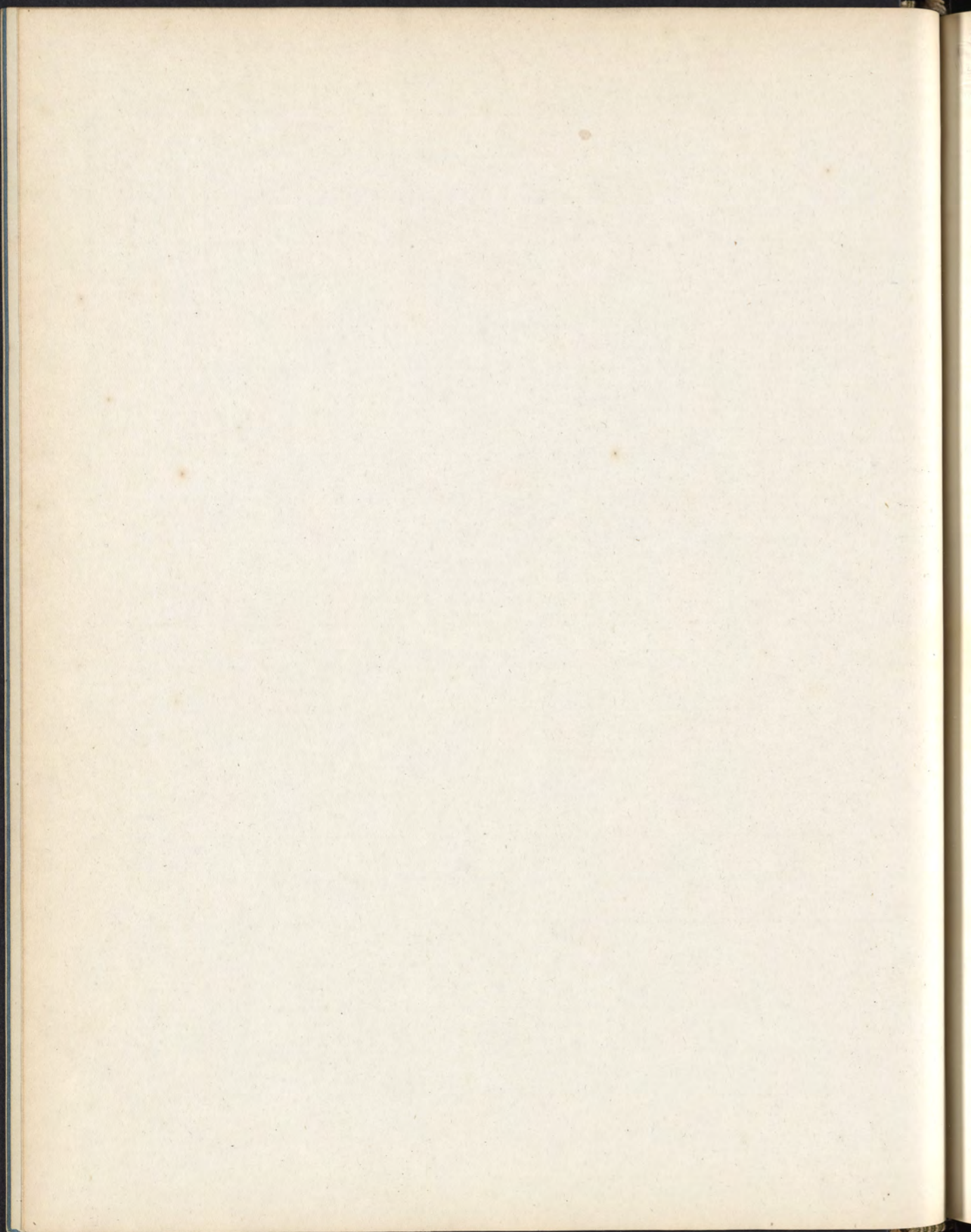
180
In many bones we see large veins - venous channels or ve-
-nous sinusses, as in the interior of the vertebra - the no.
of bones in skeleton are divided into the head, trunk,
upper & lower extremity - The ethmoidal sinusses are
affected when we are troubled with a cold. The divi-
-sion of the lower jaw is denominated Symphyses.

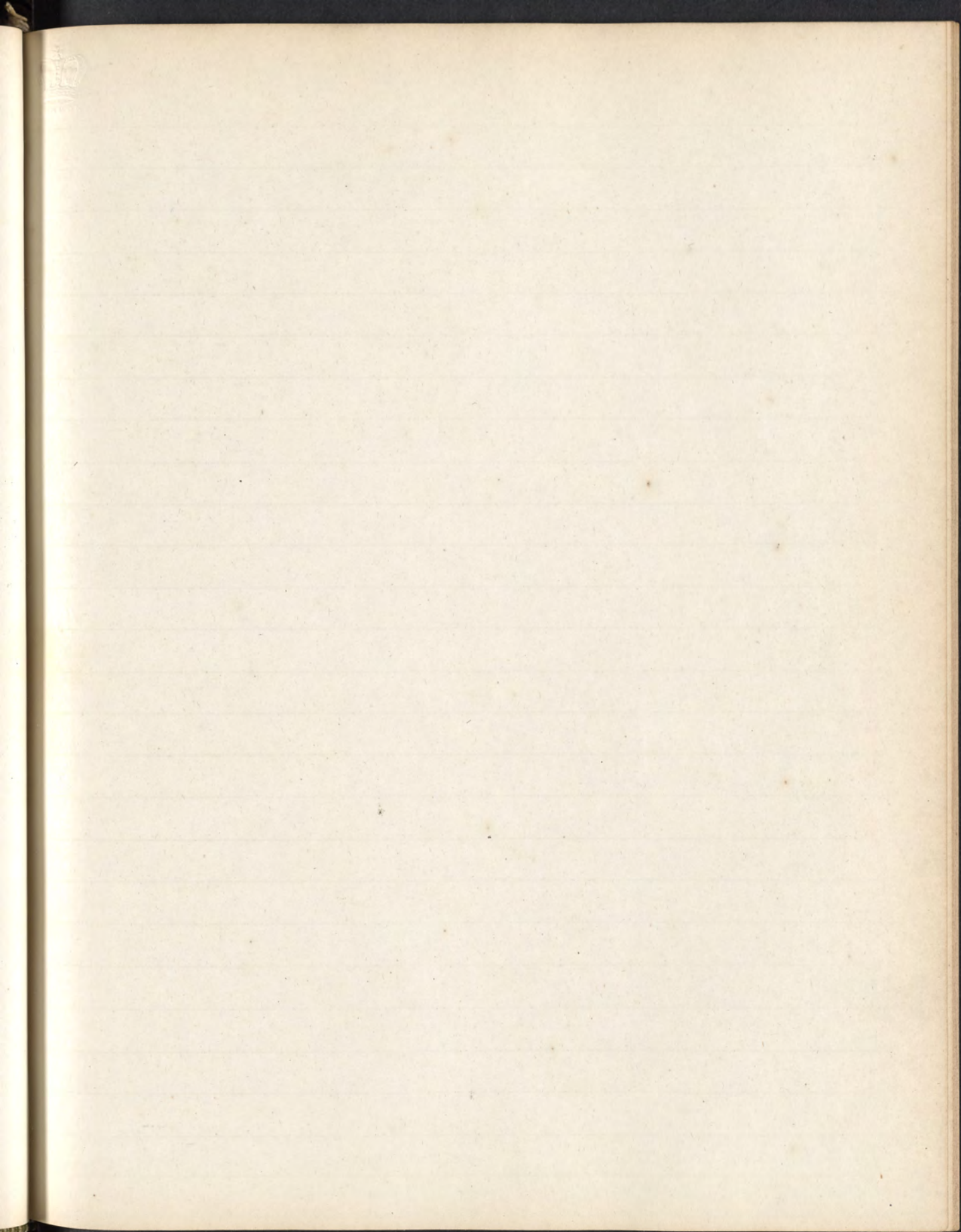
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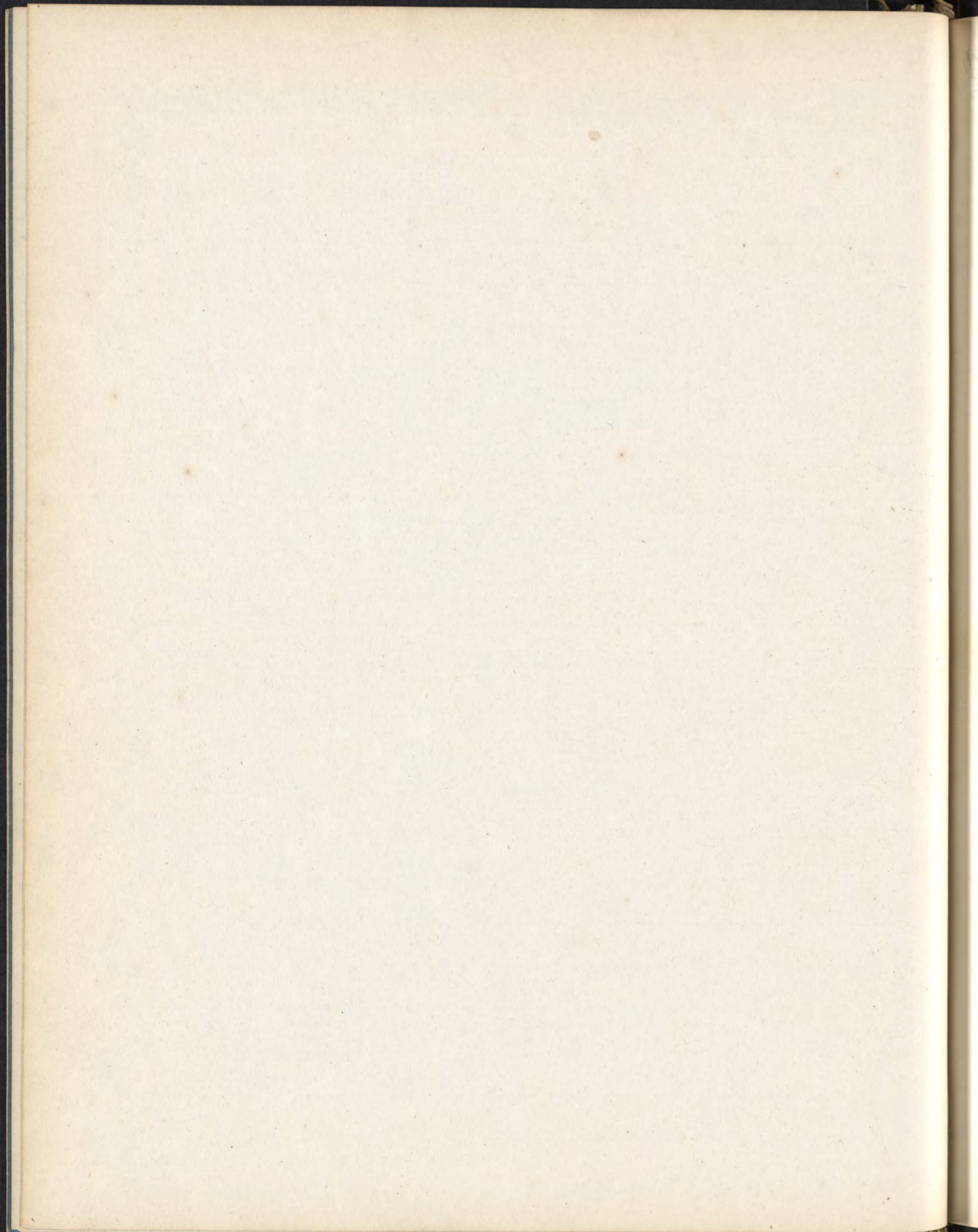




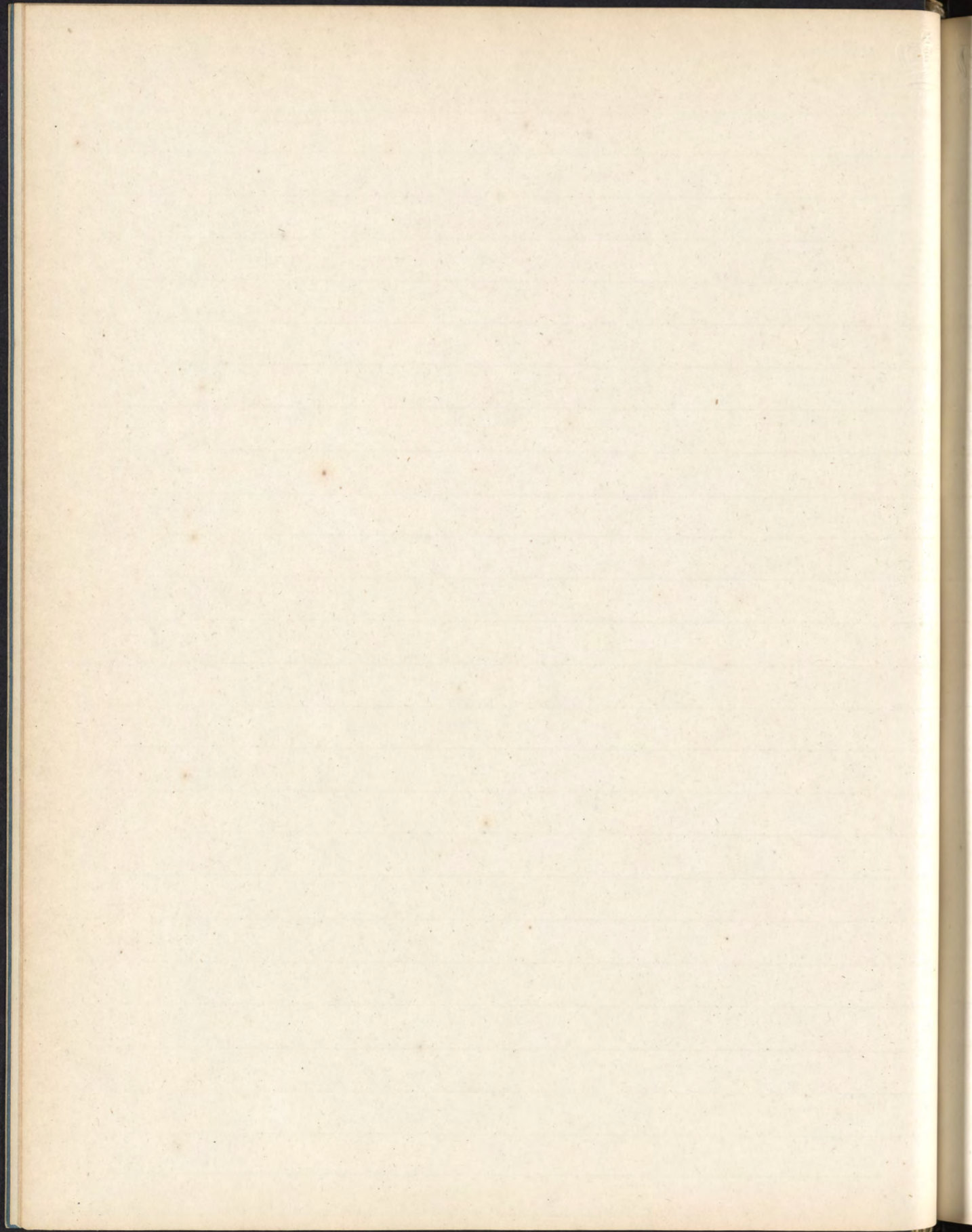


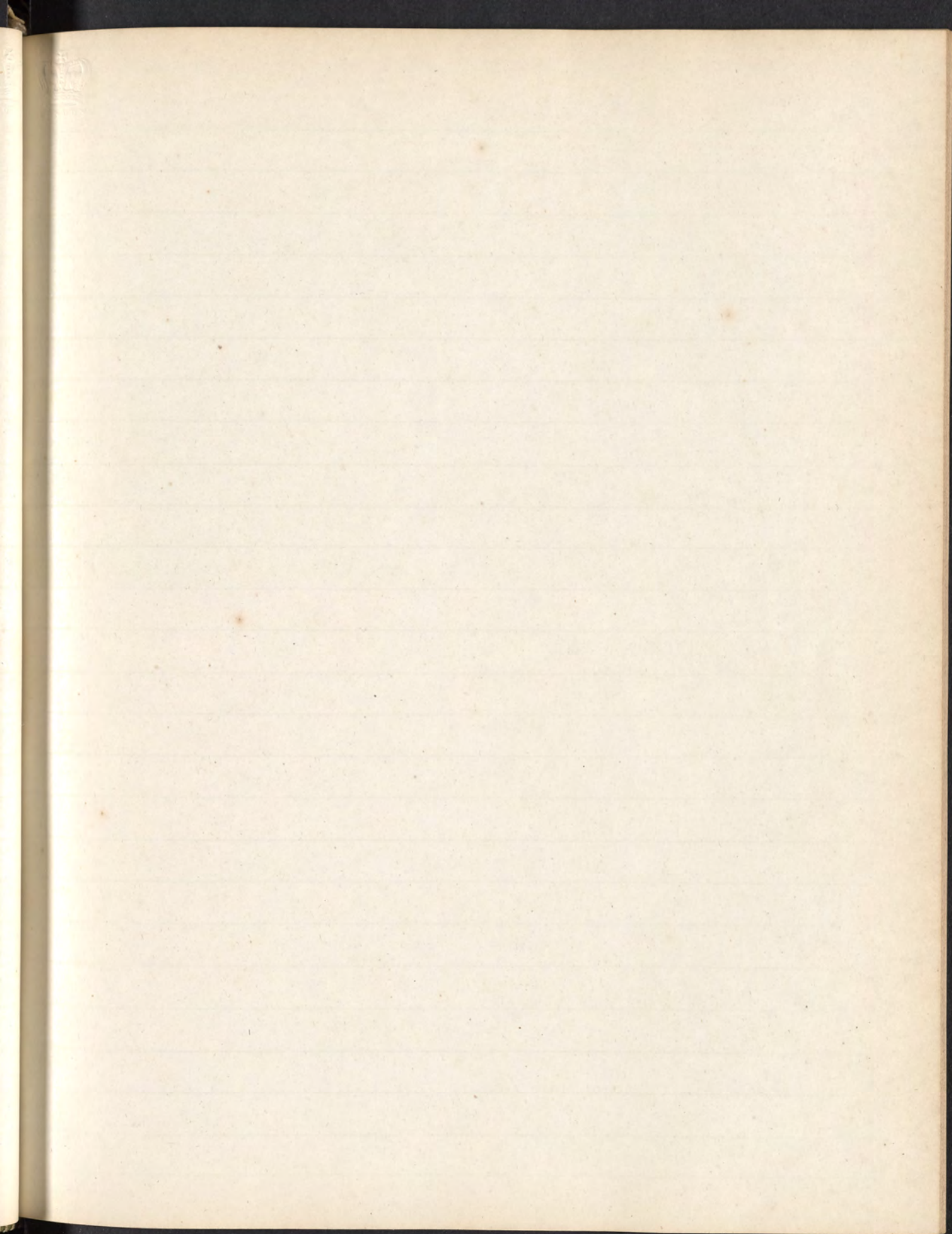


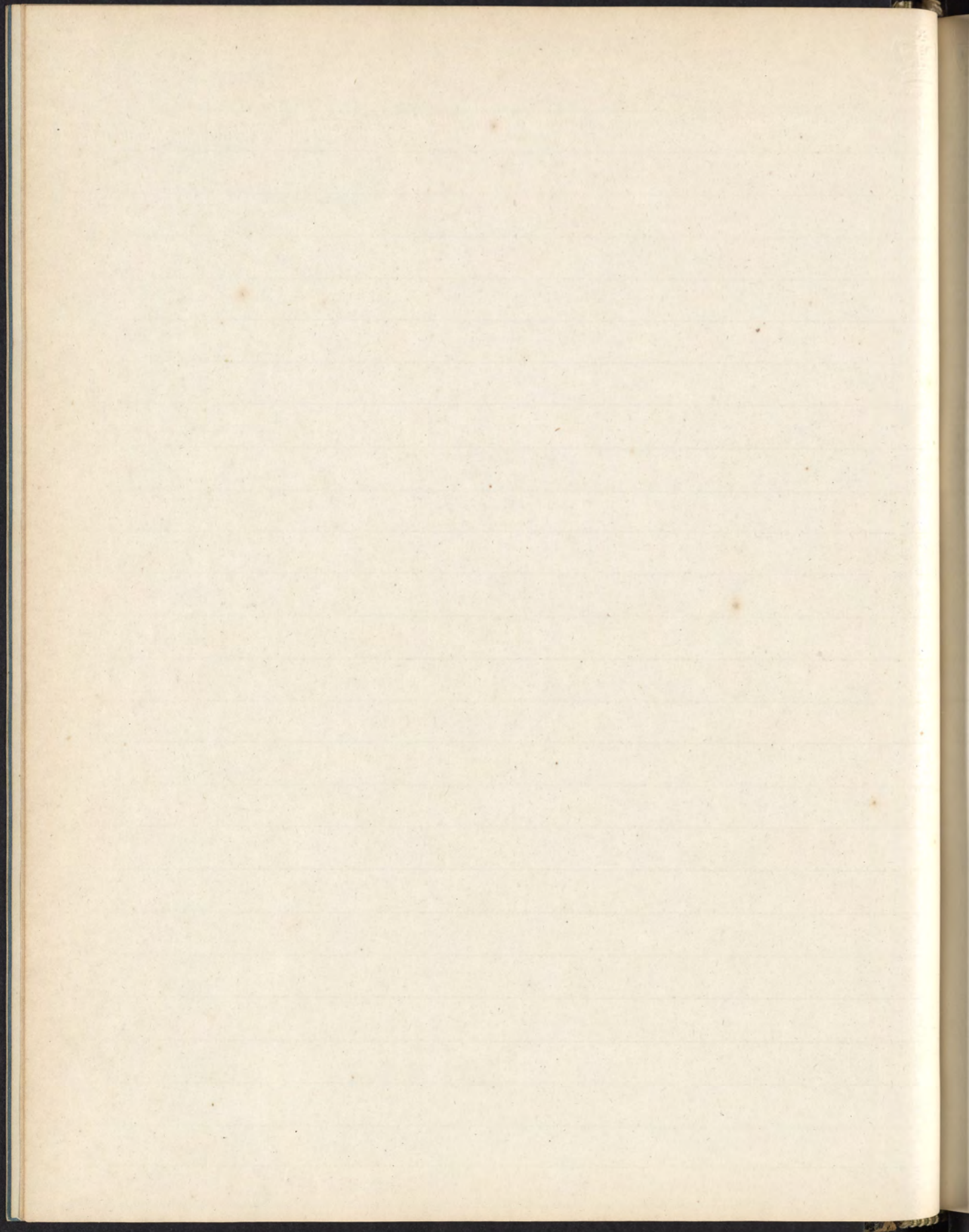


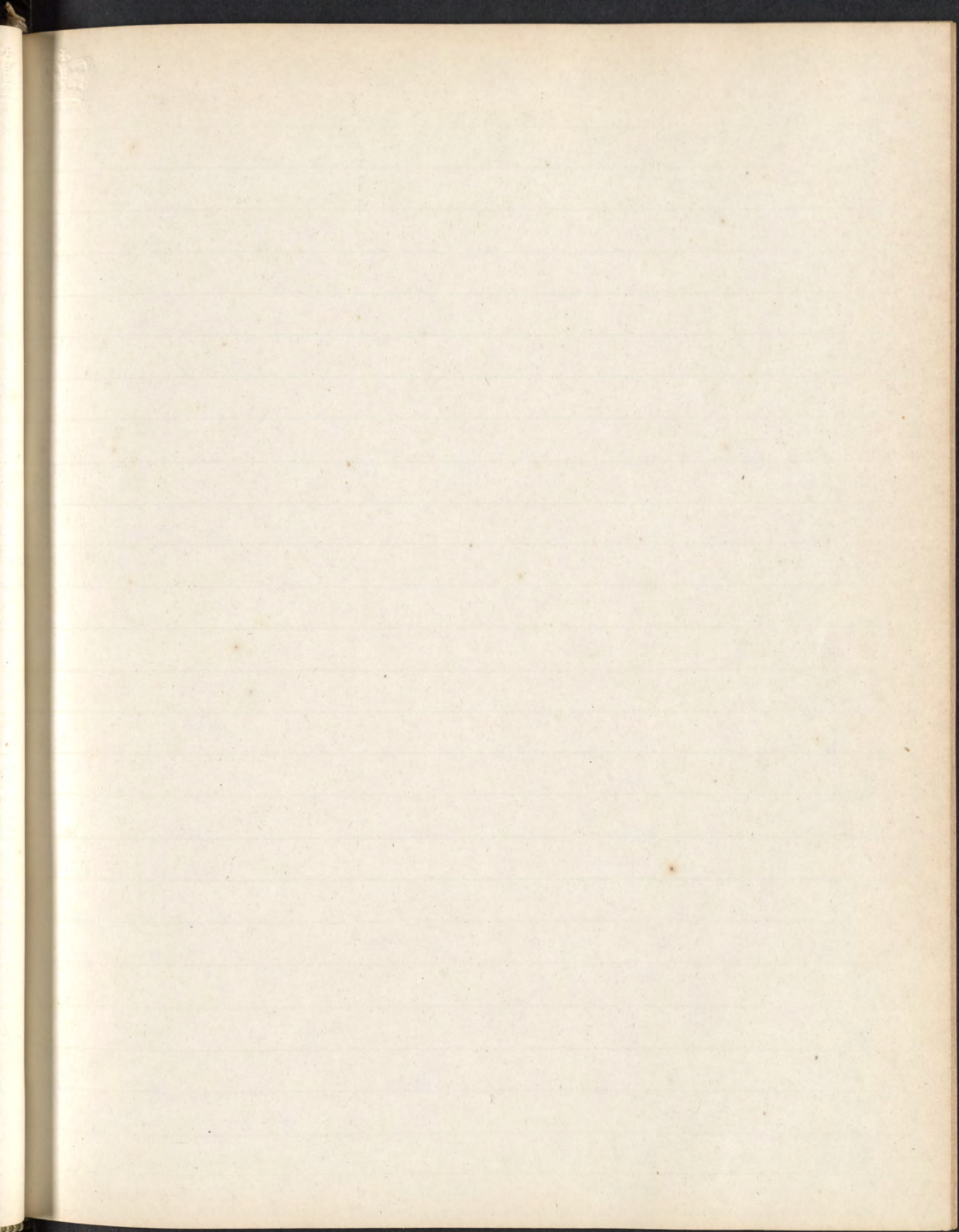


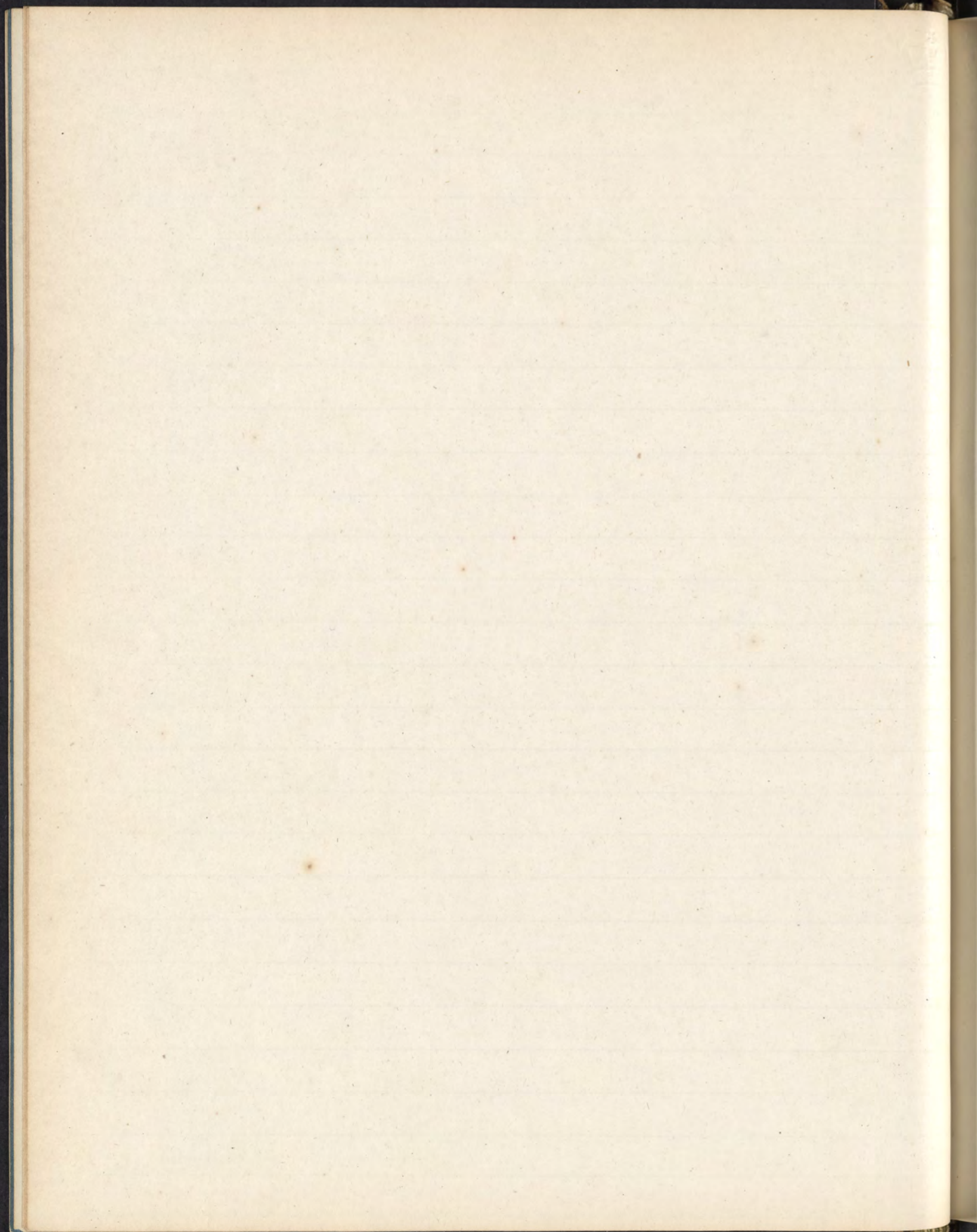


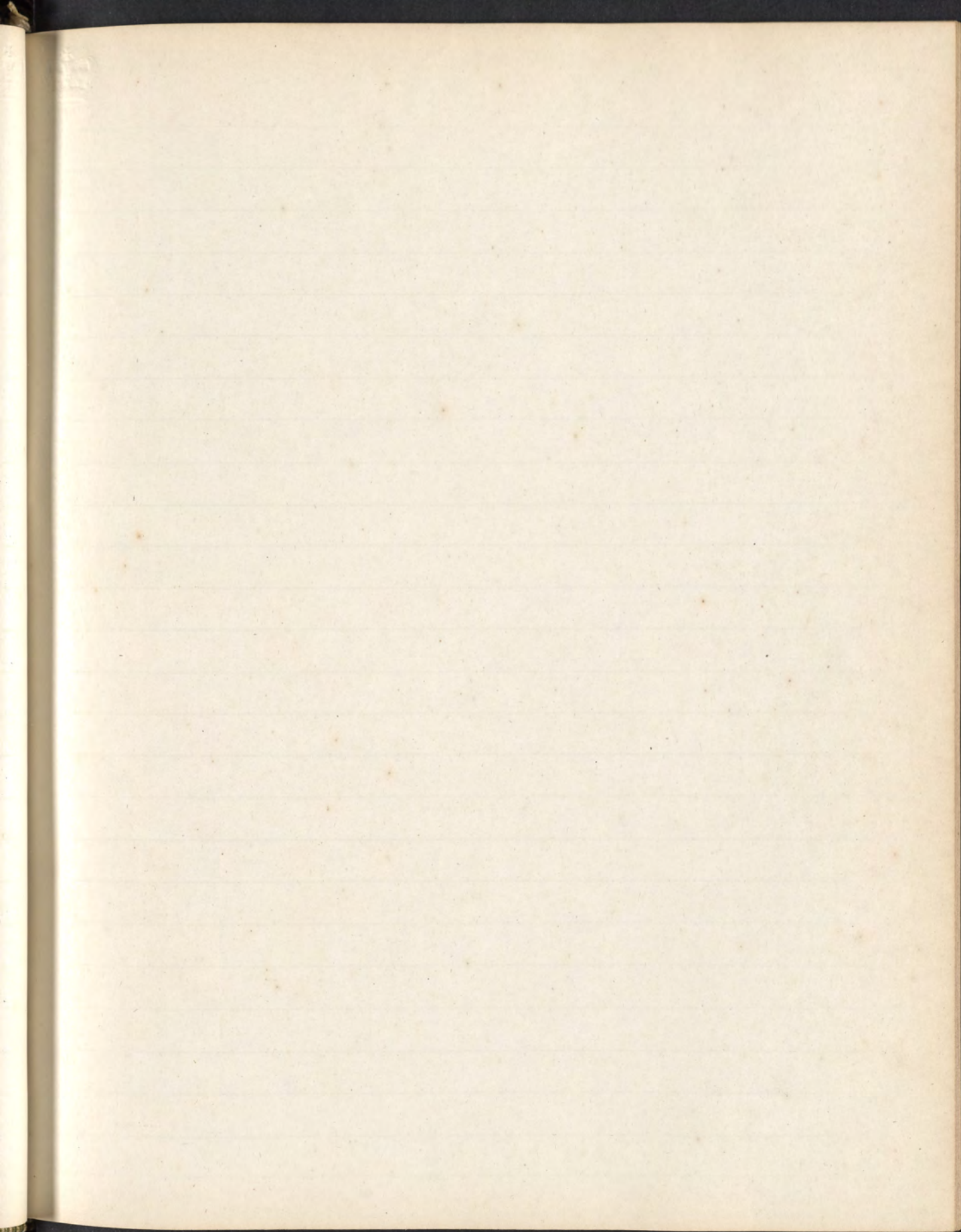


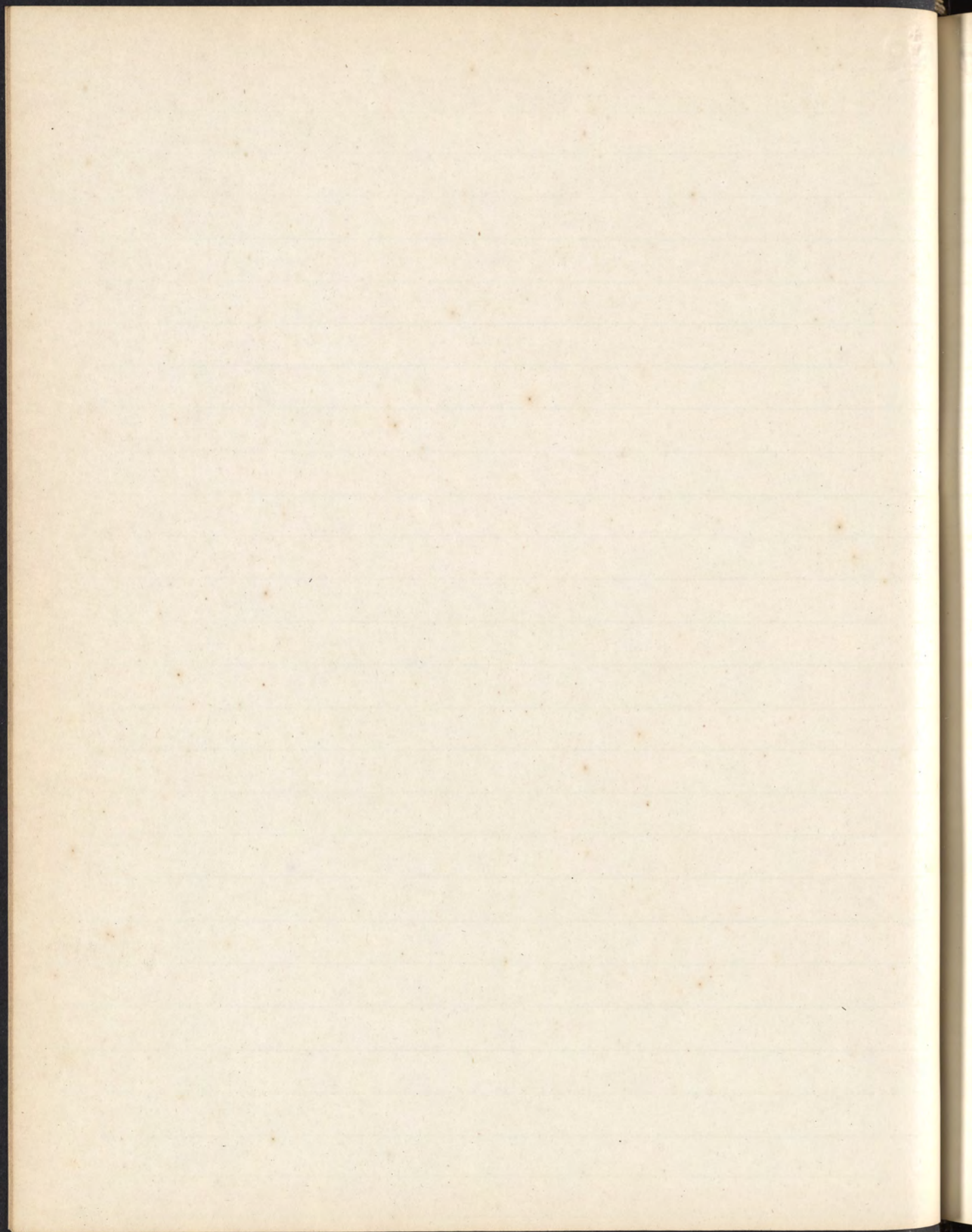


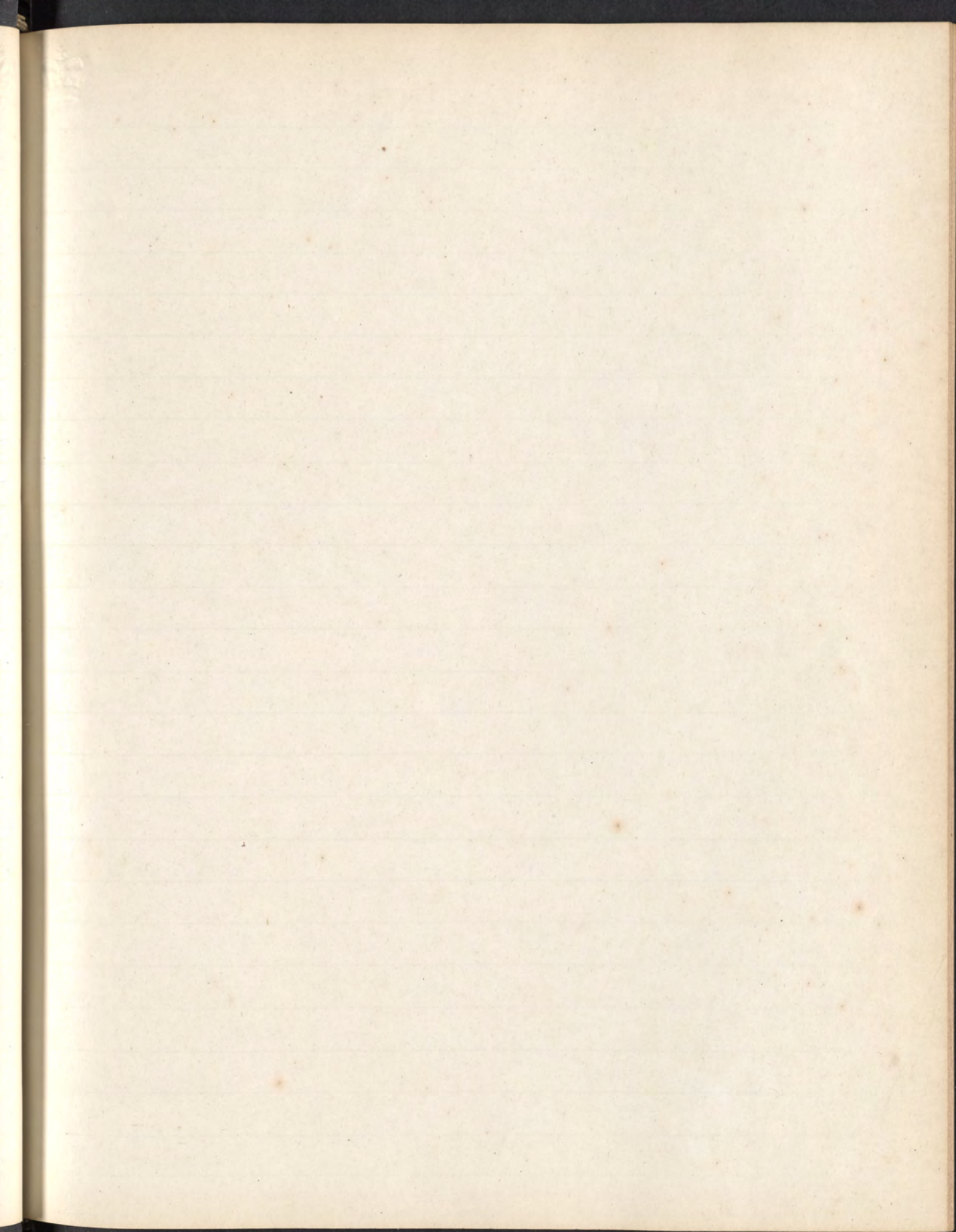


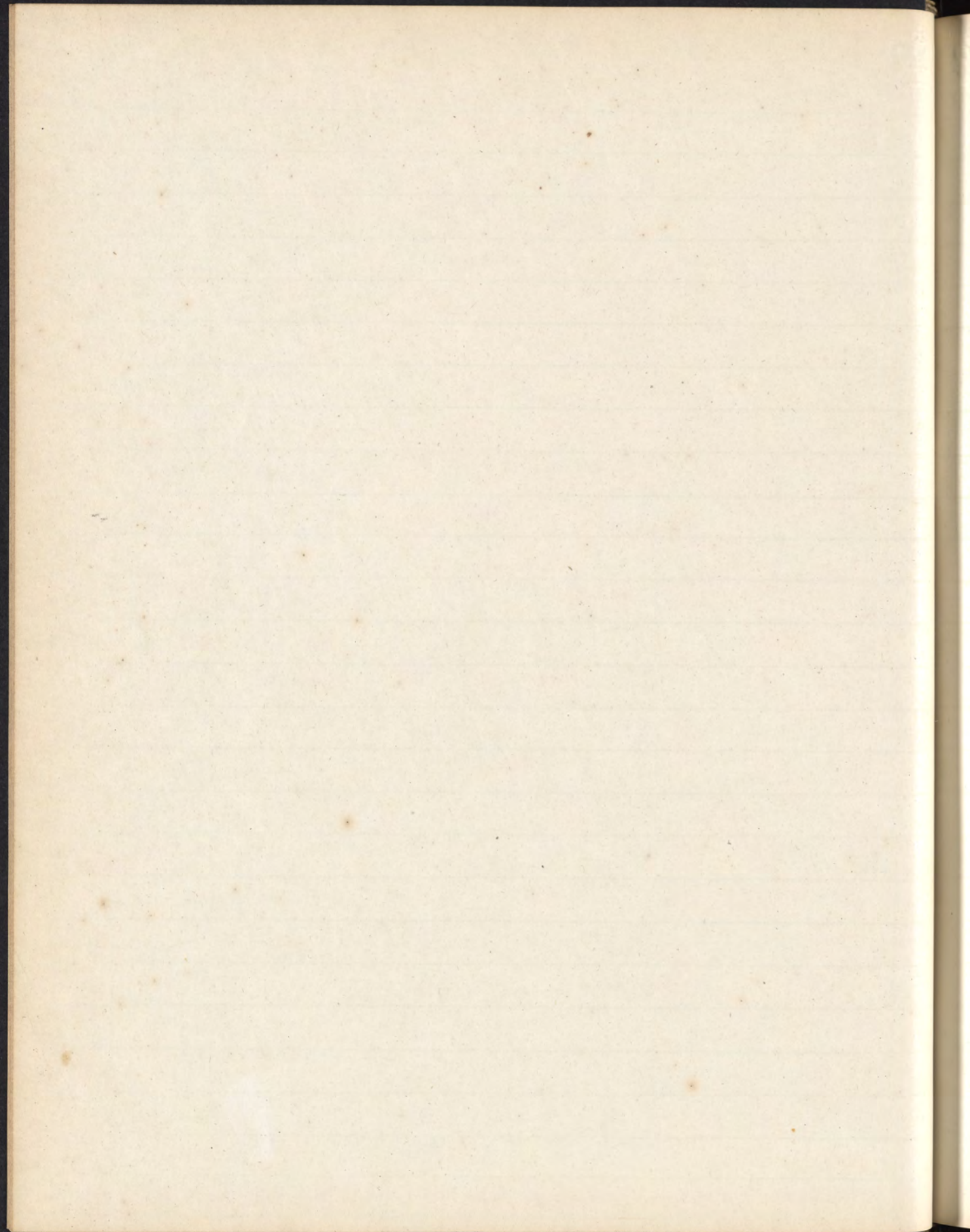


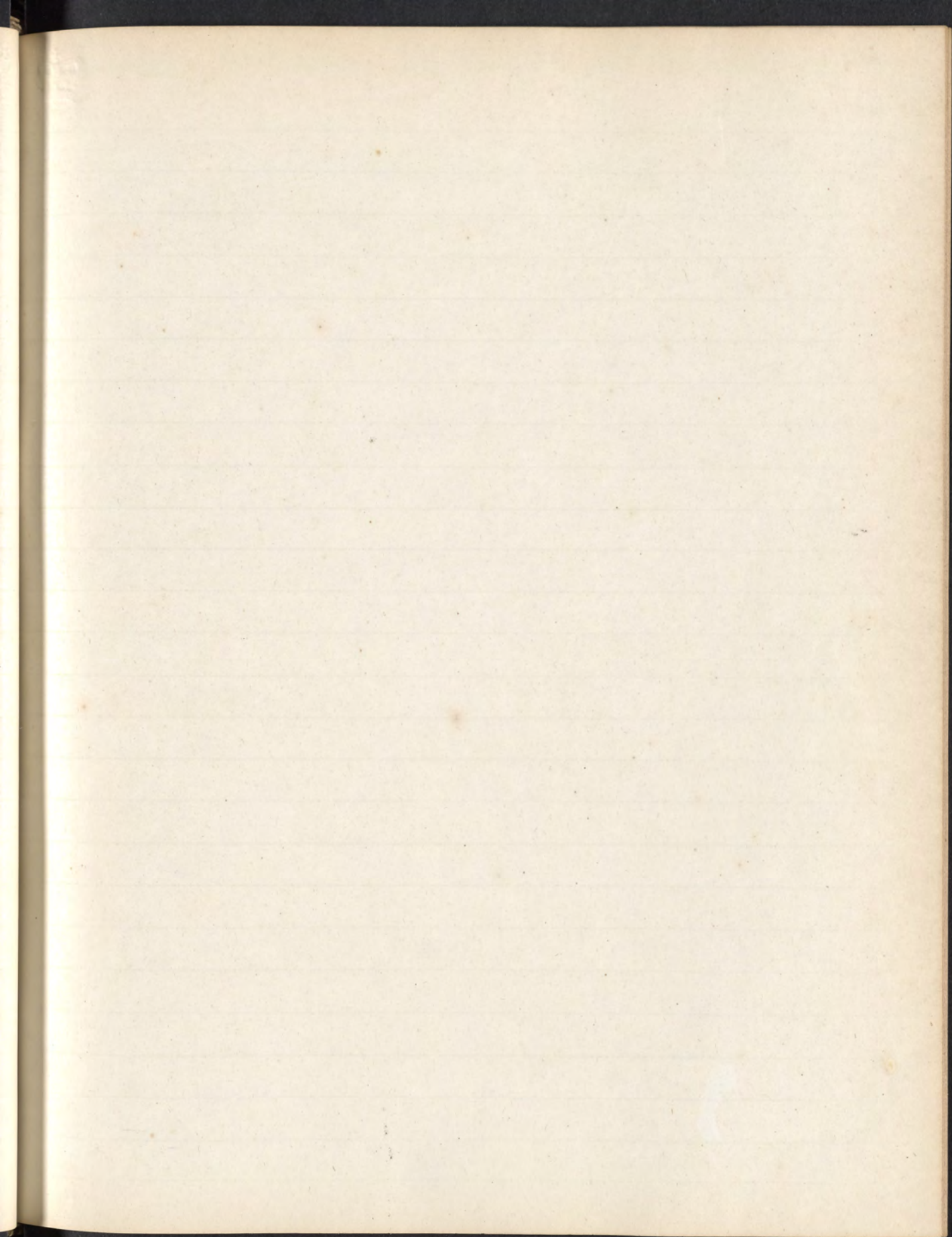


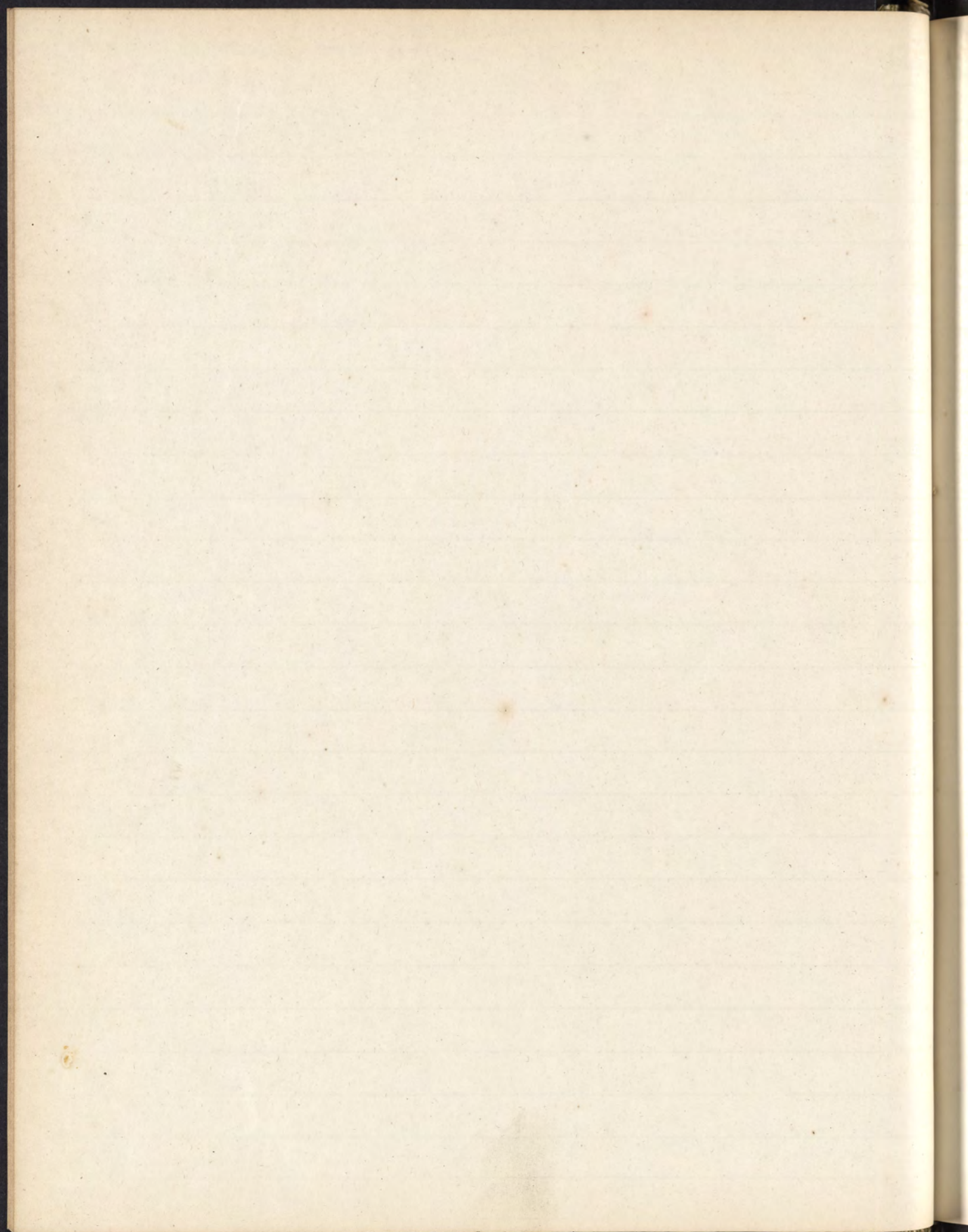


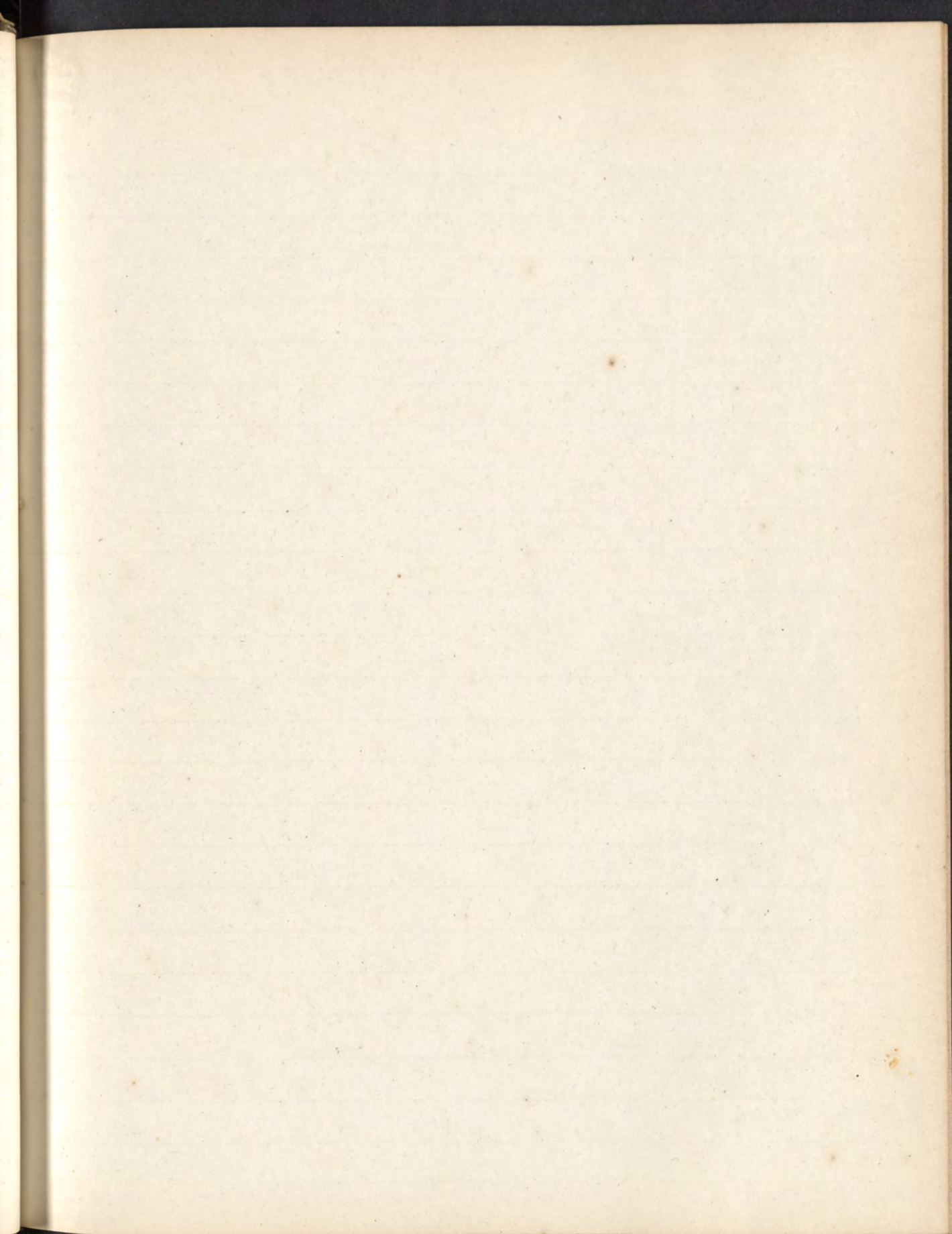


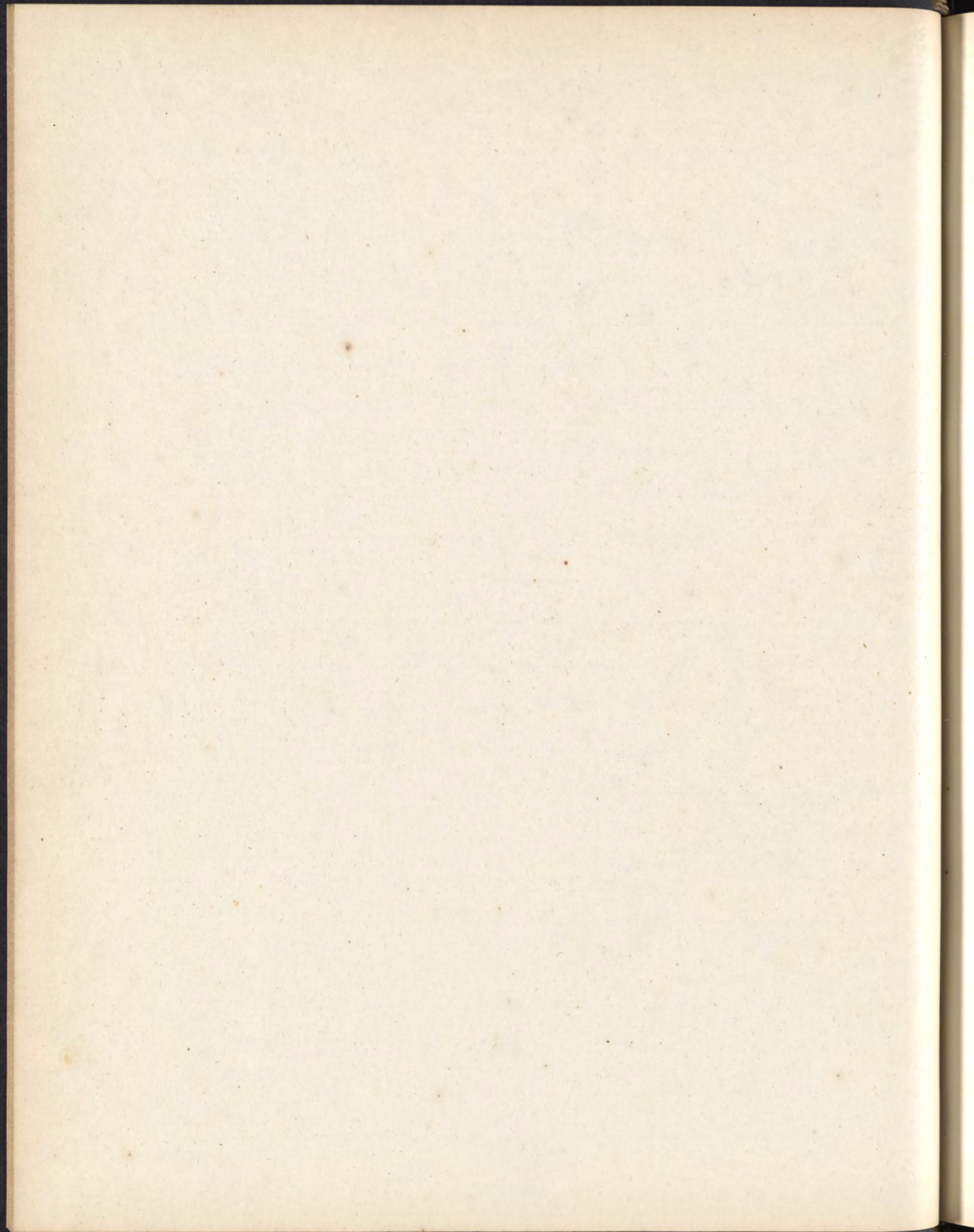


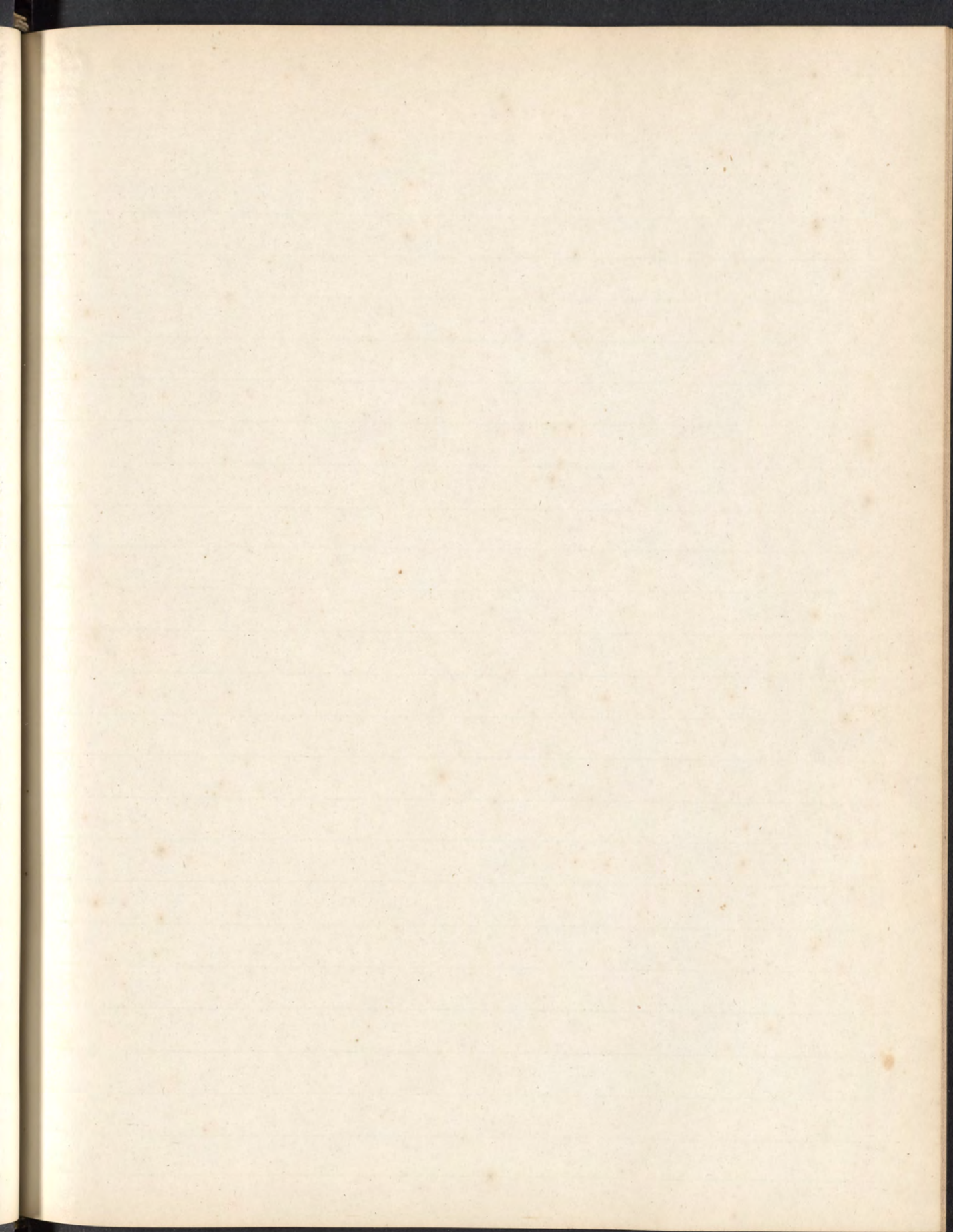


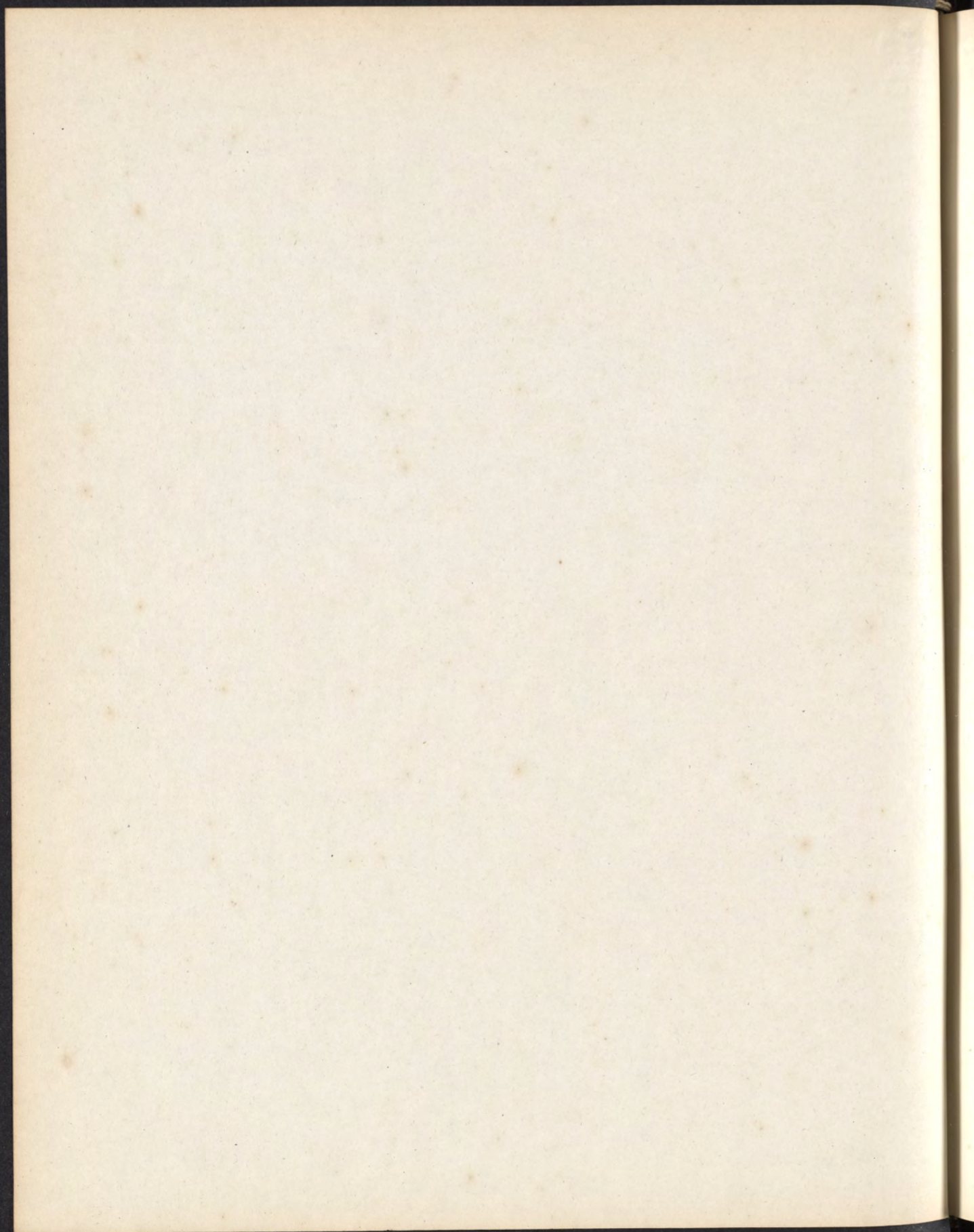


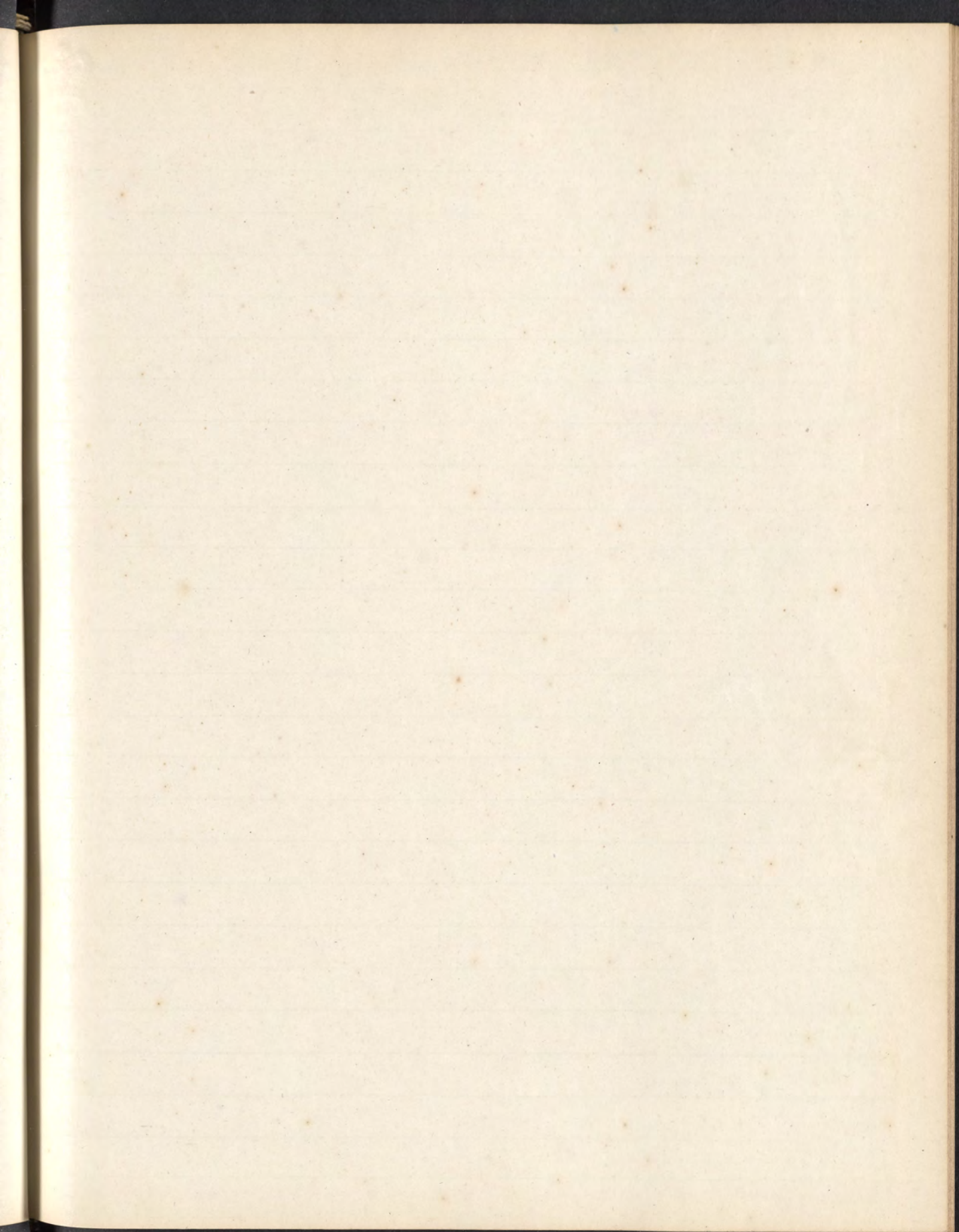


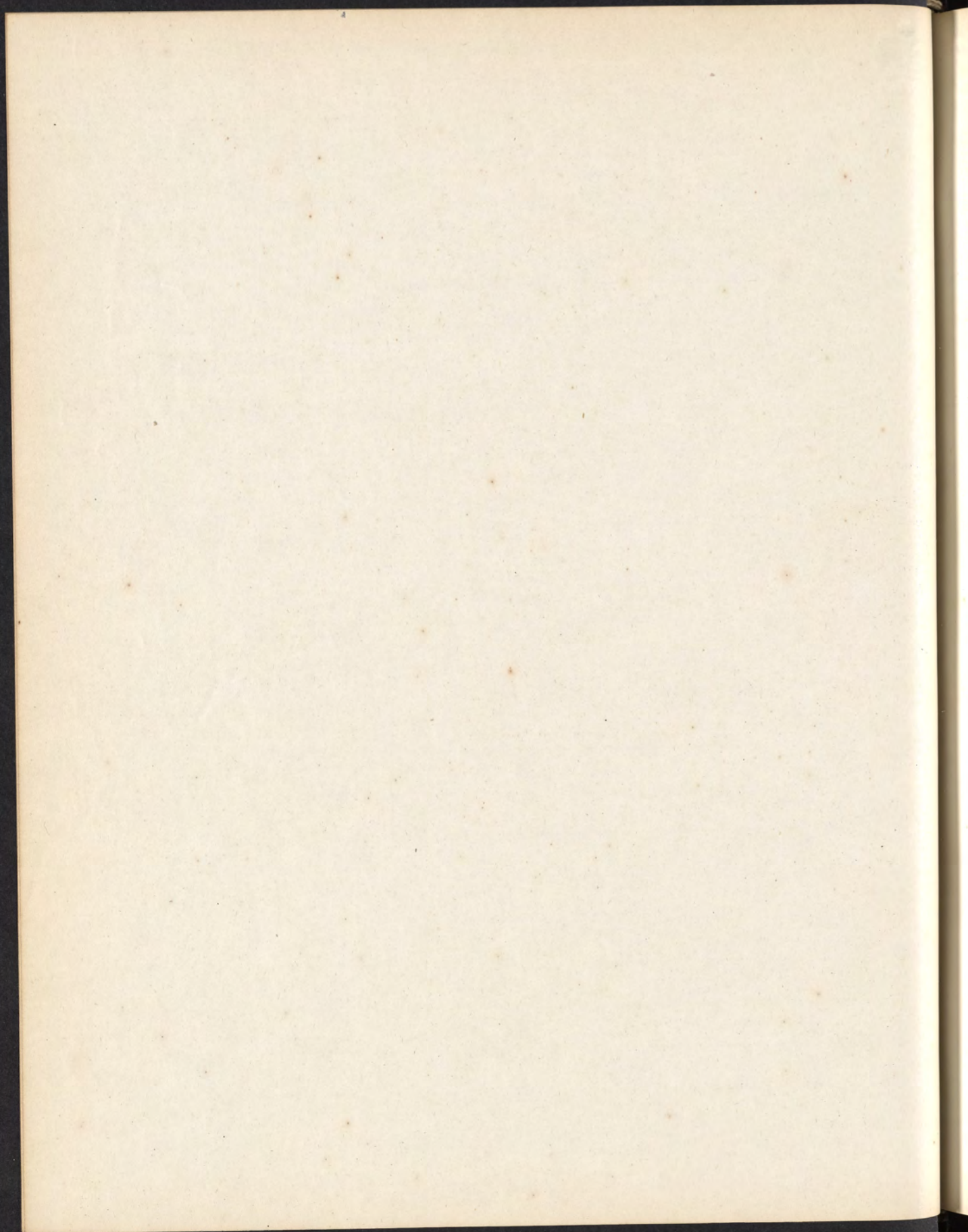


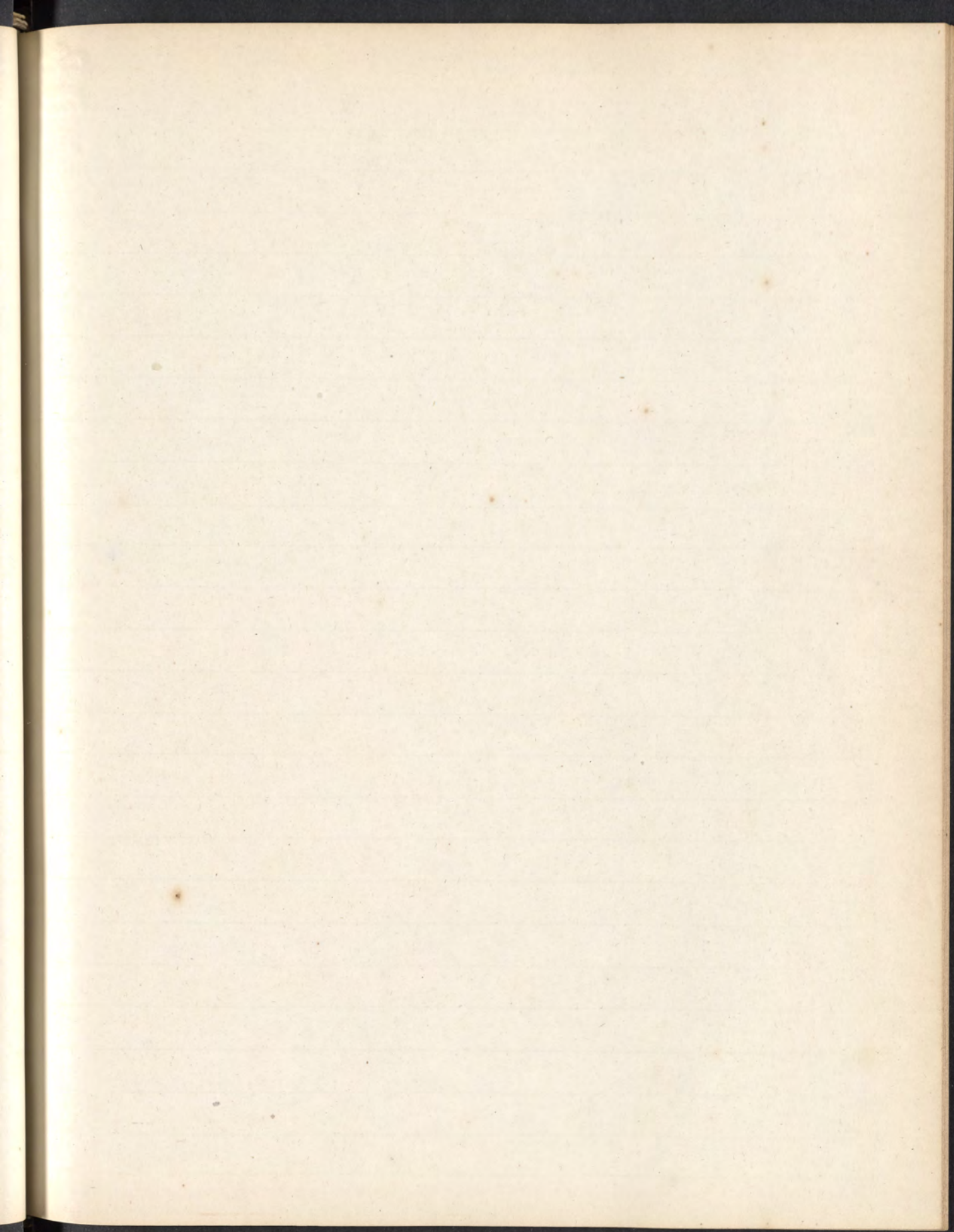


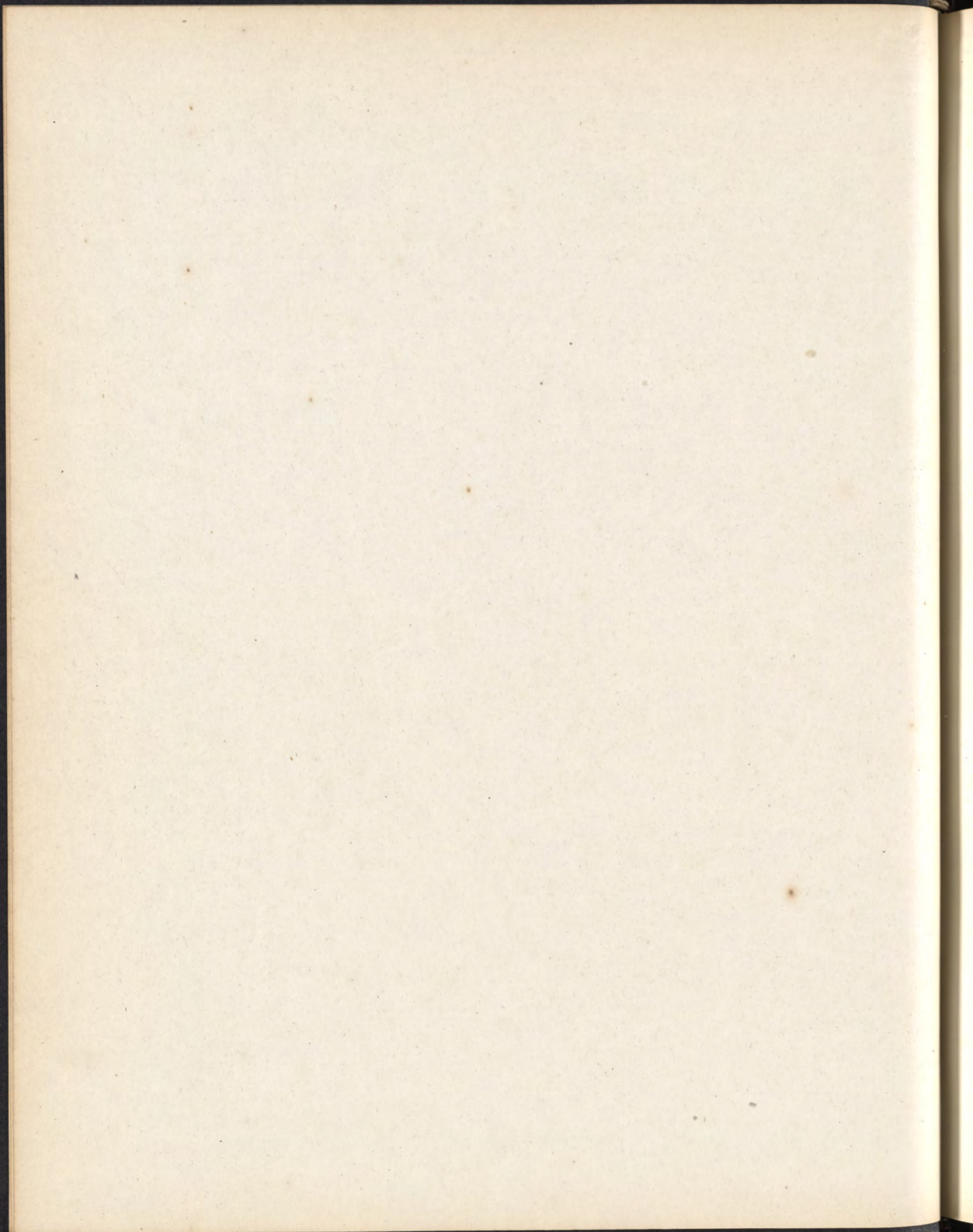


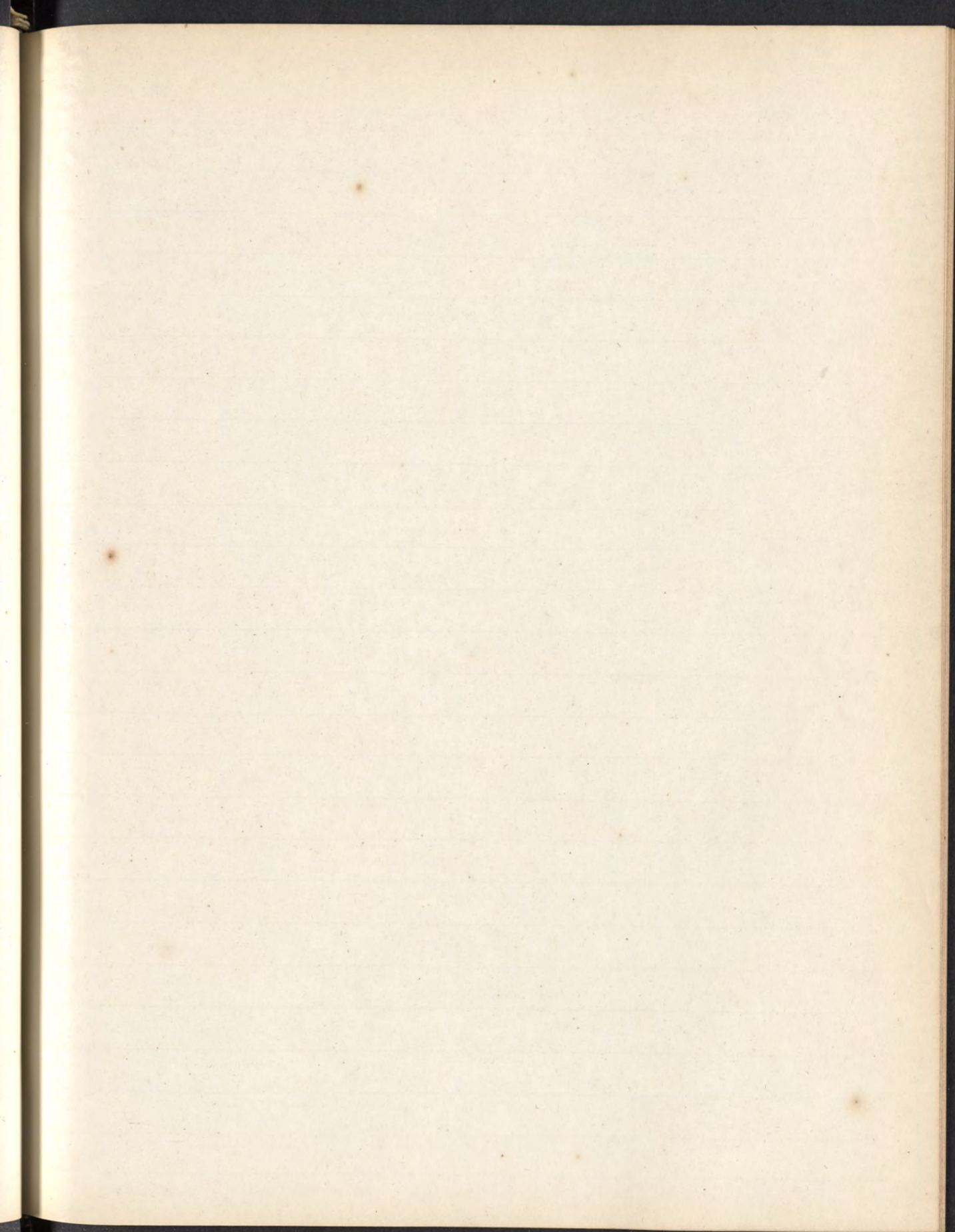


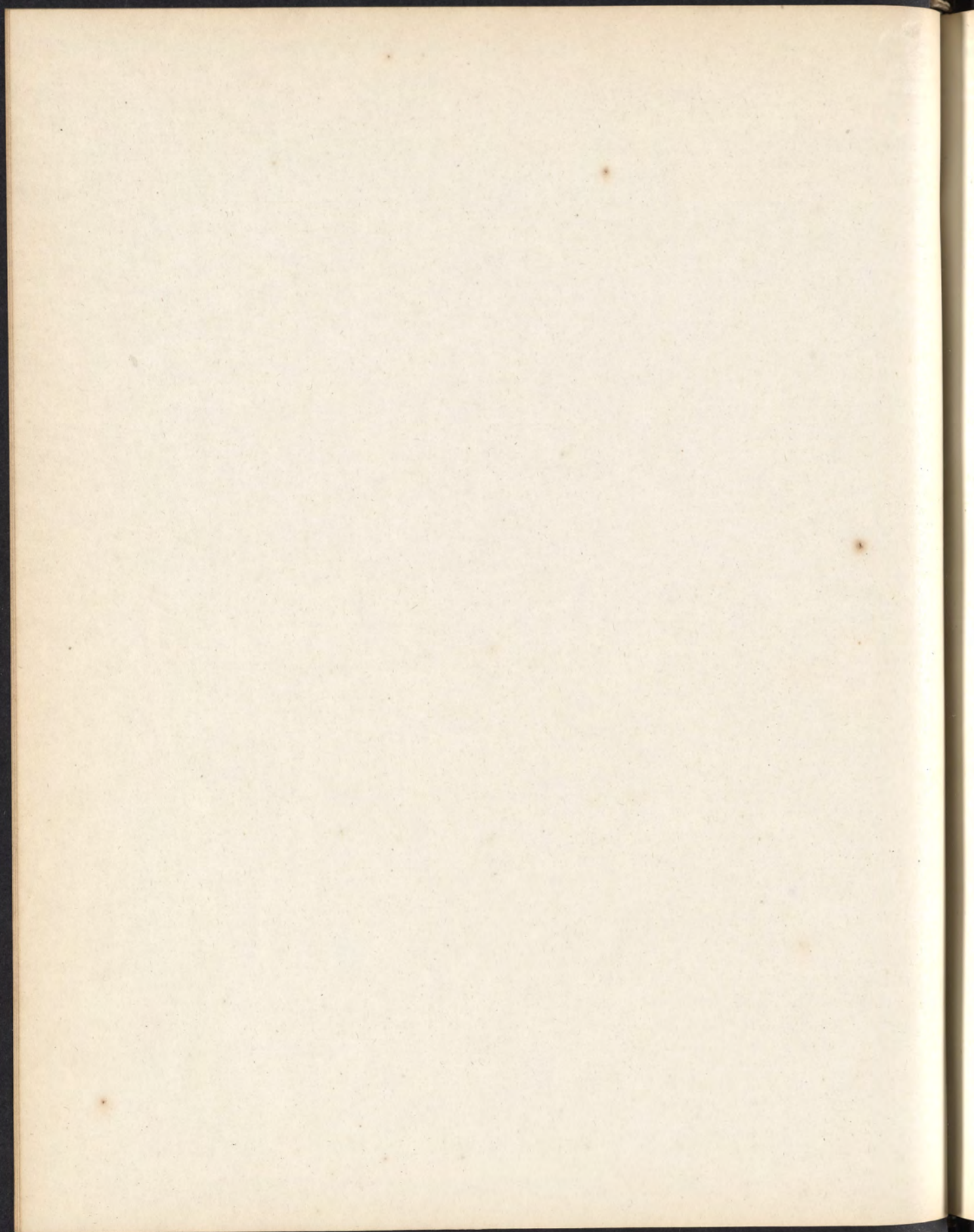


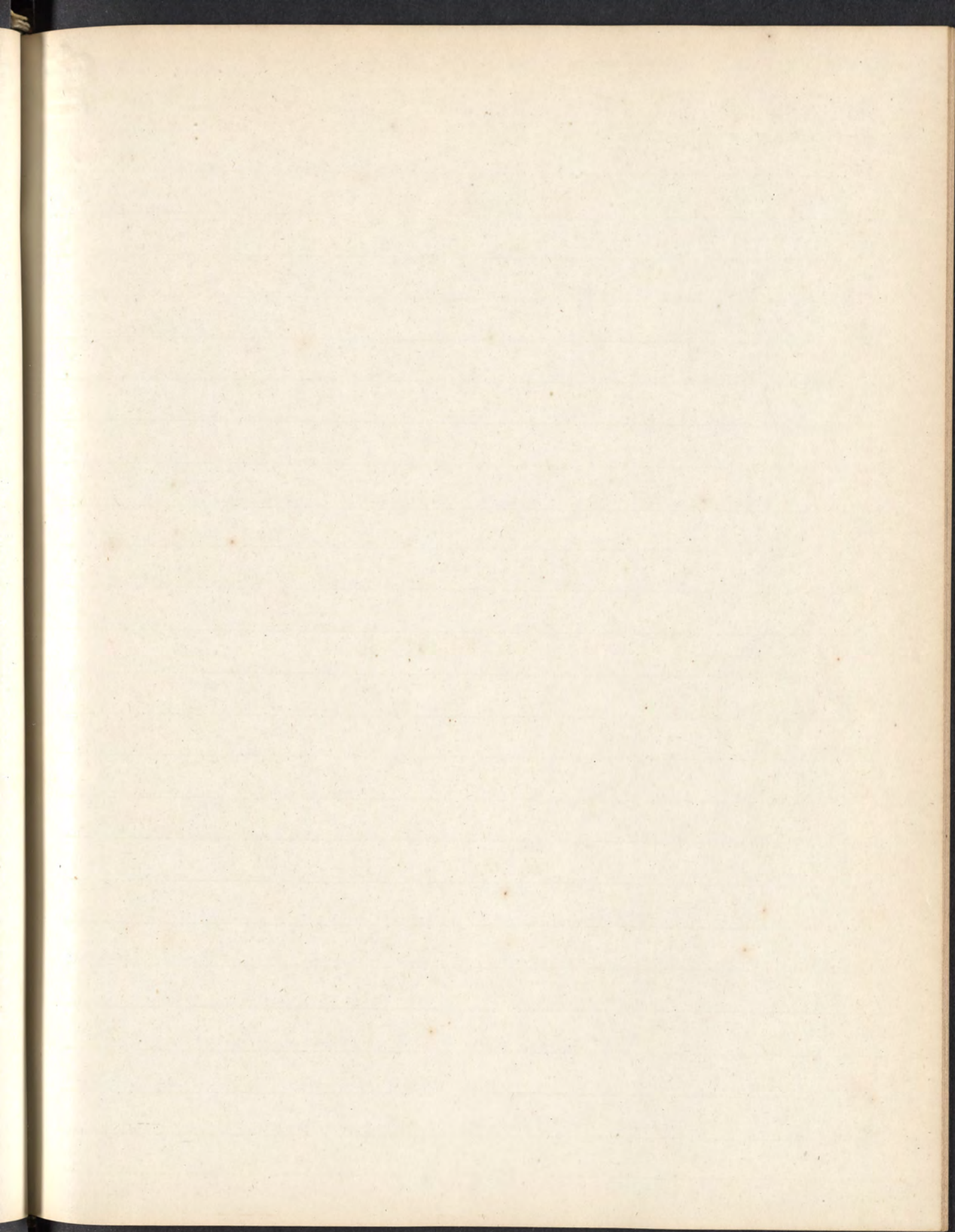


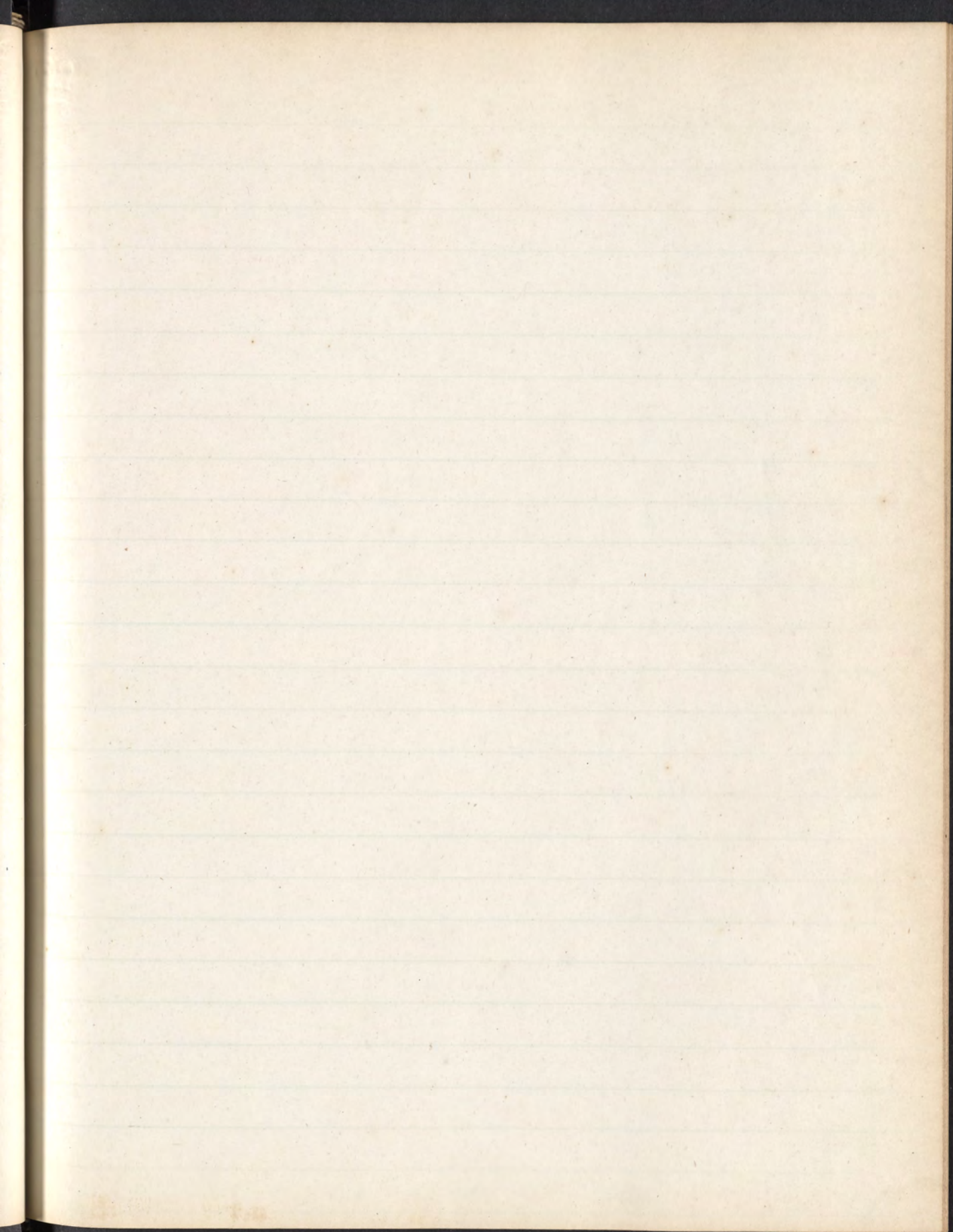


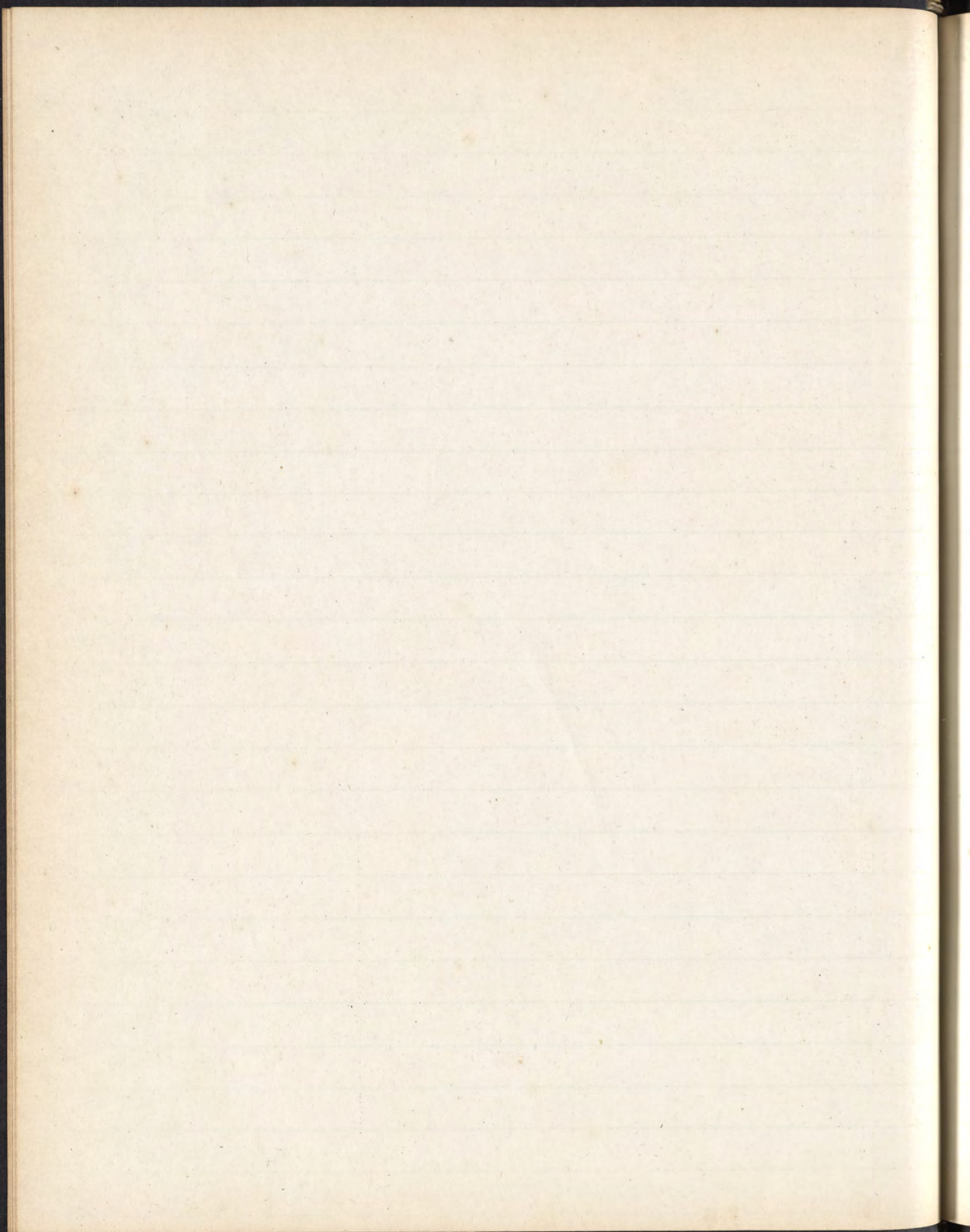


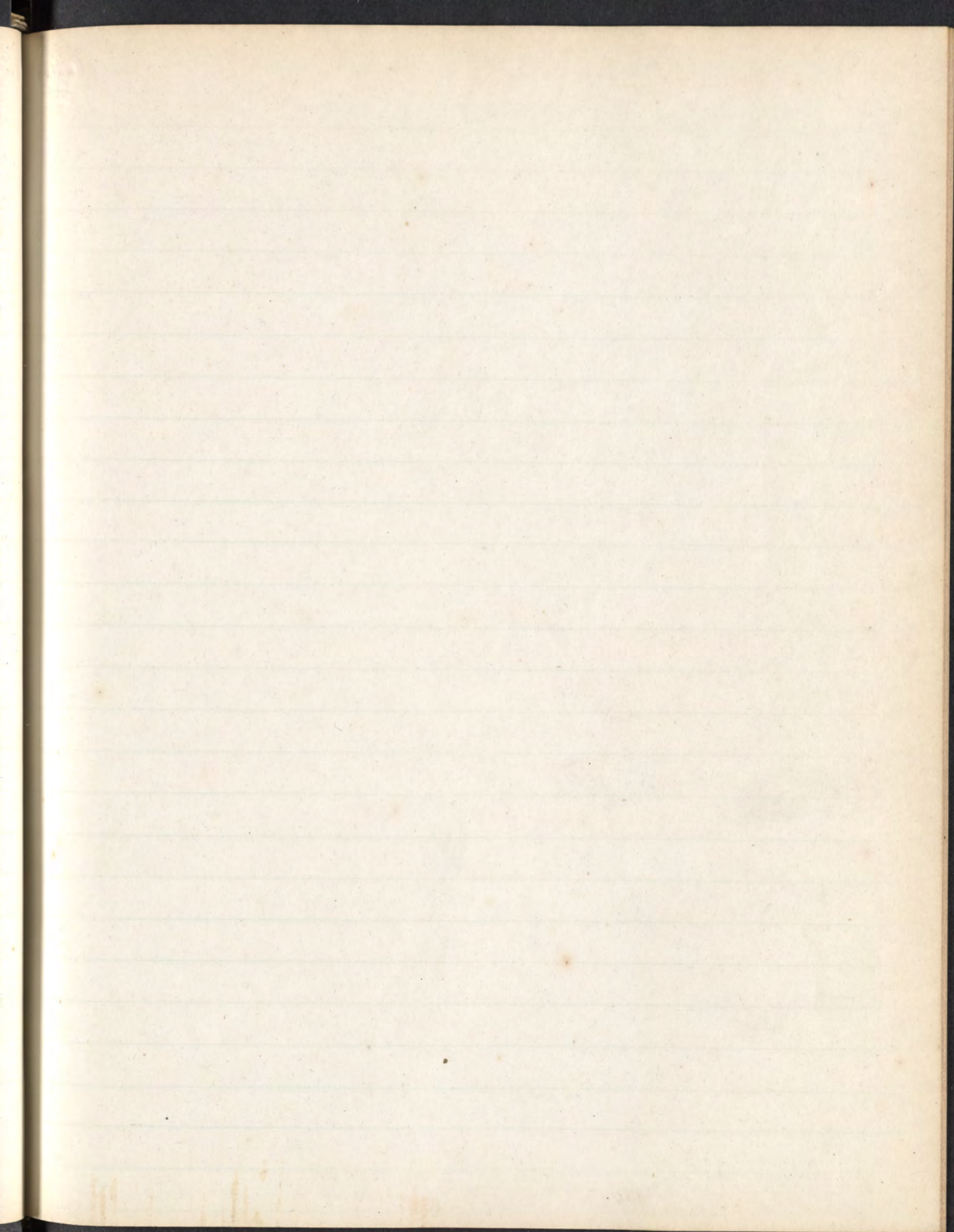


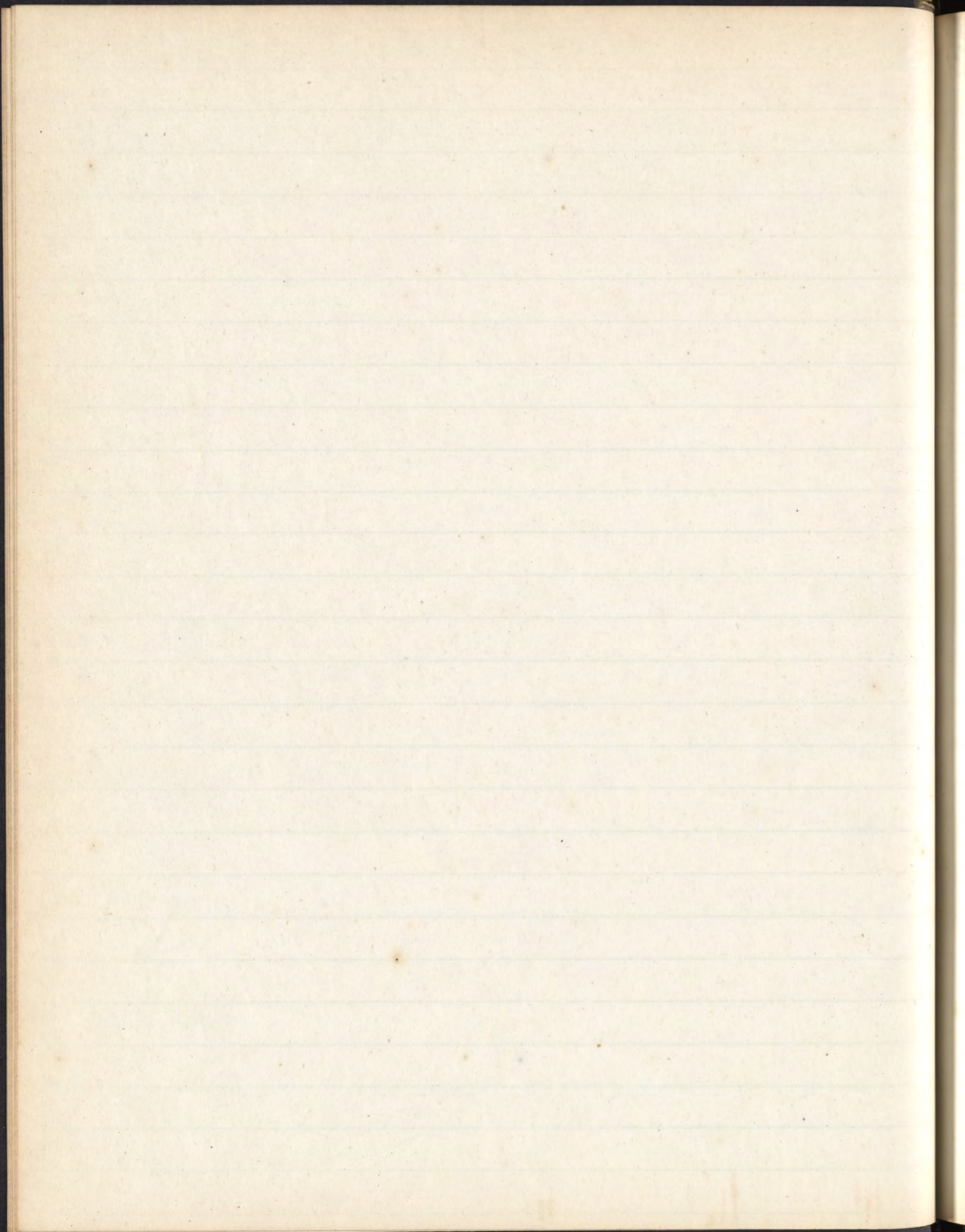


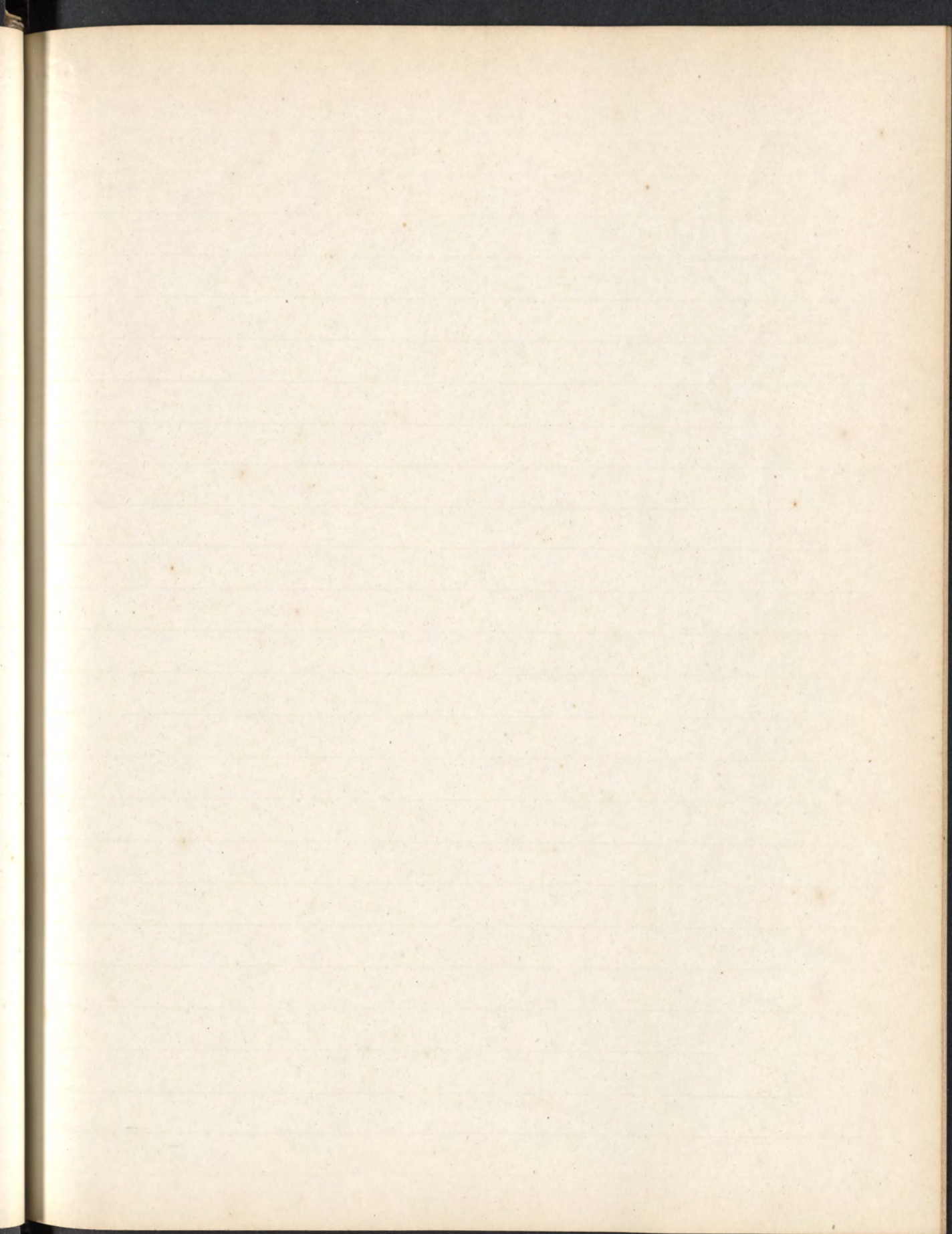


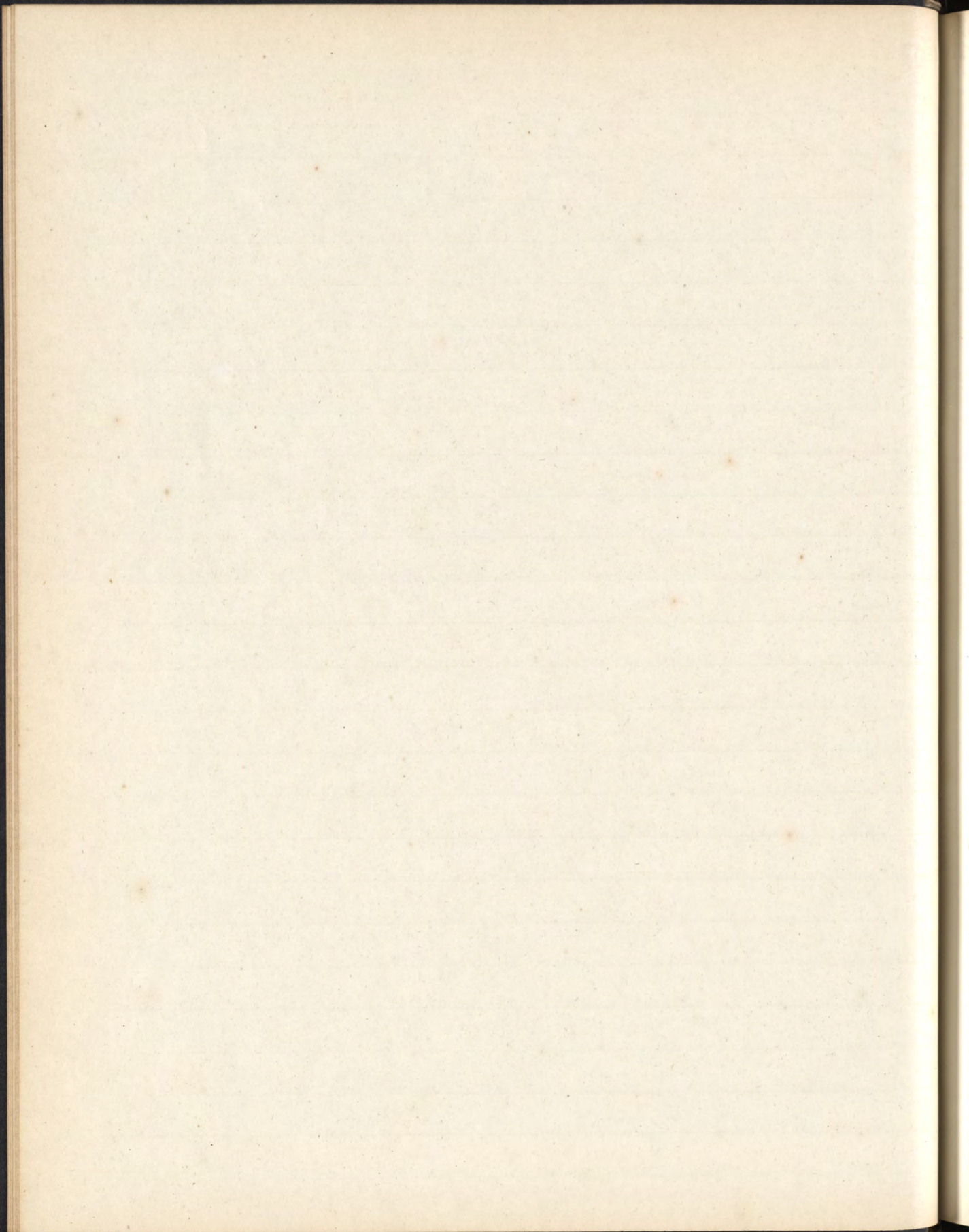


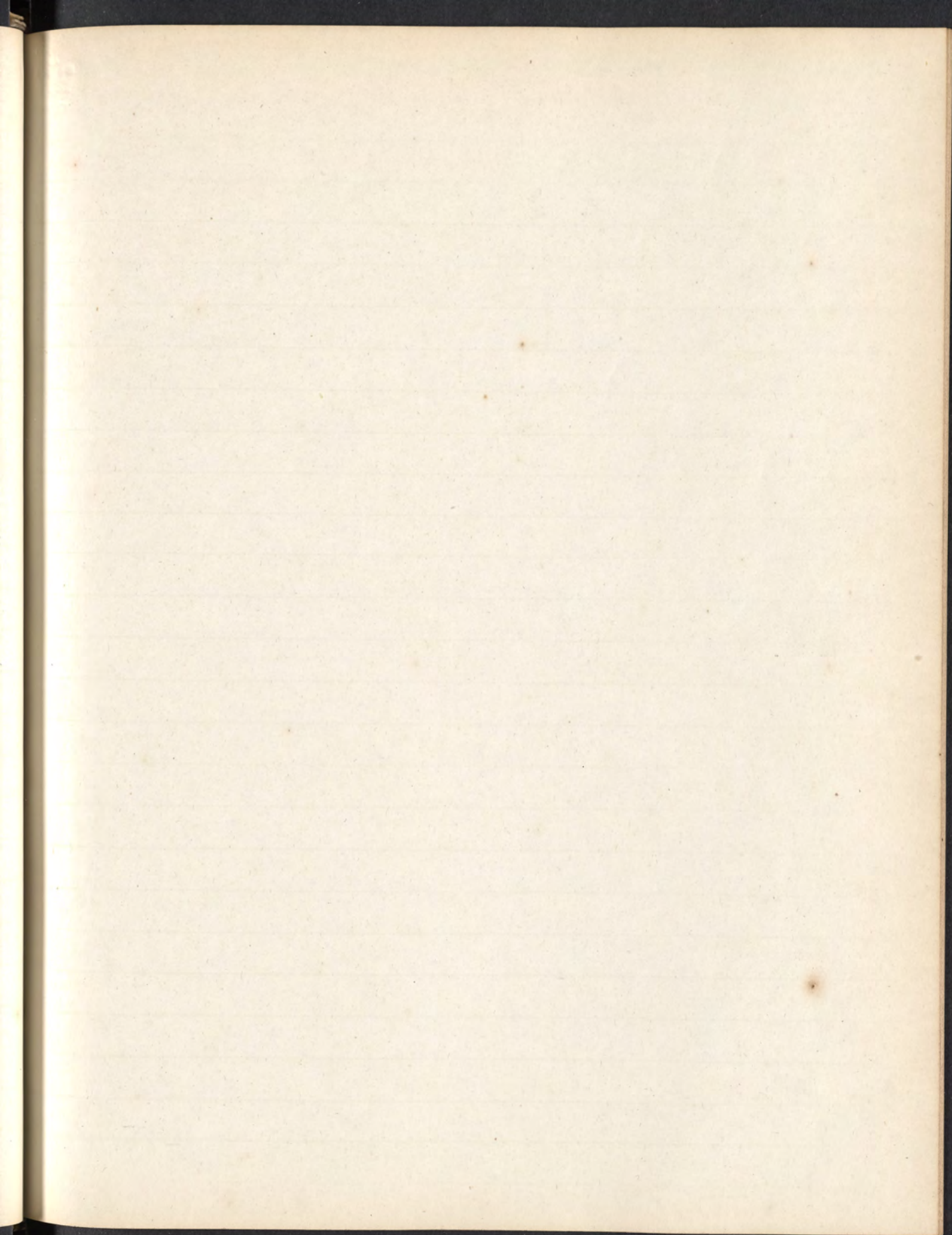


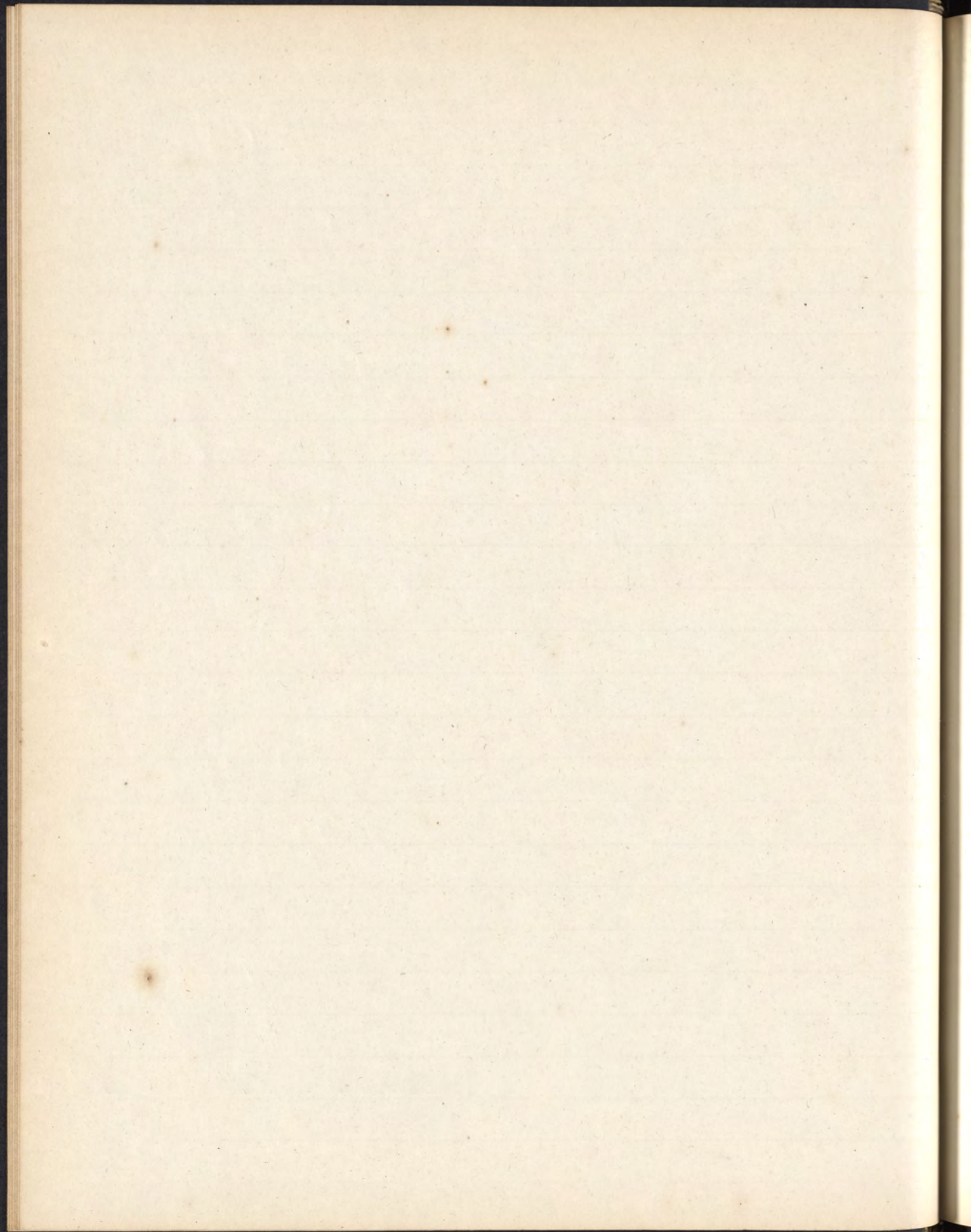


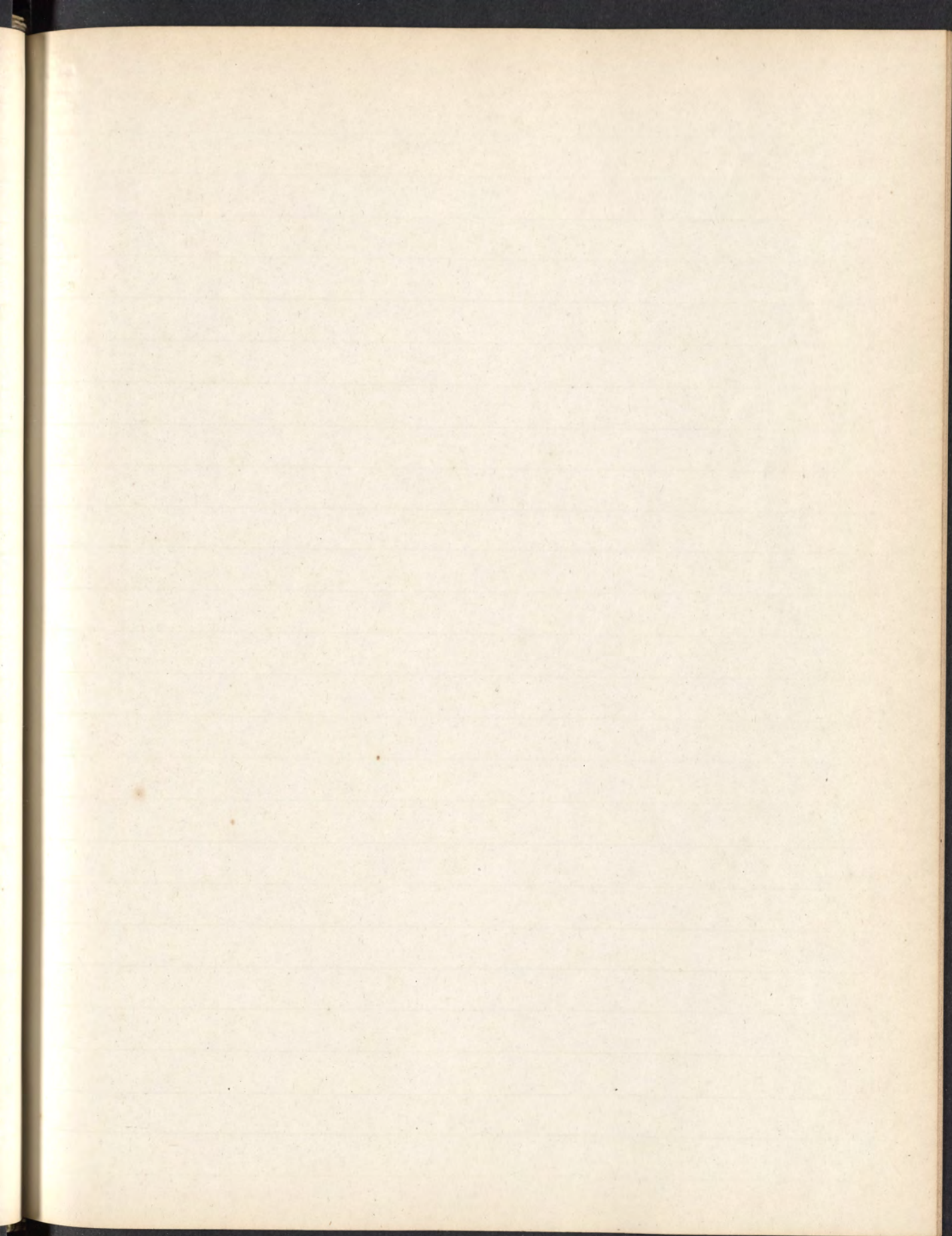


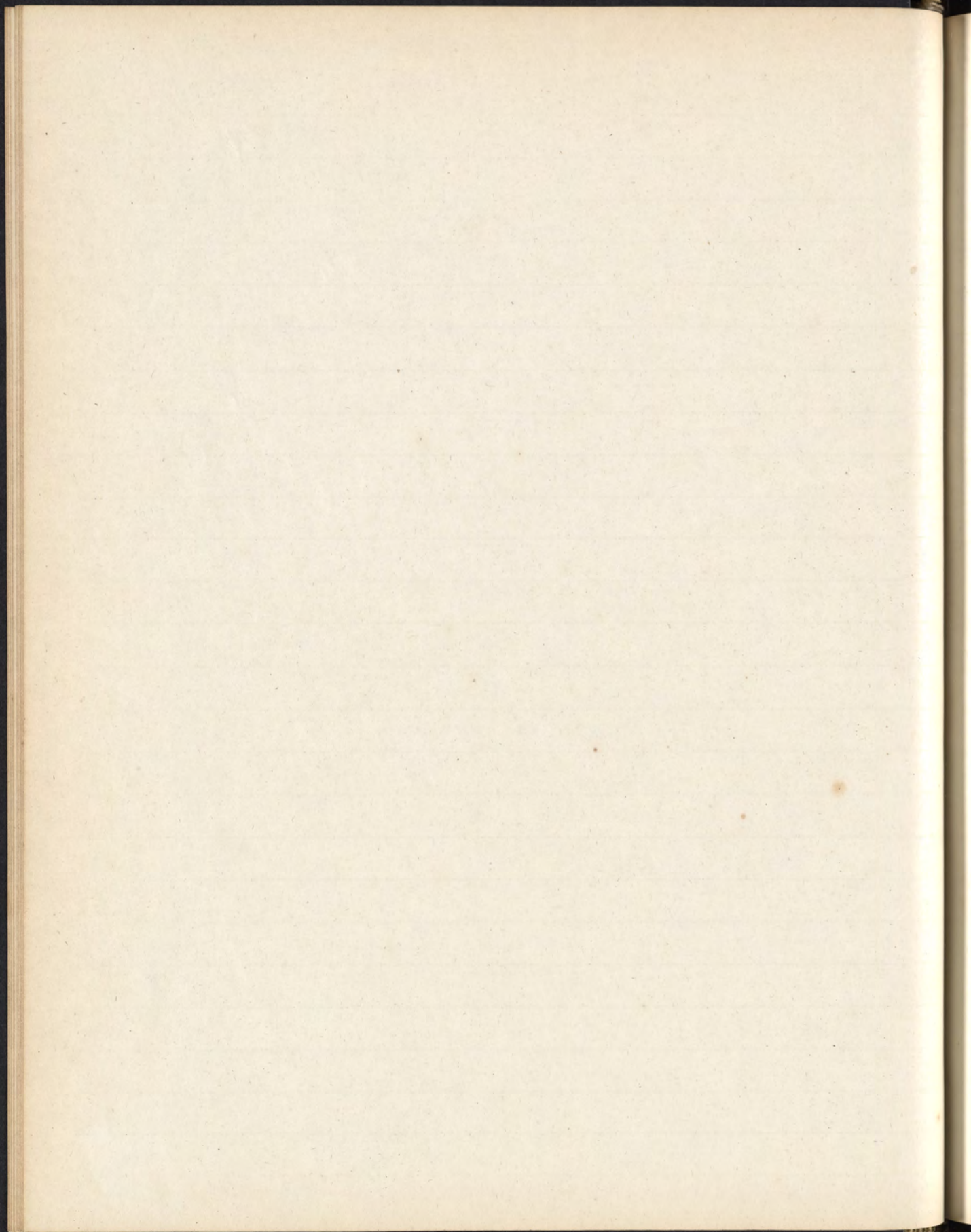


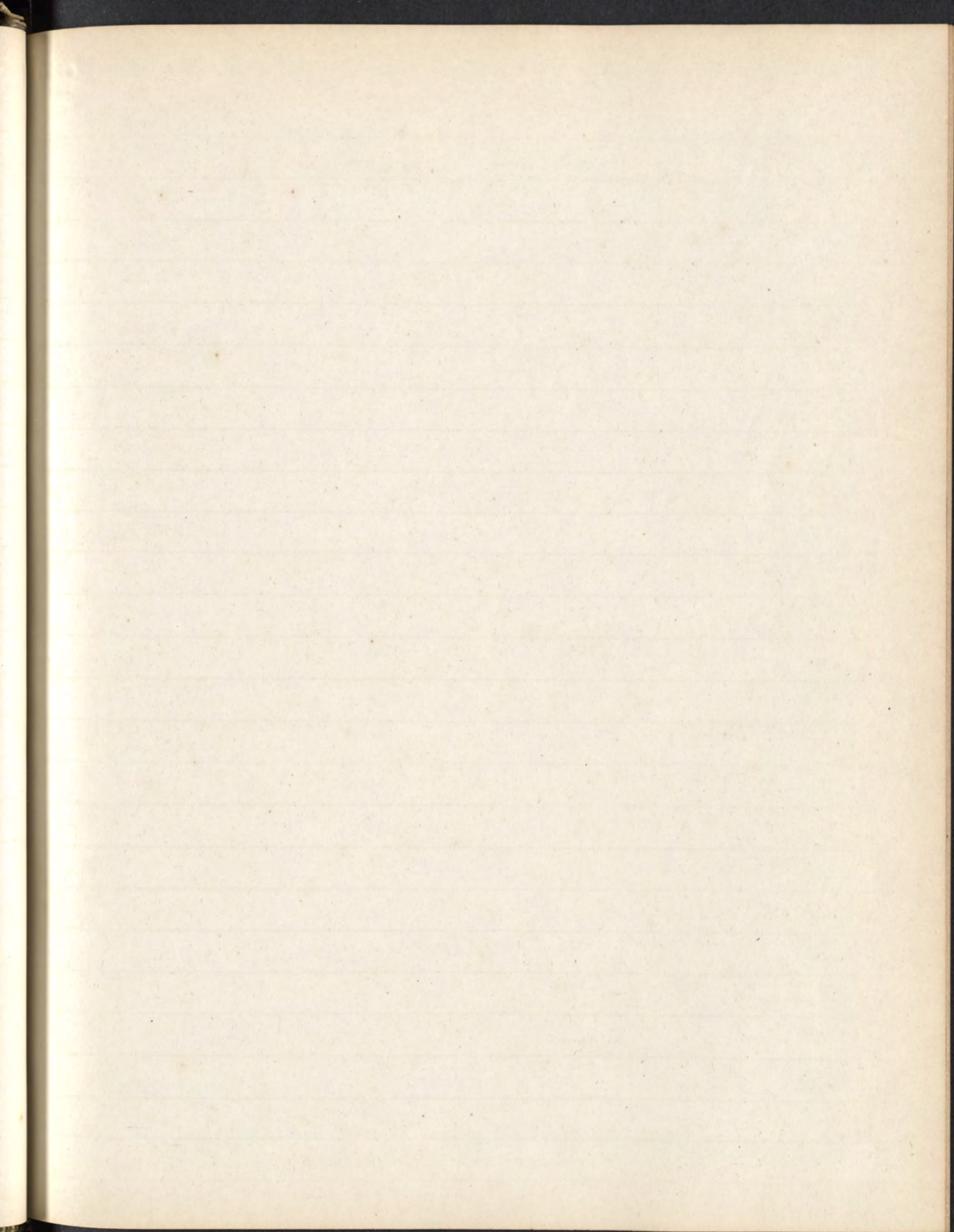


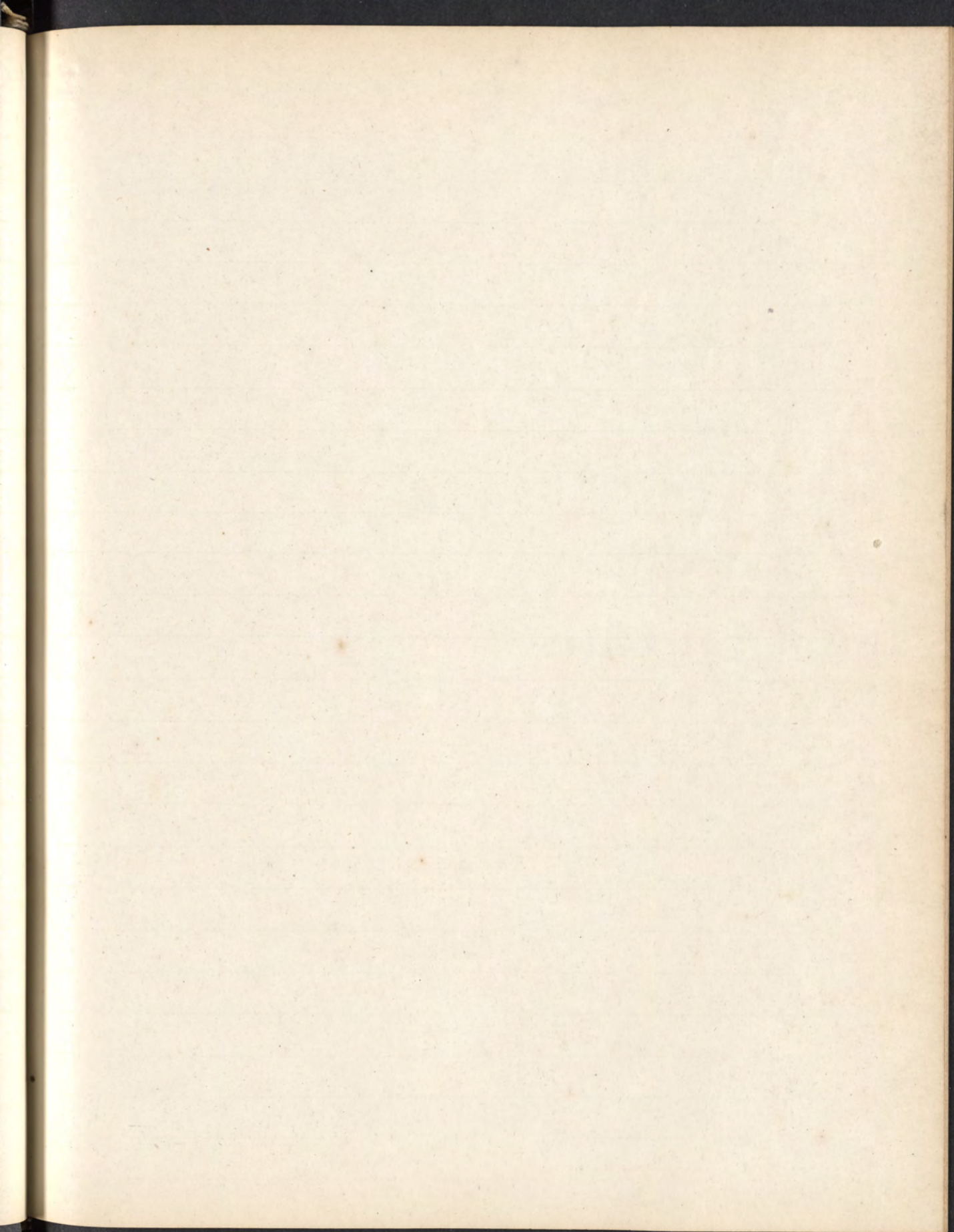


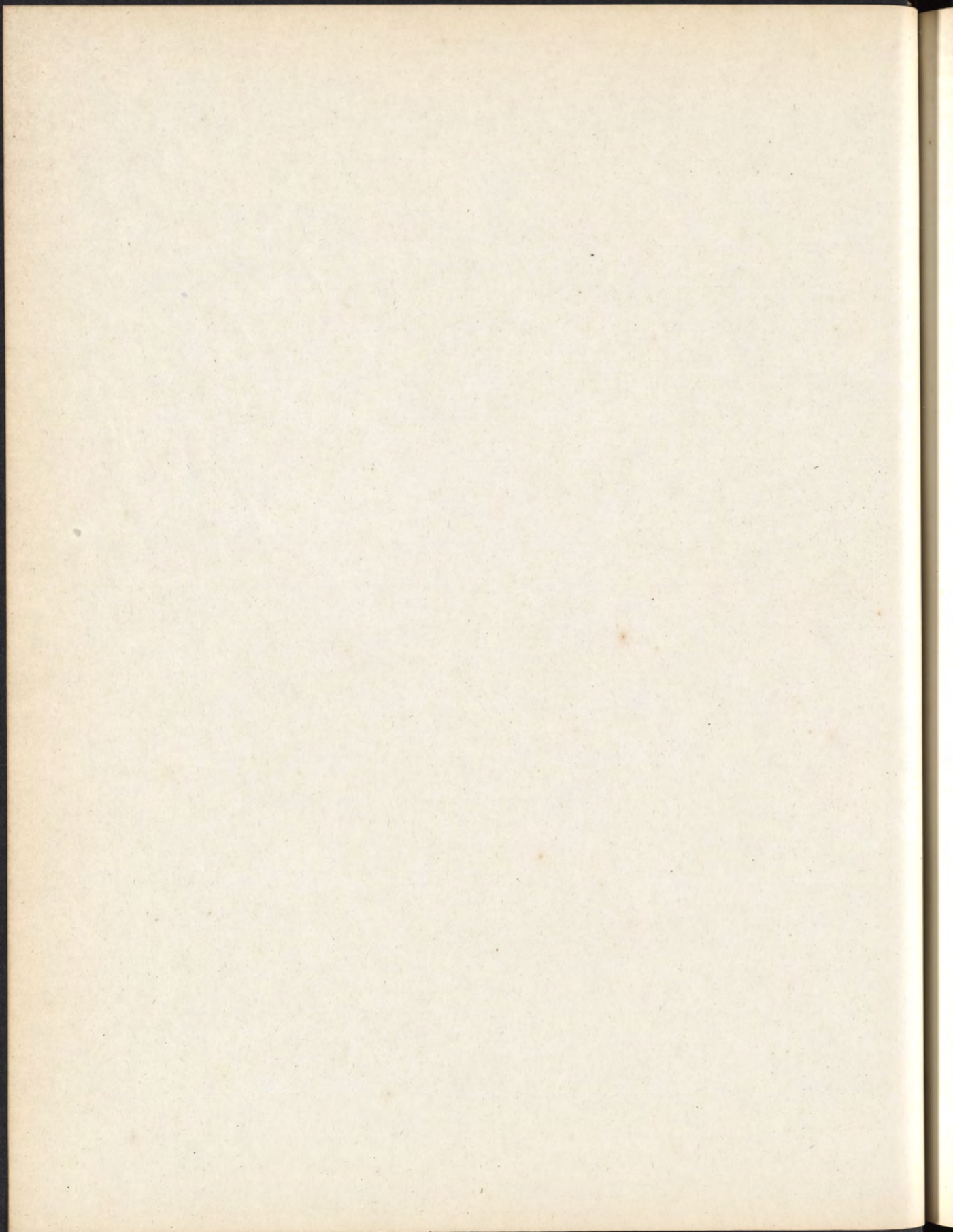


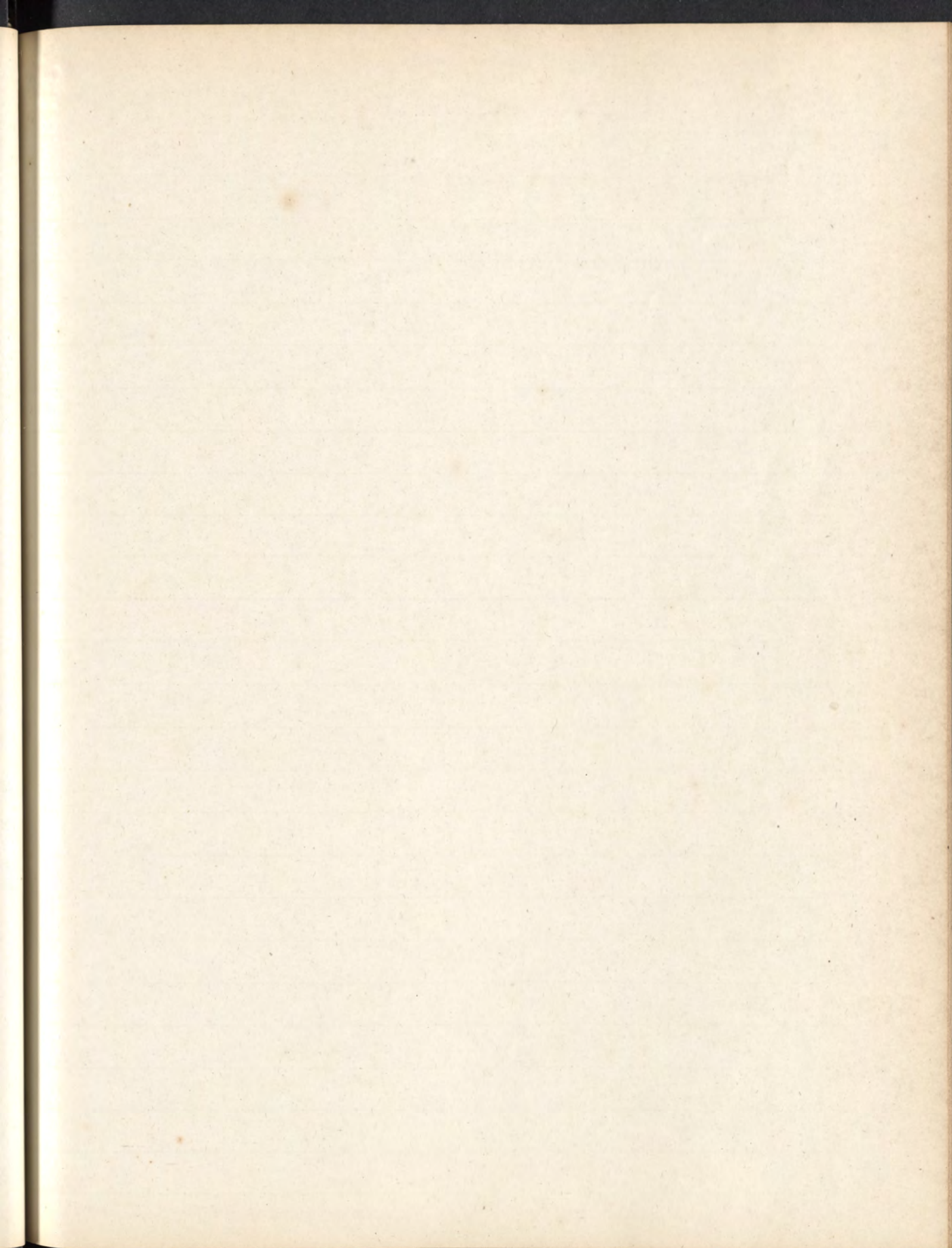


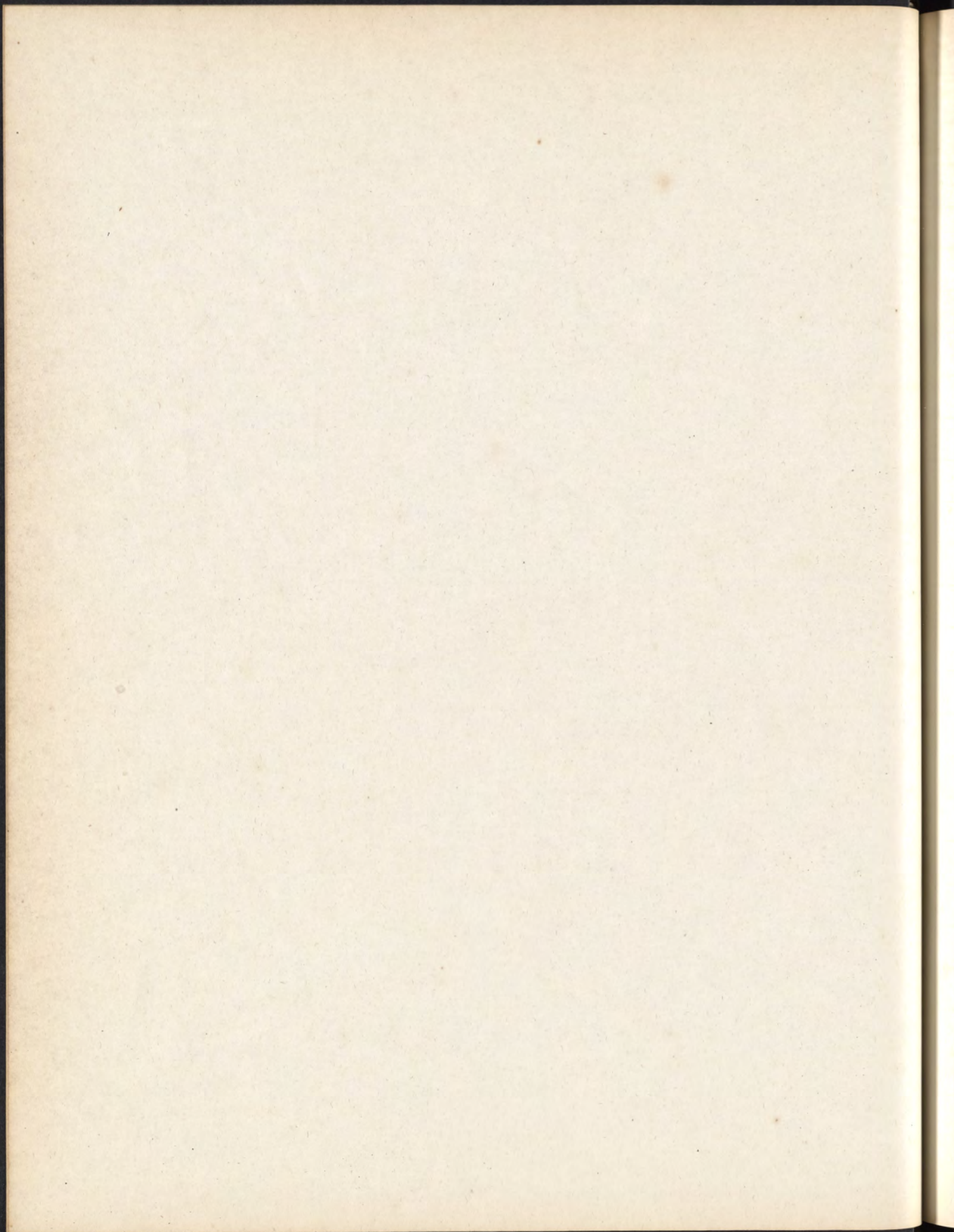


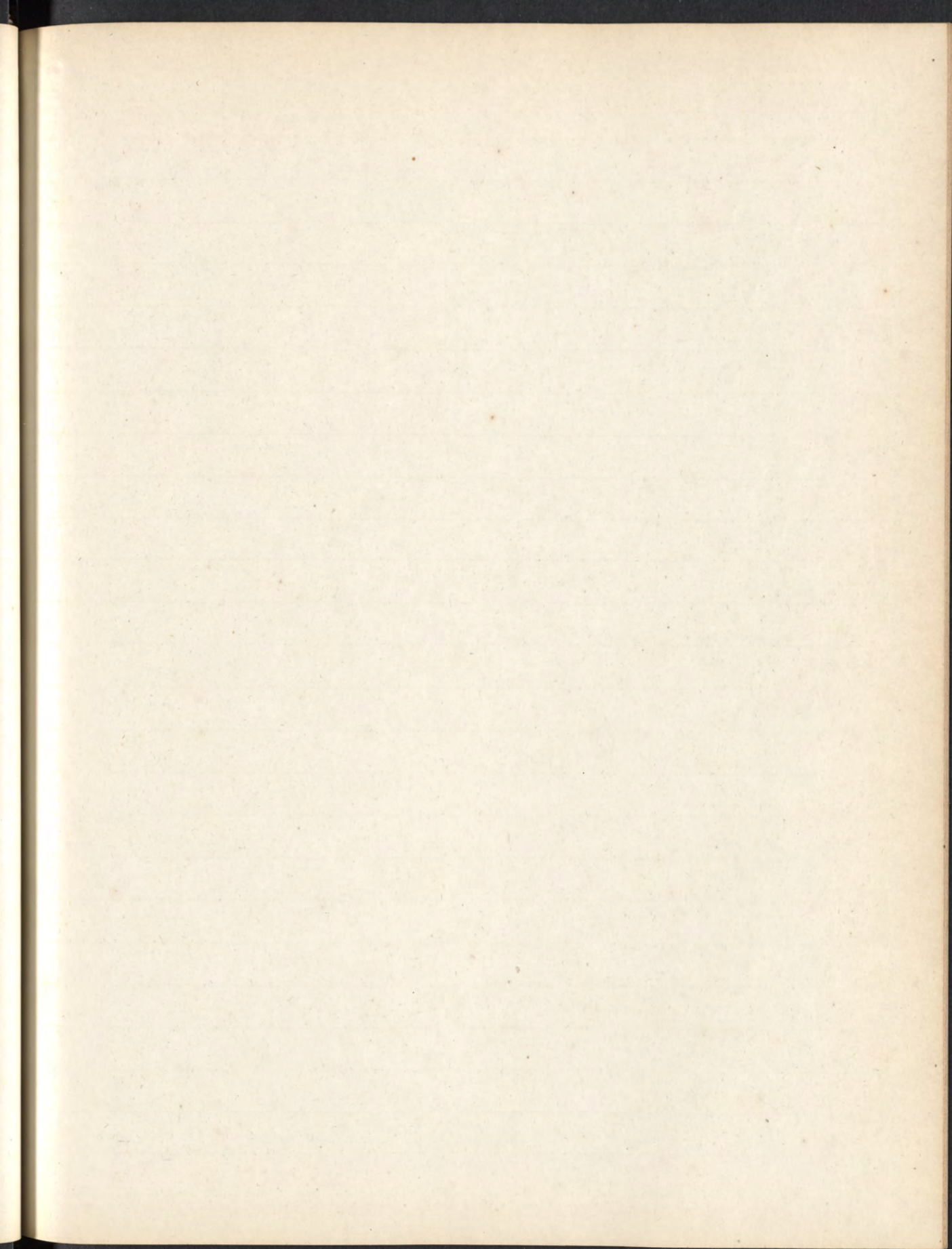


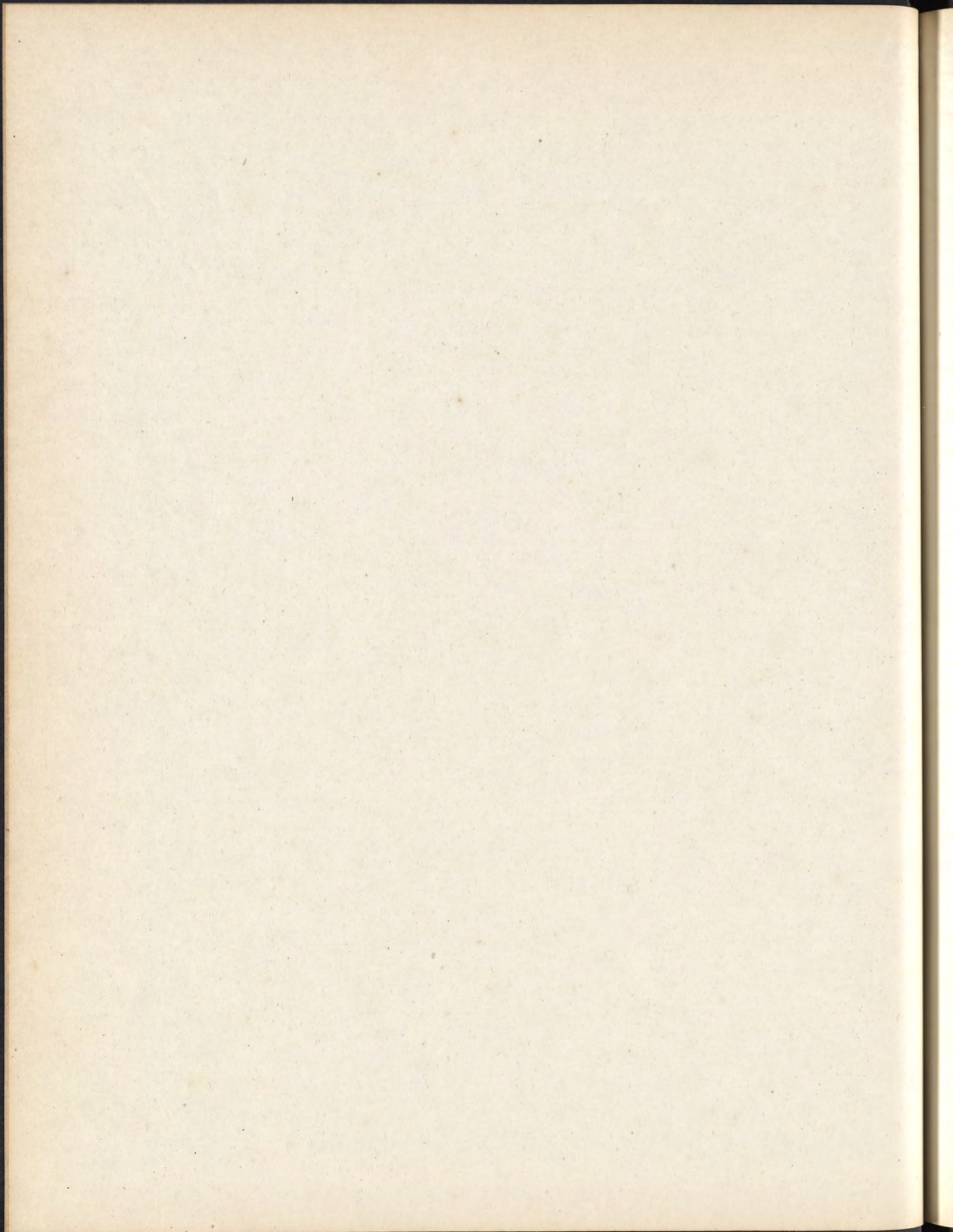


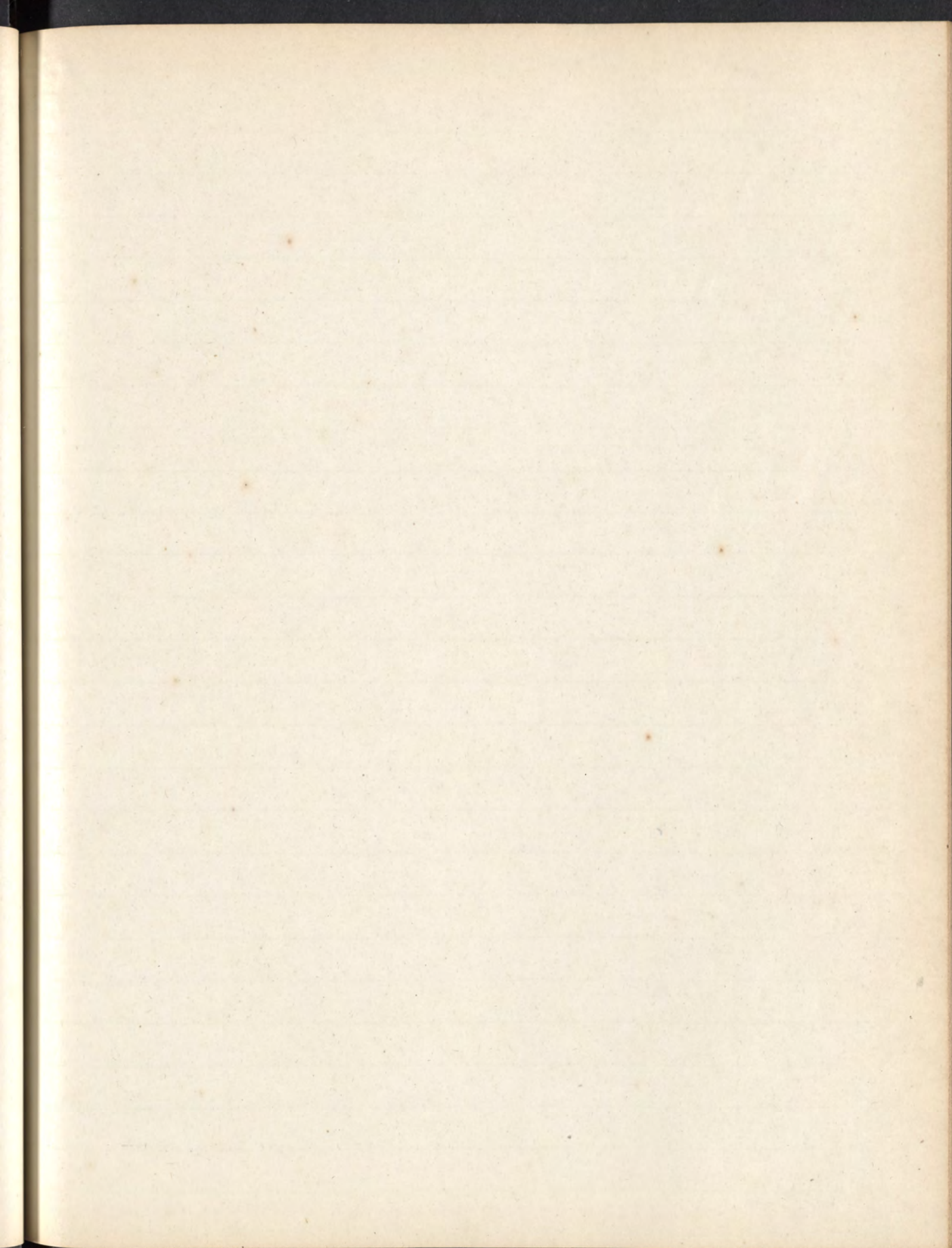


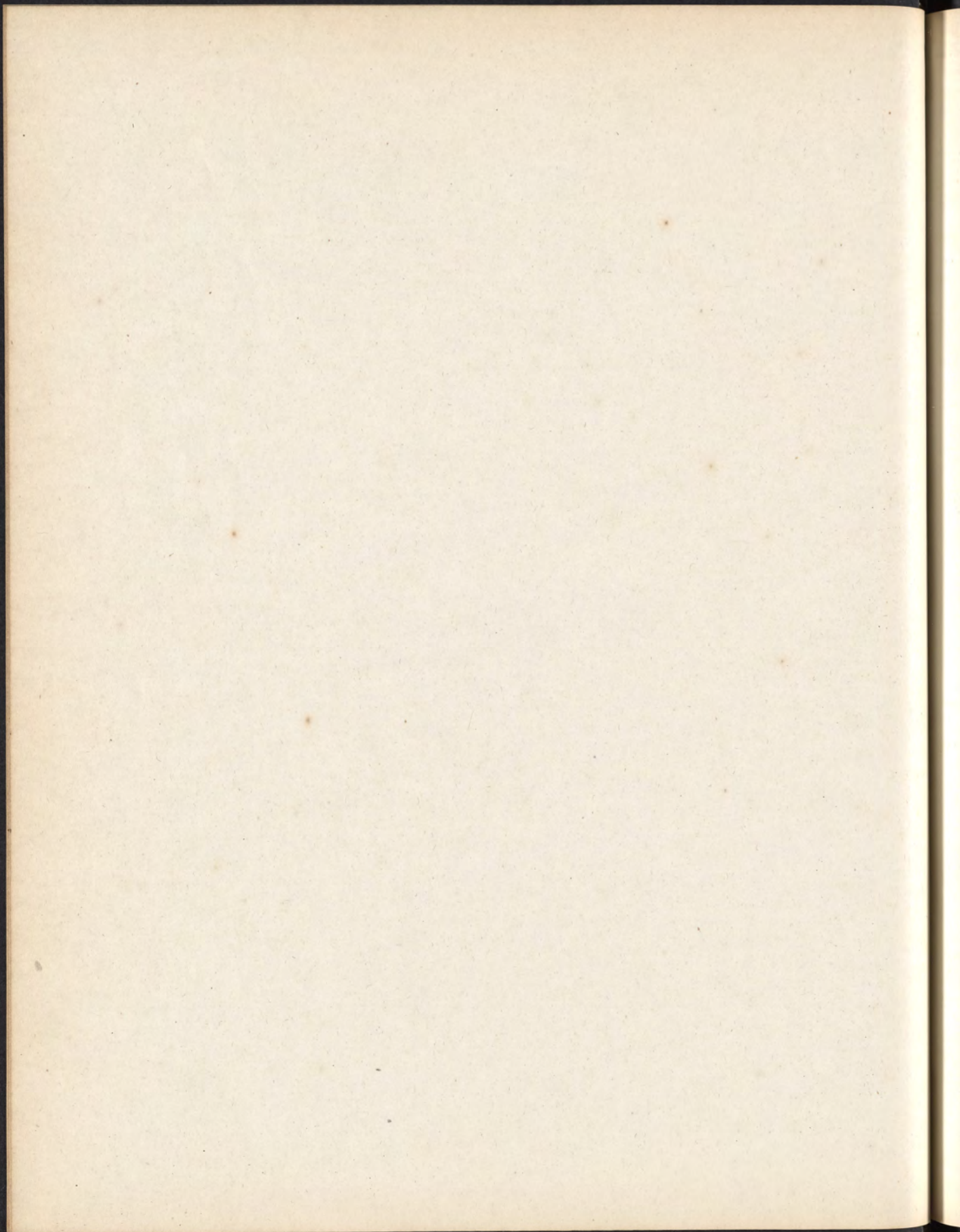


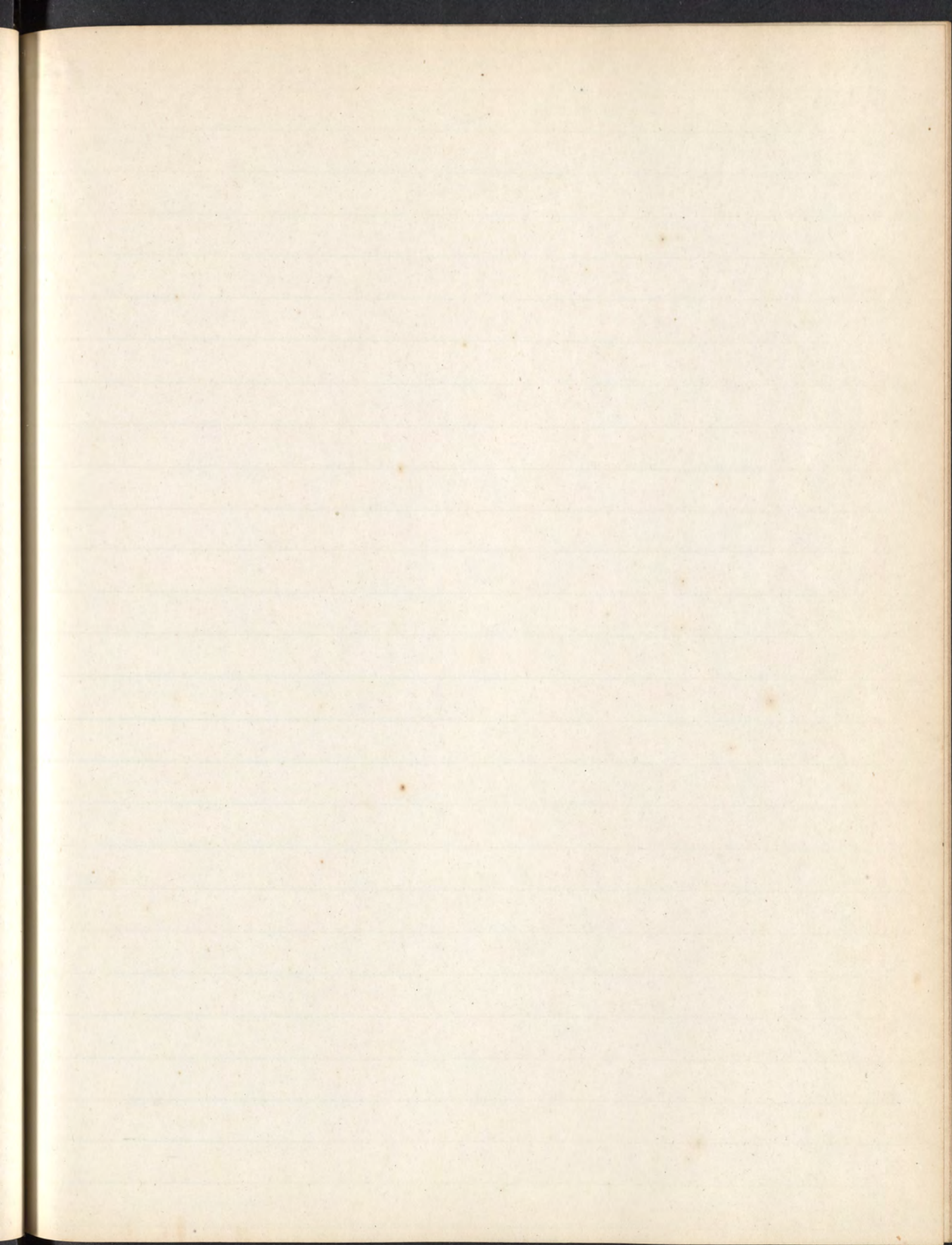


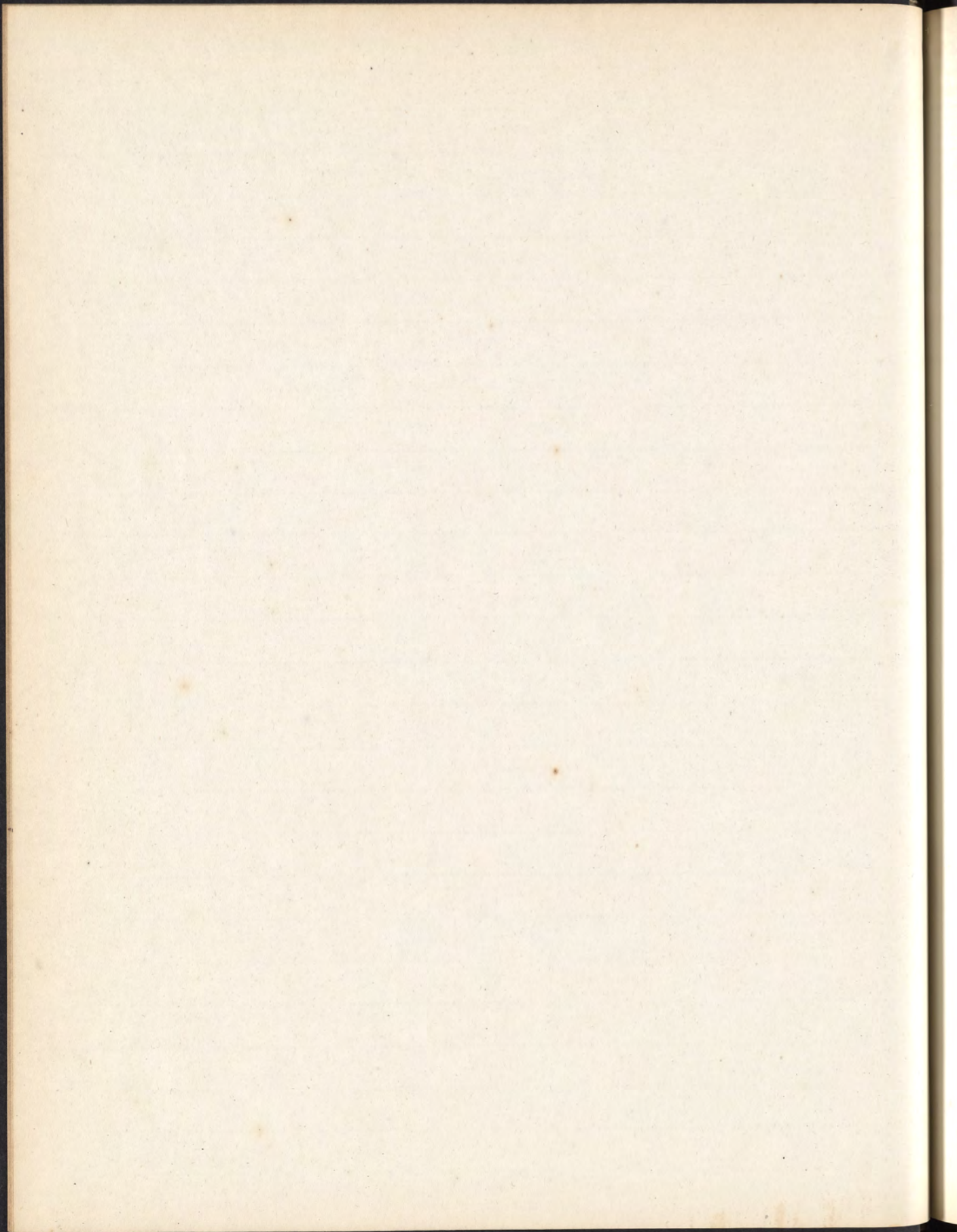


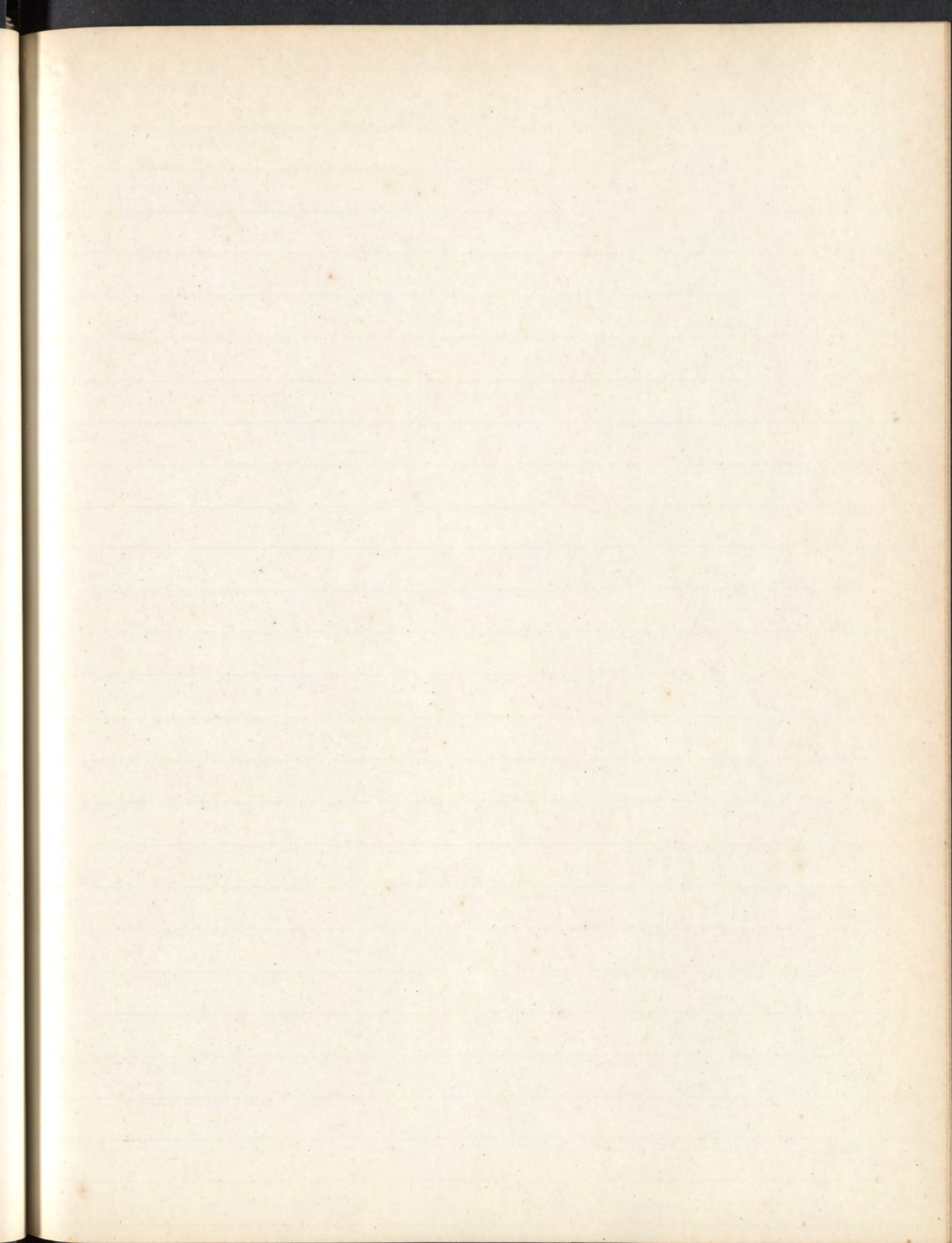


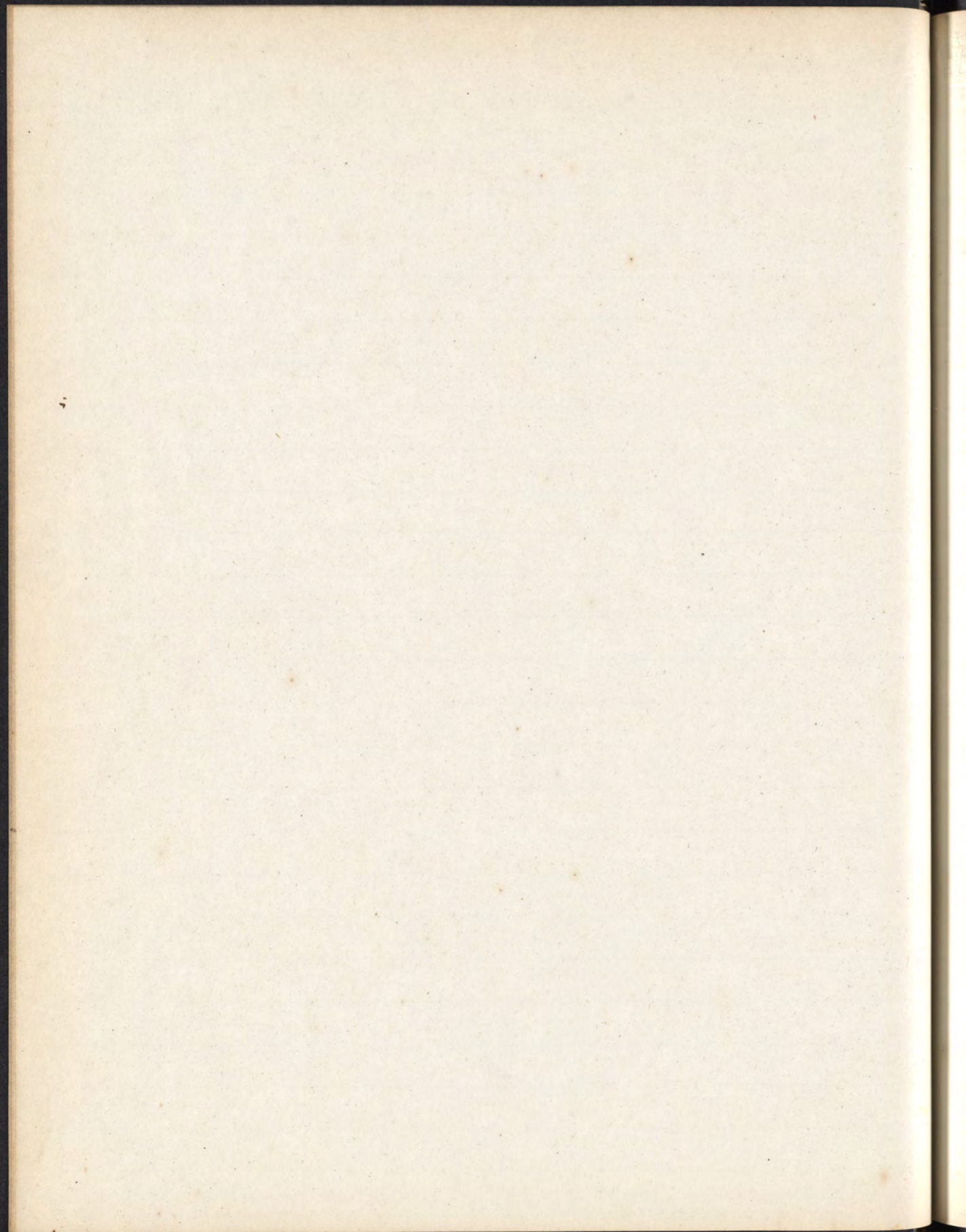


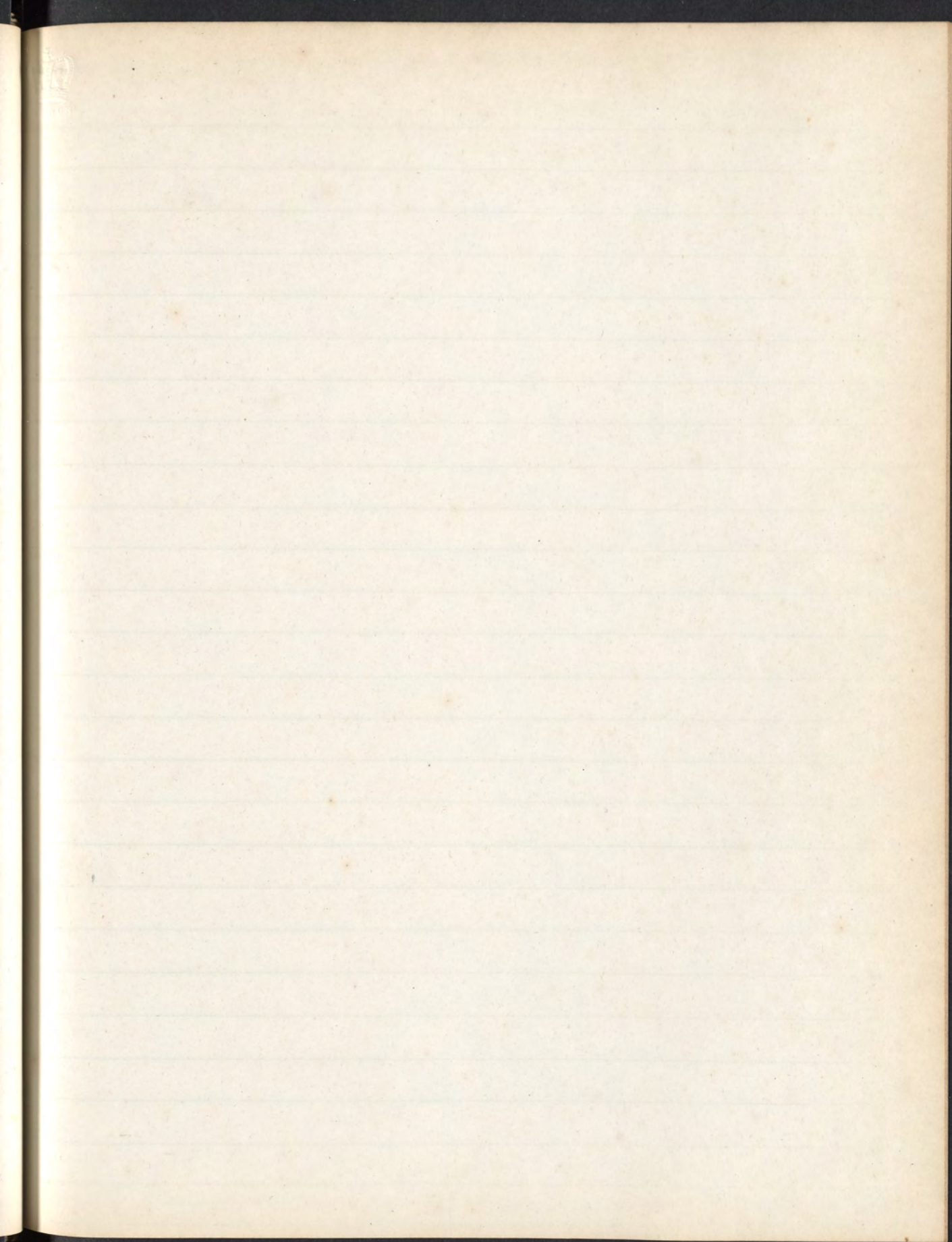


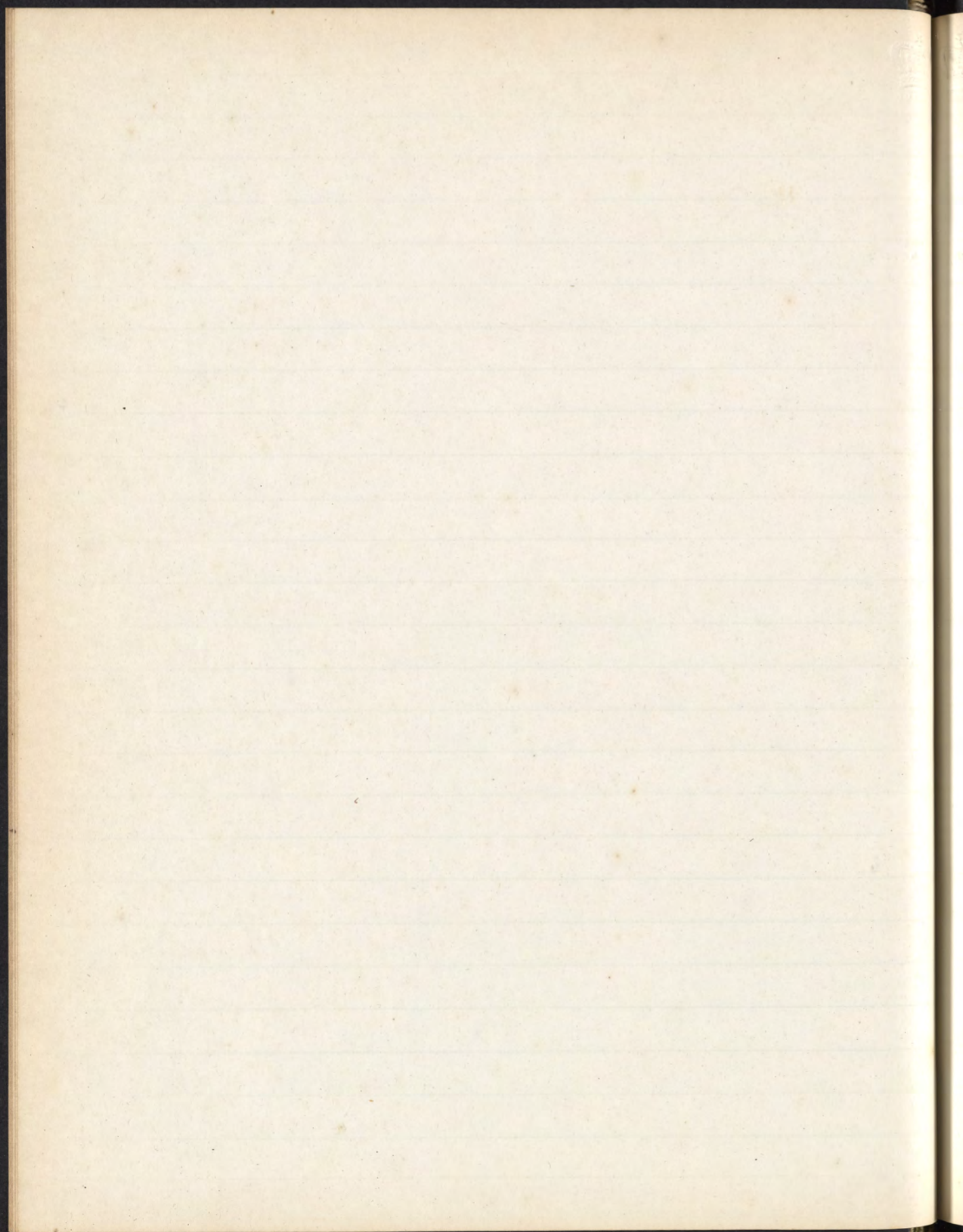


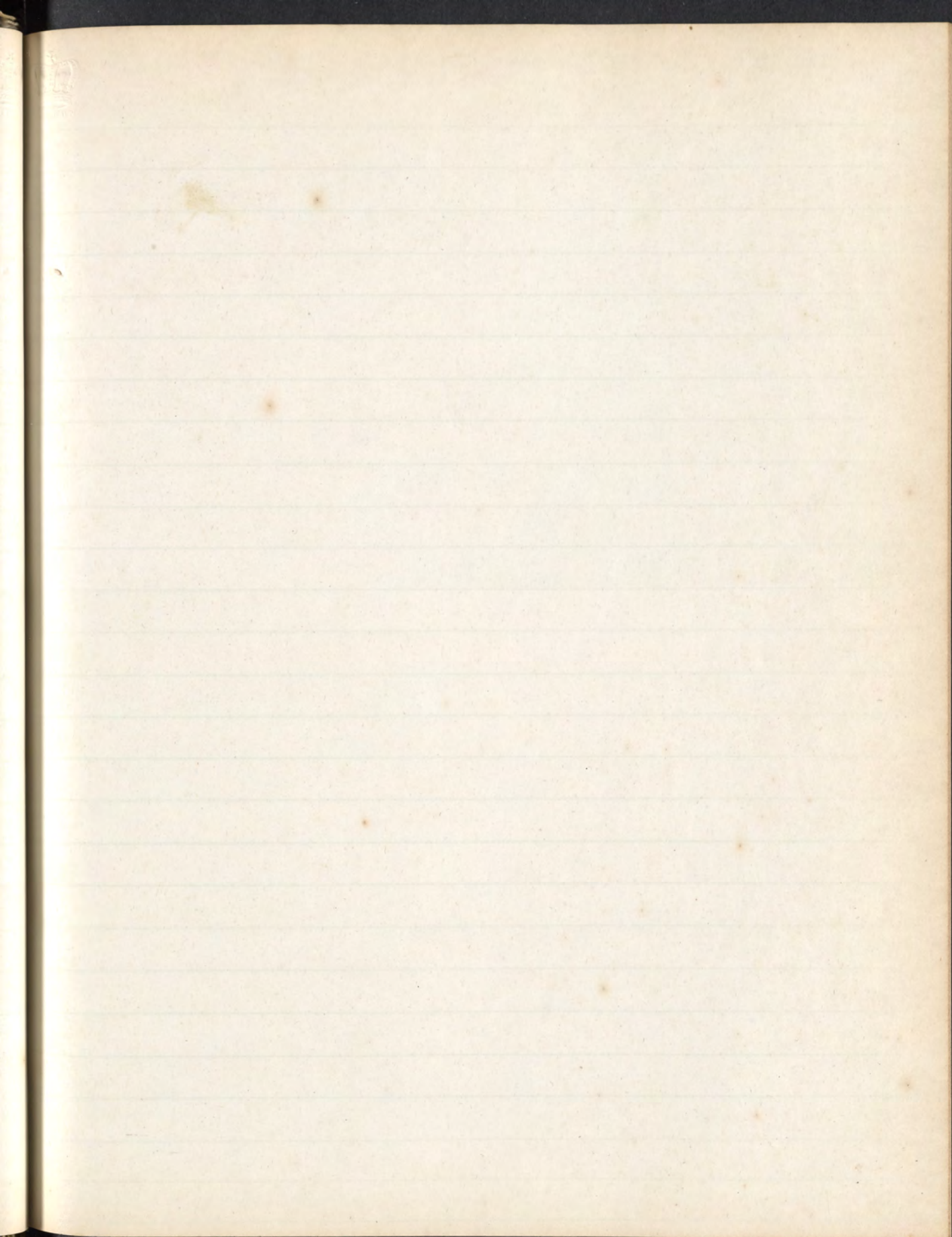


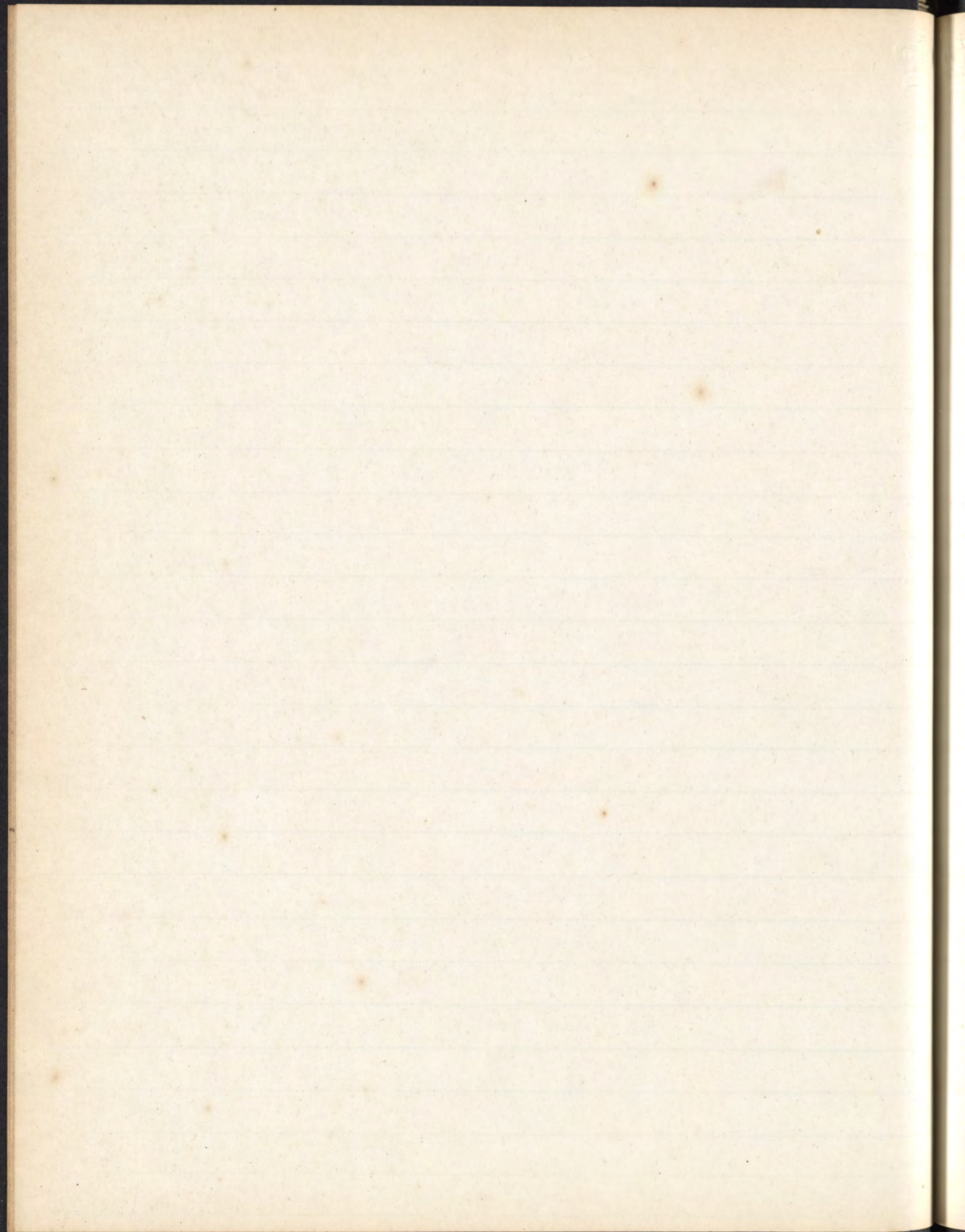


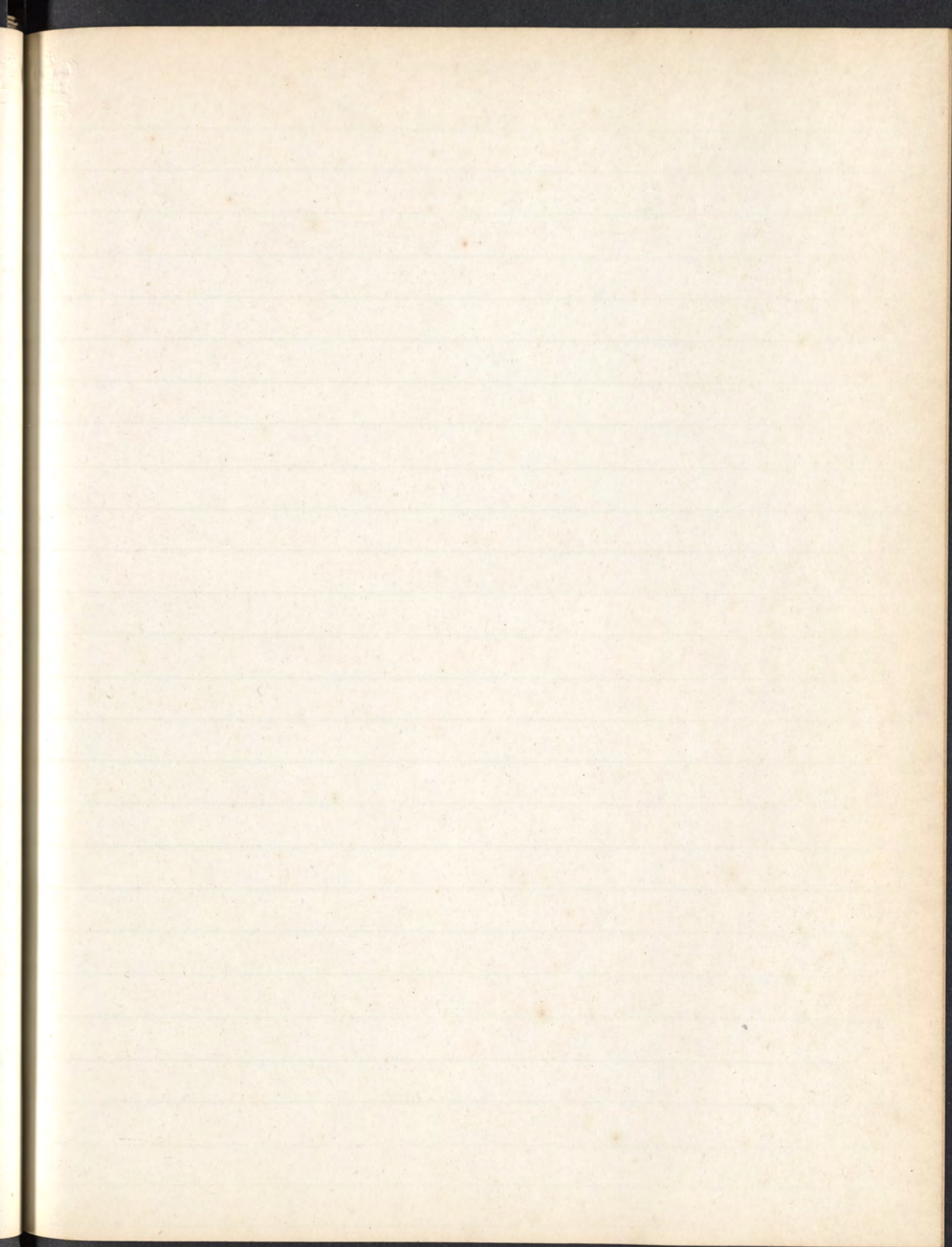


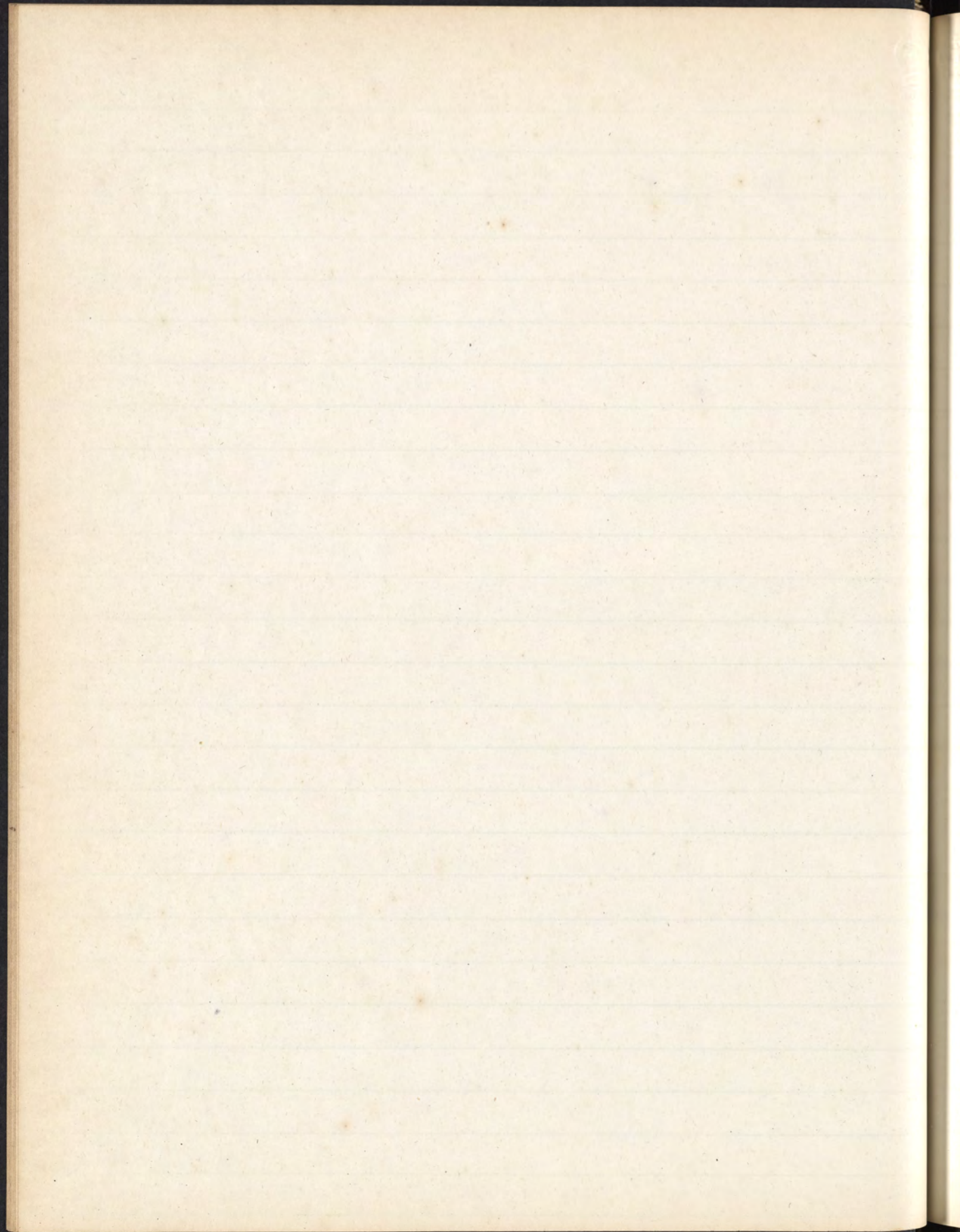


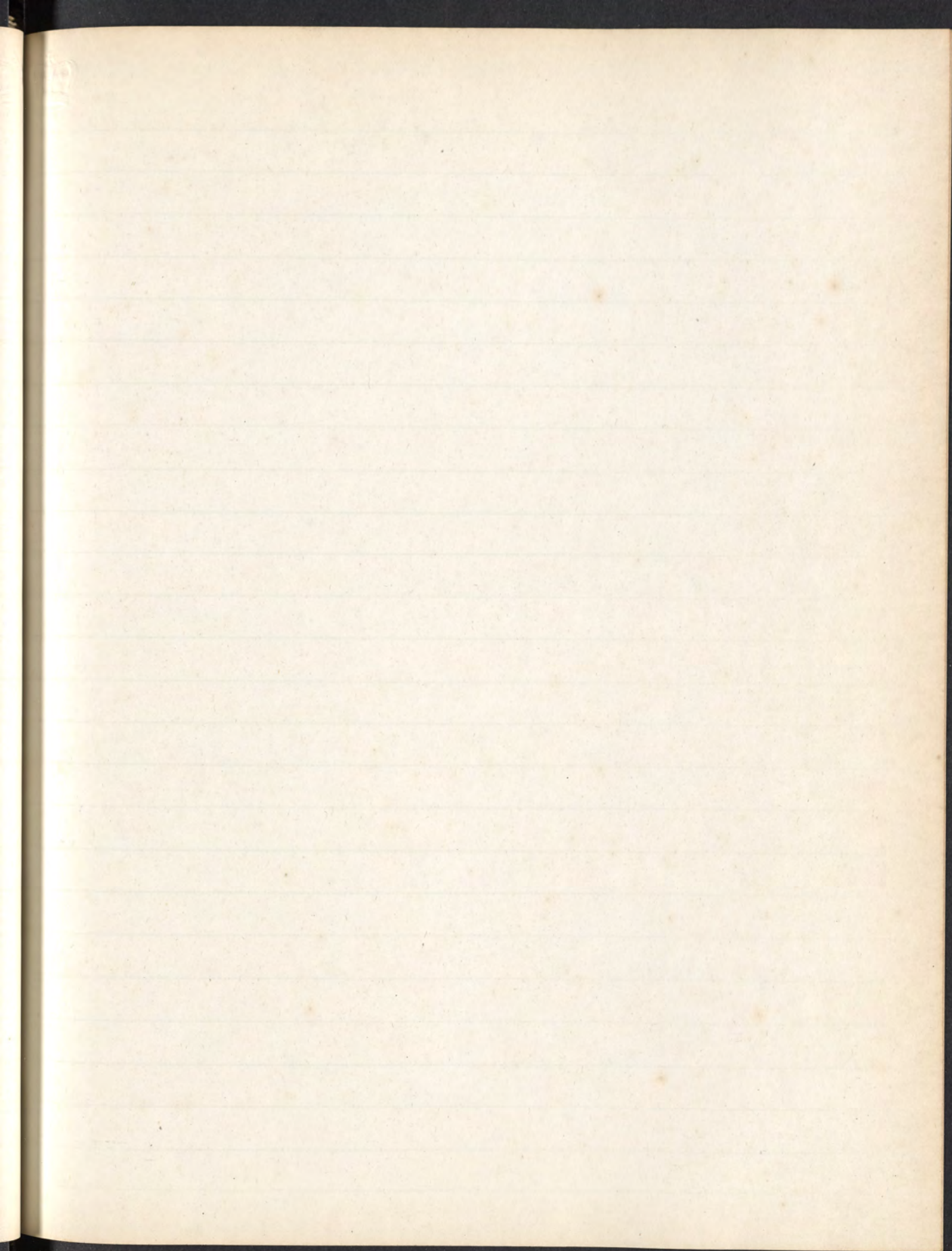


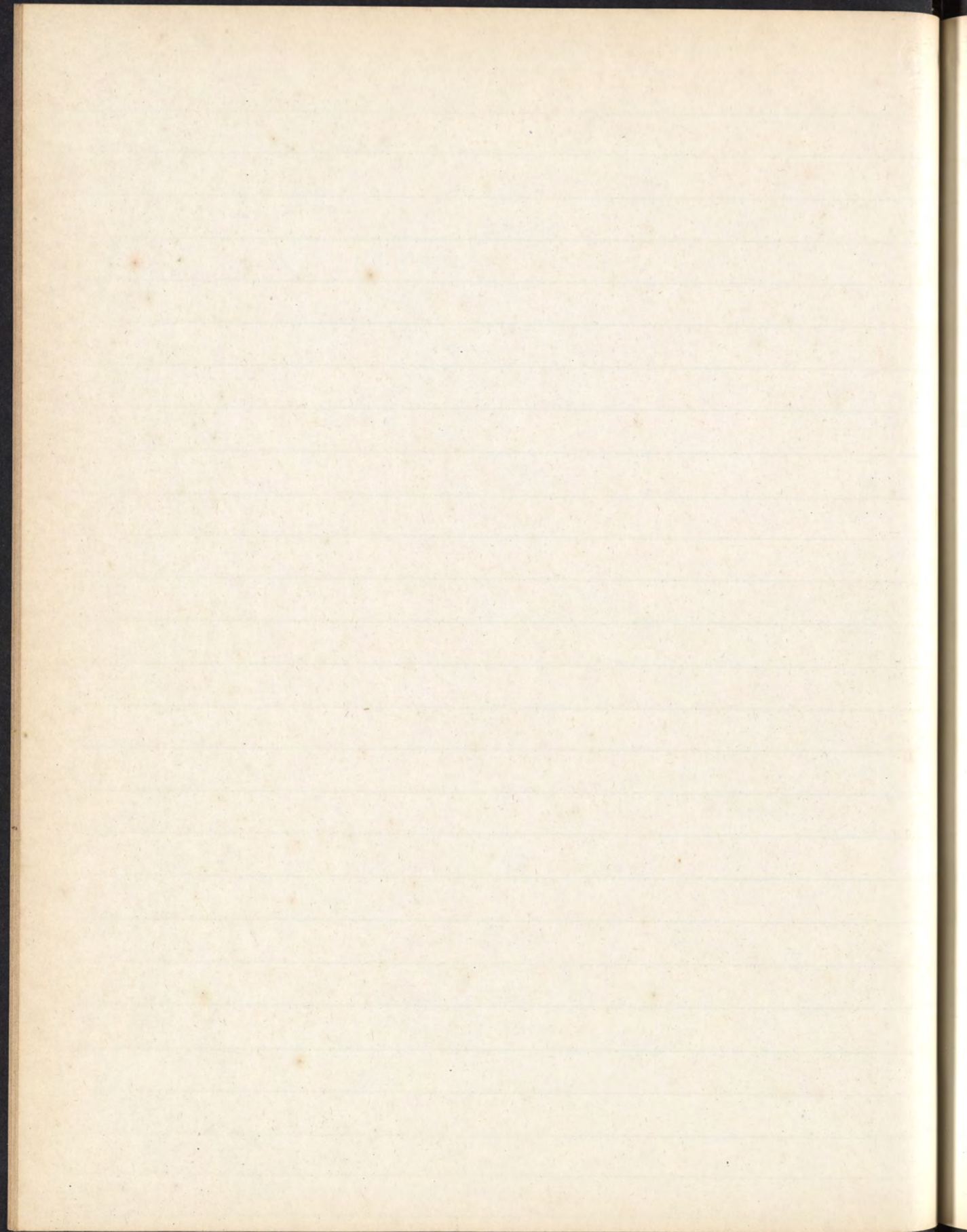


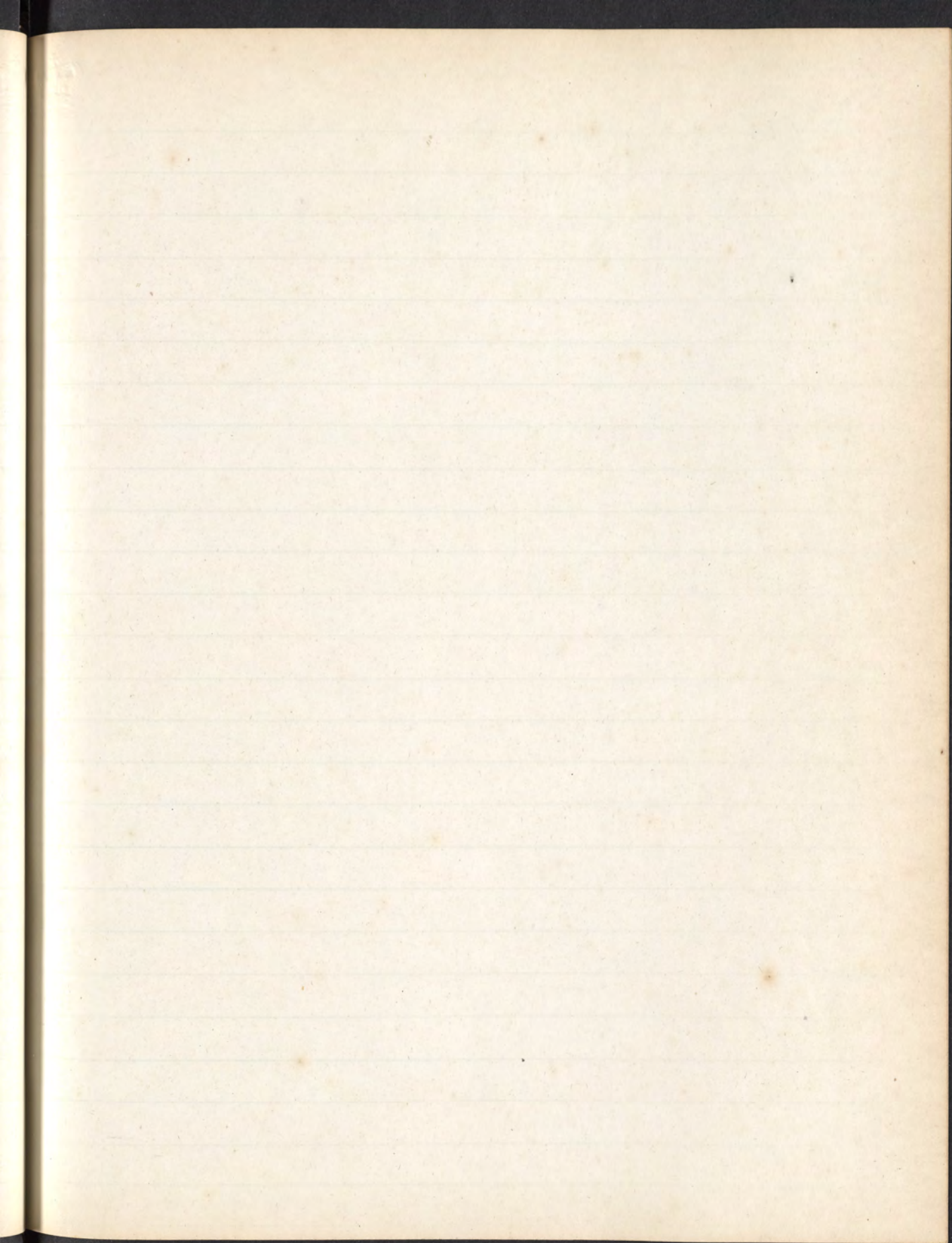


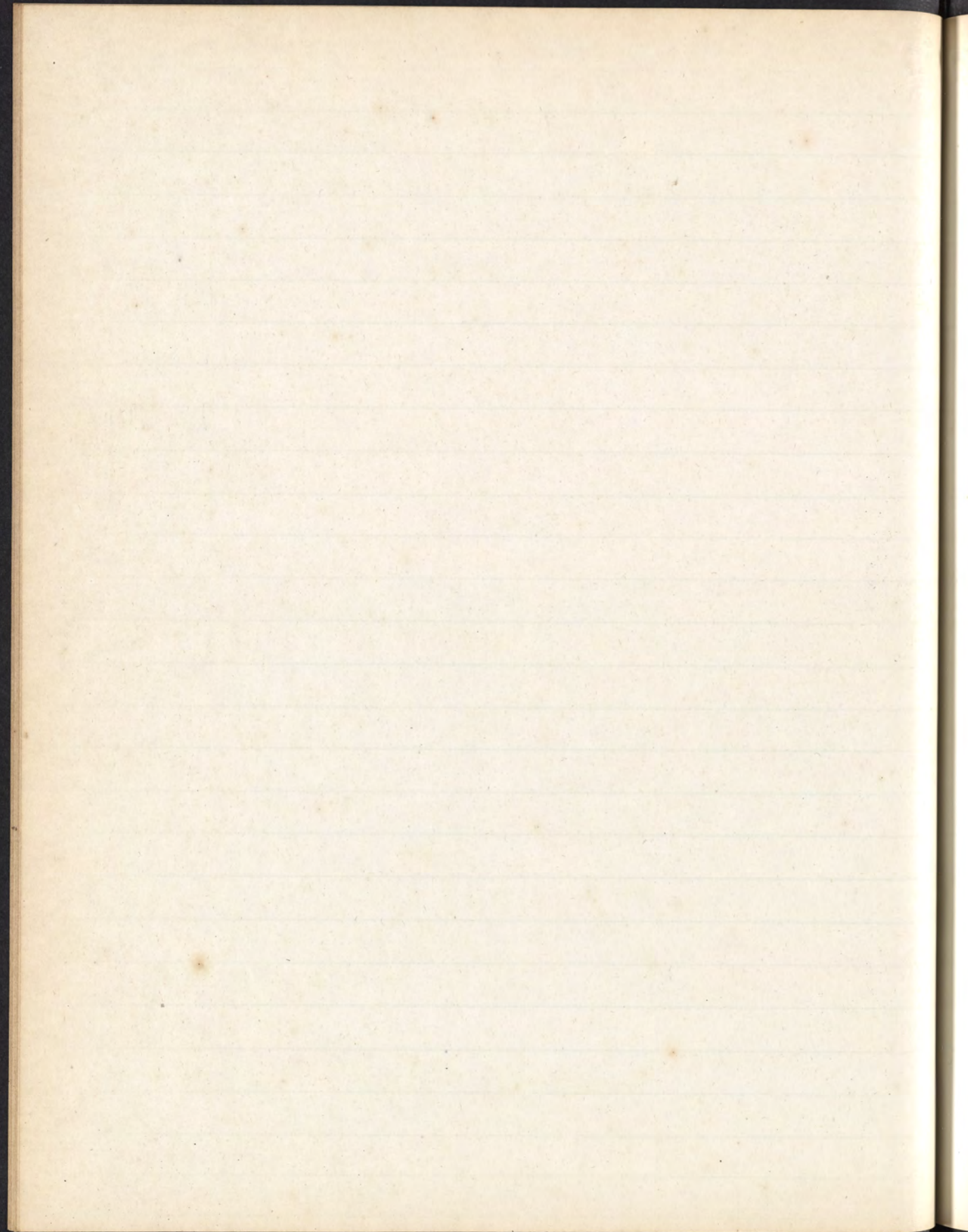


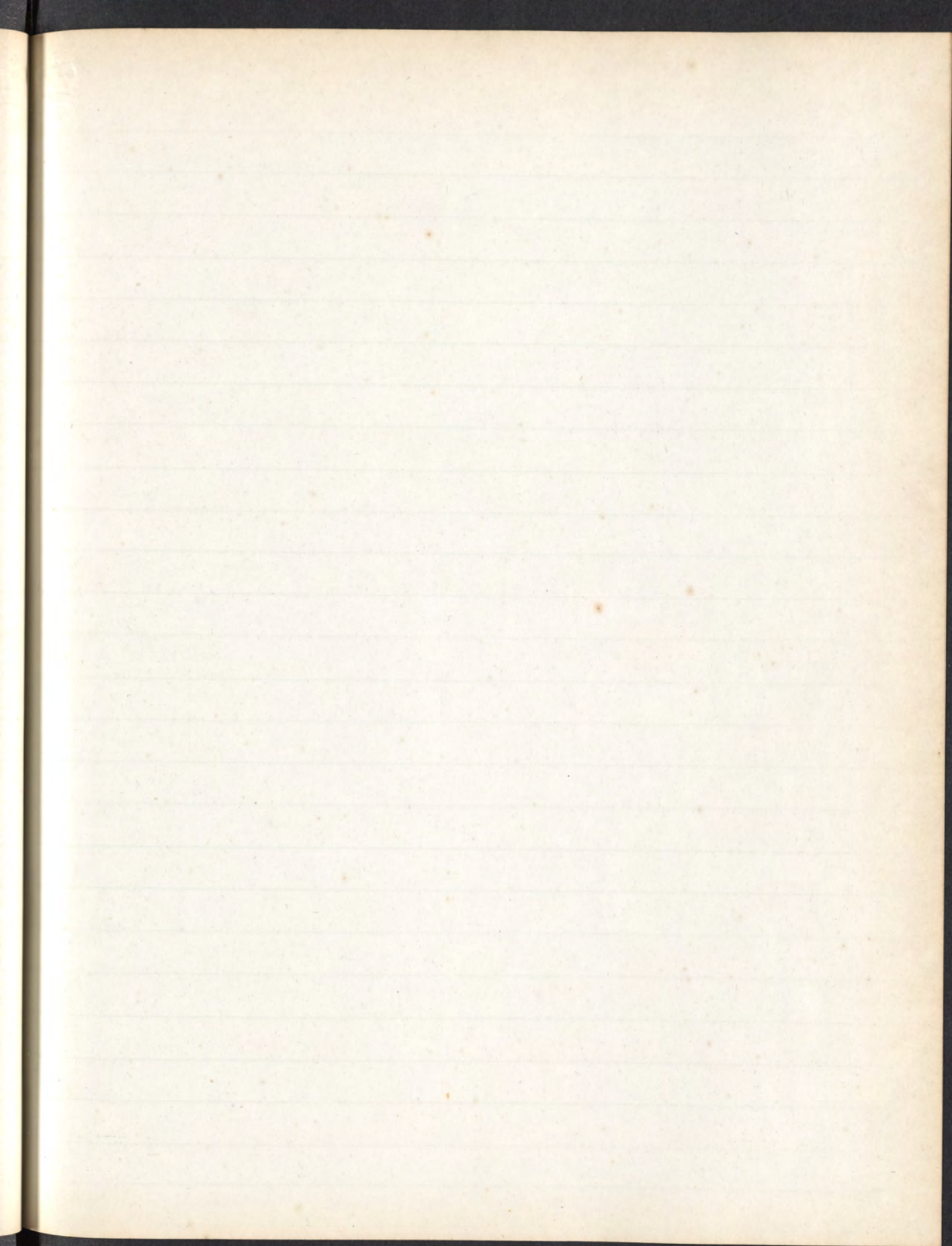


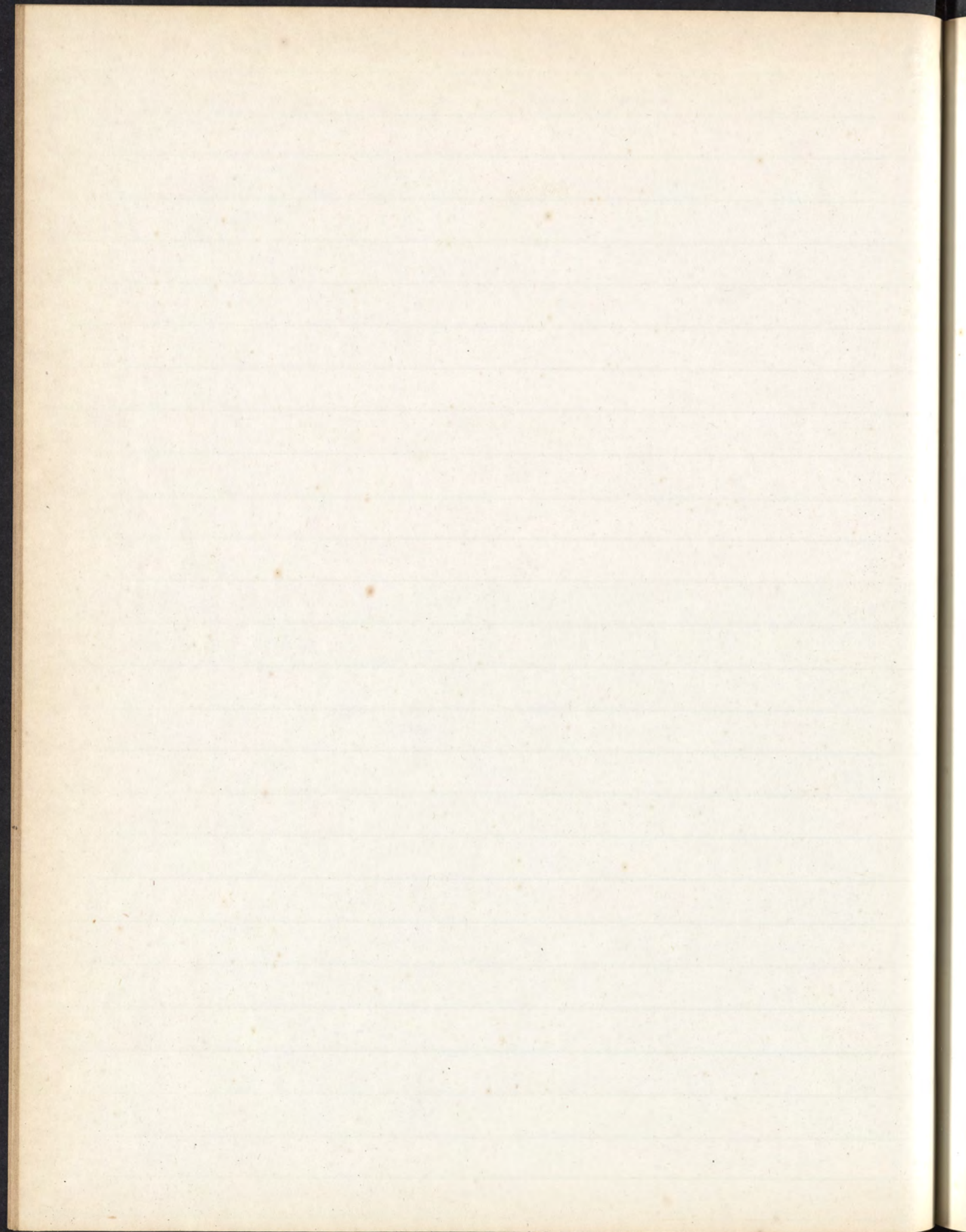


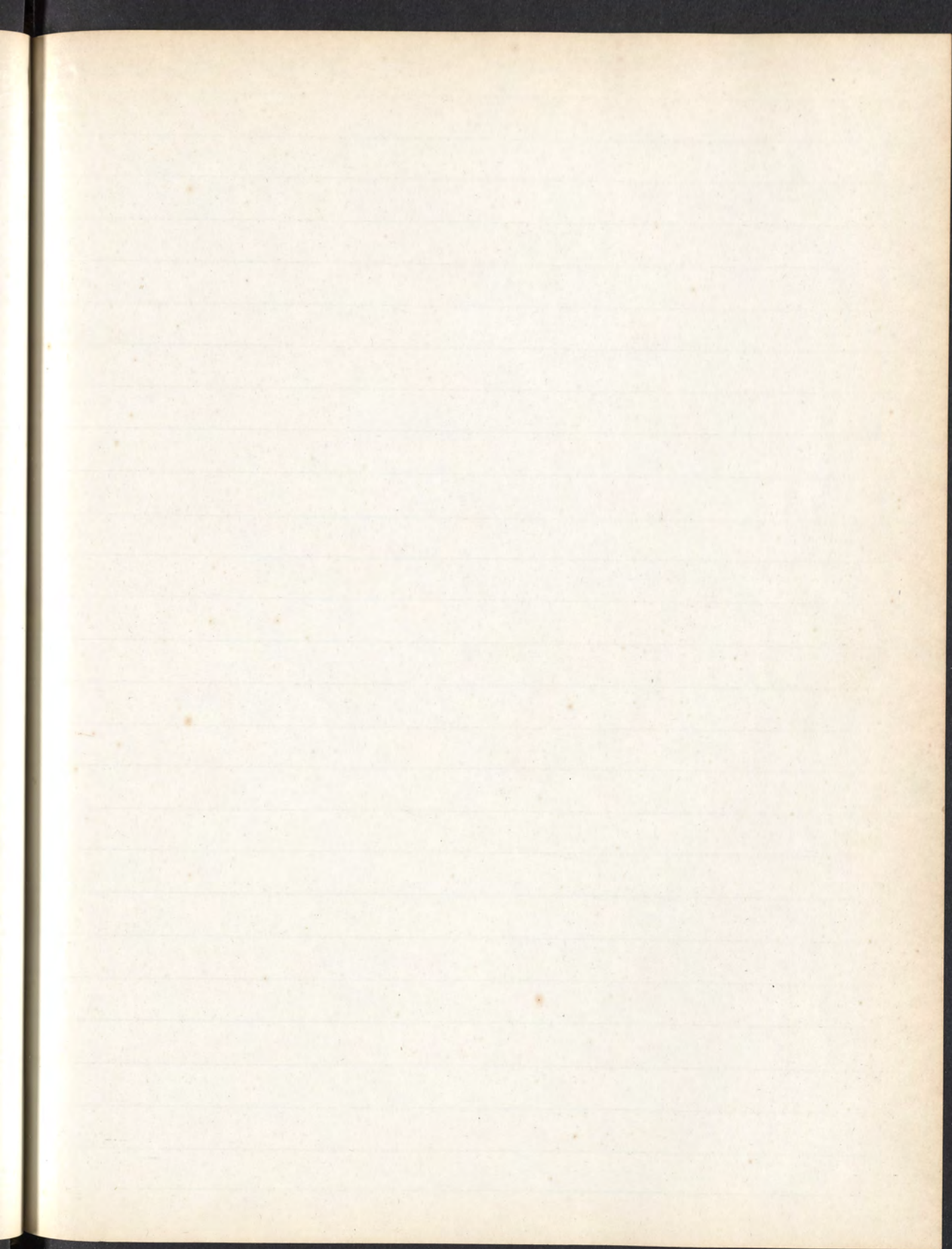


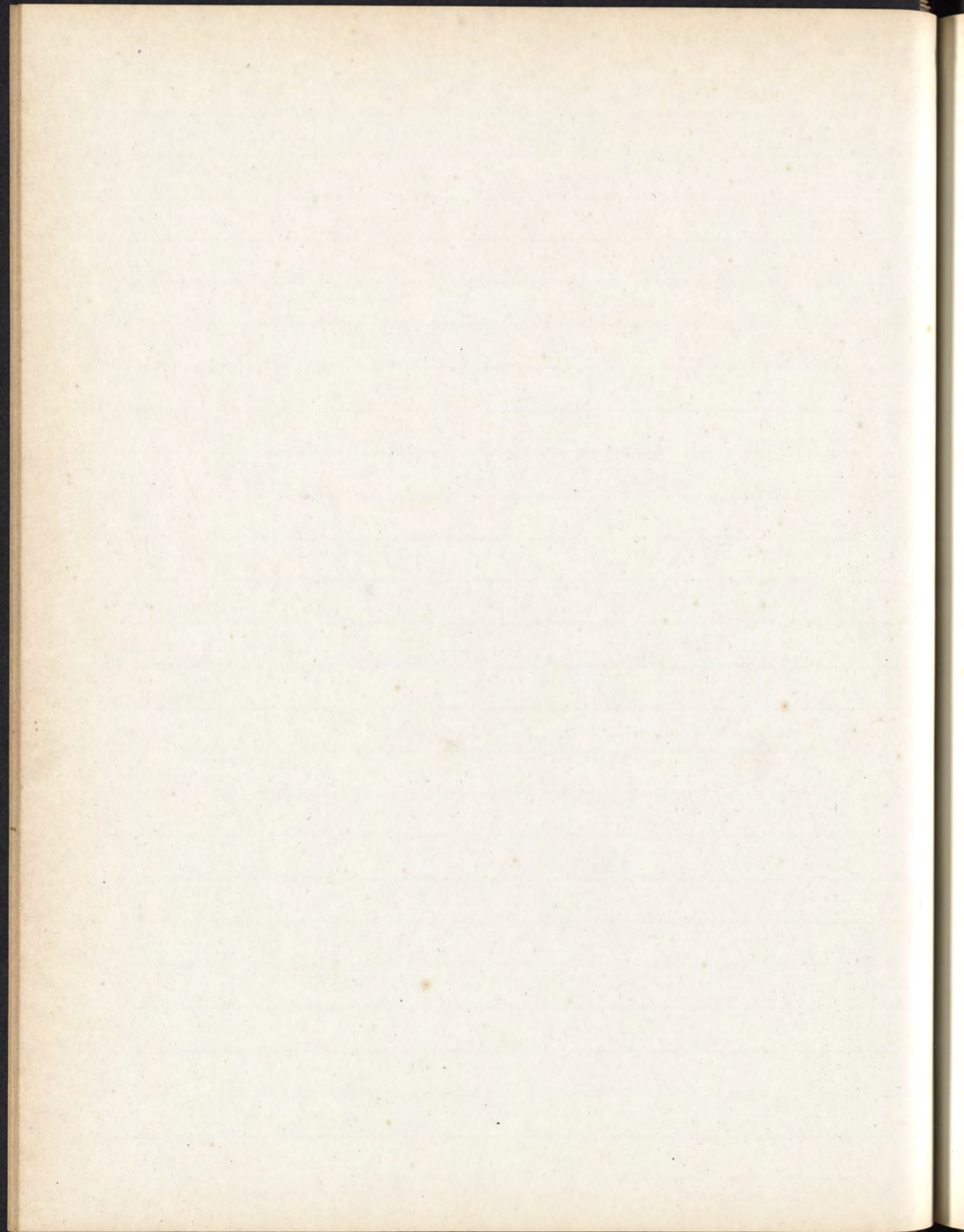


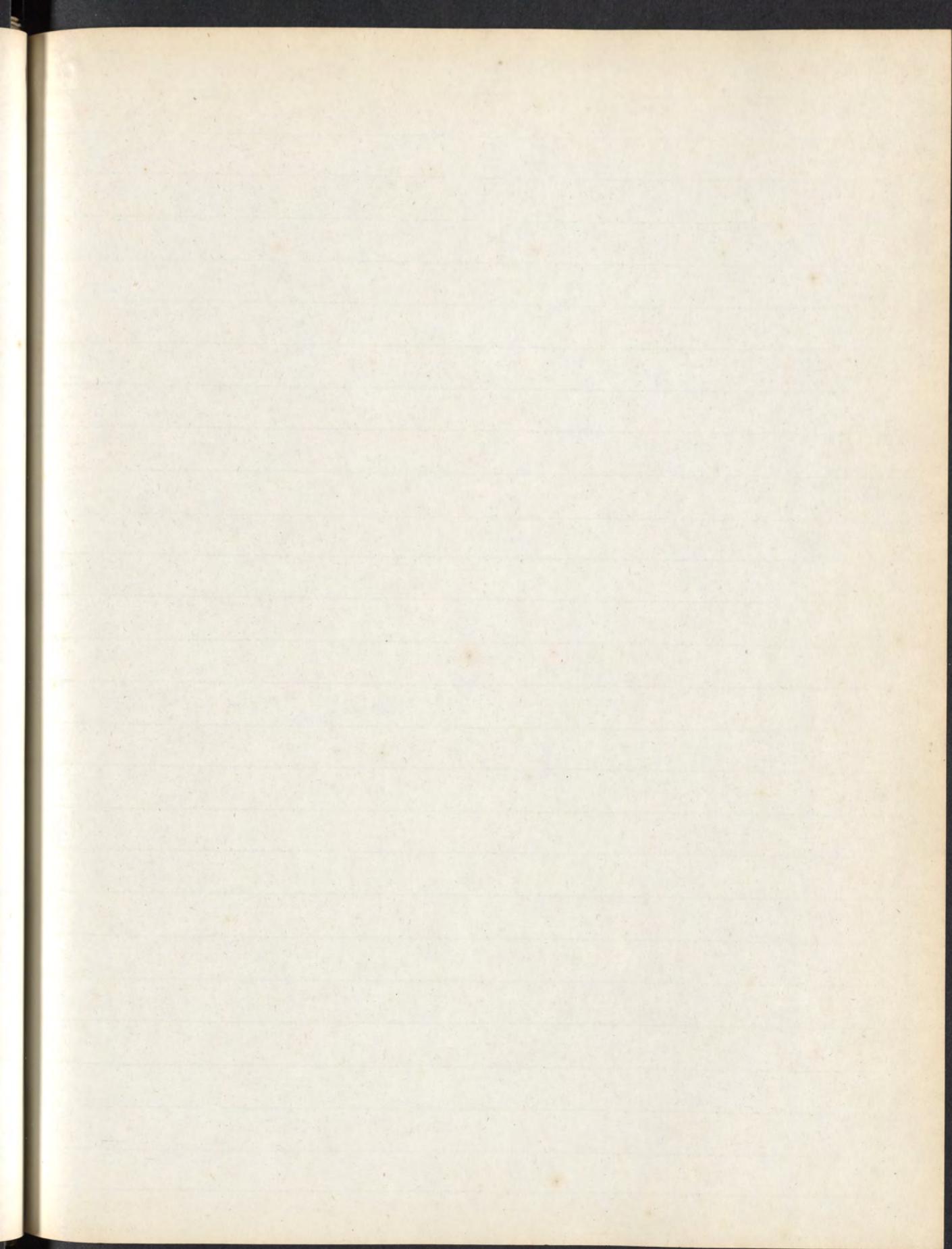


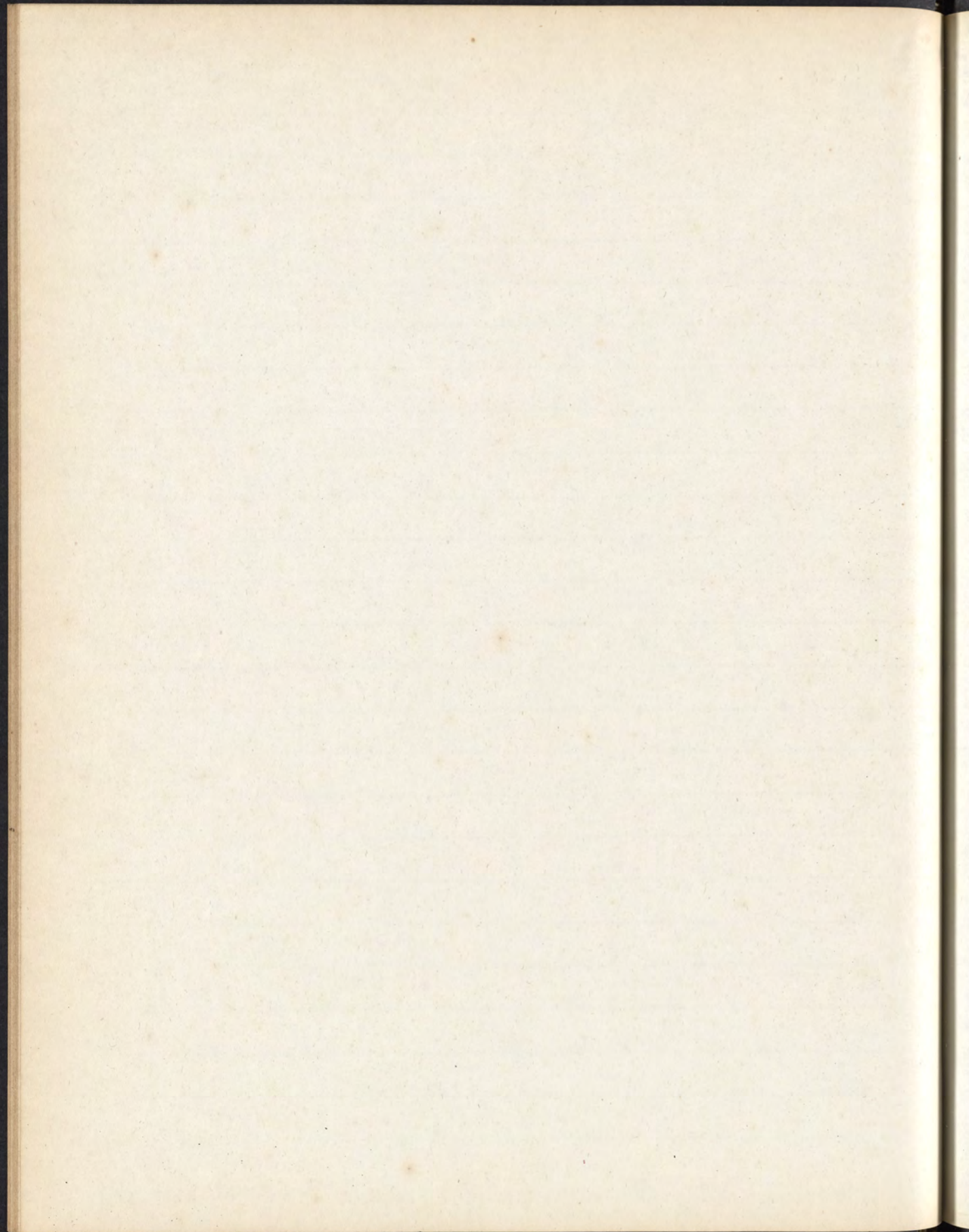


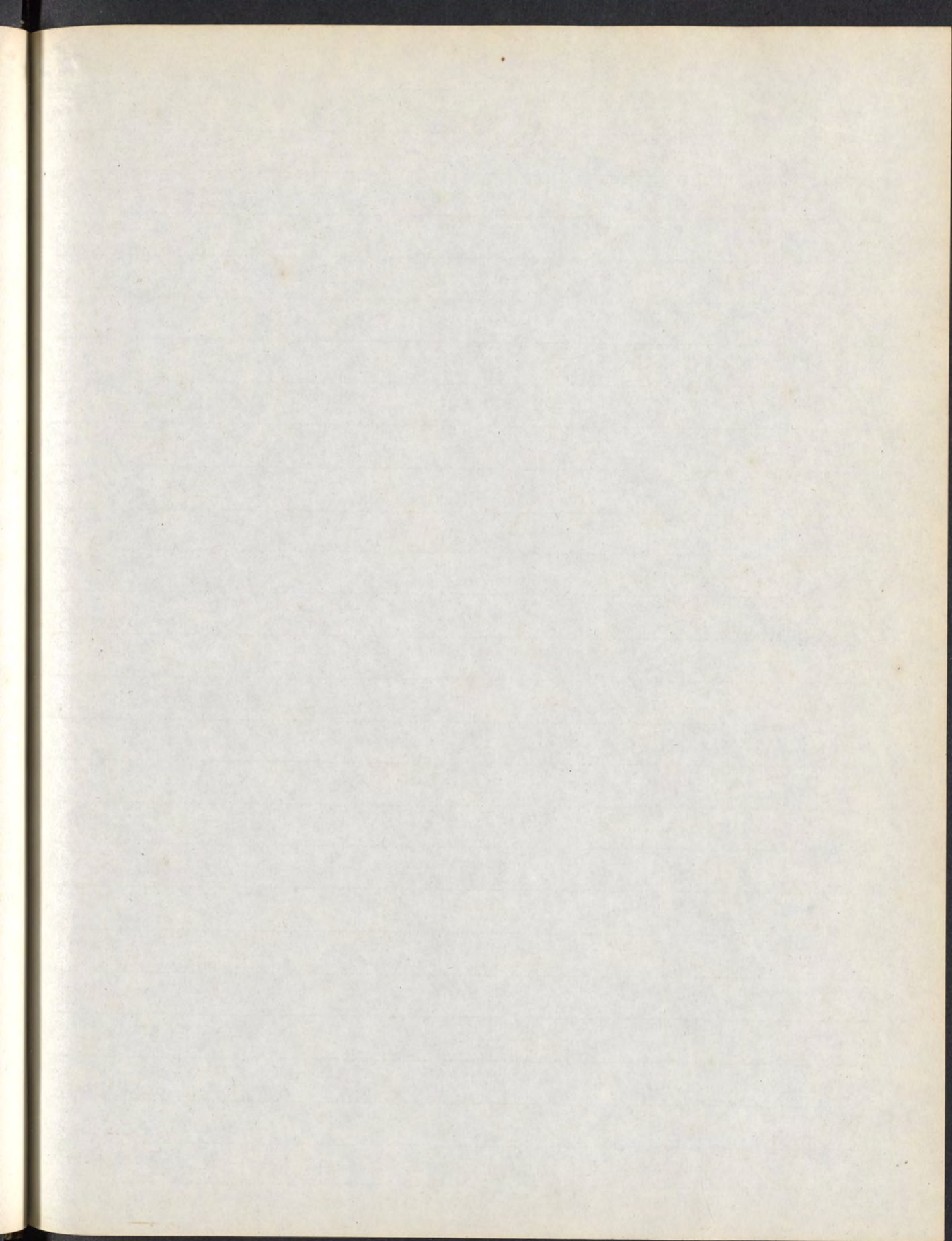


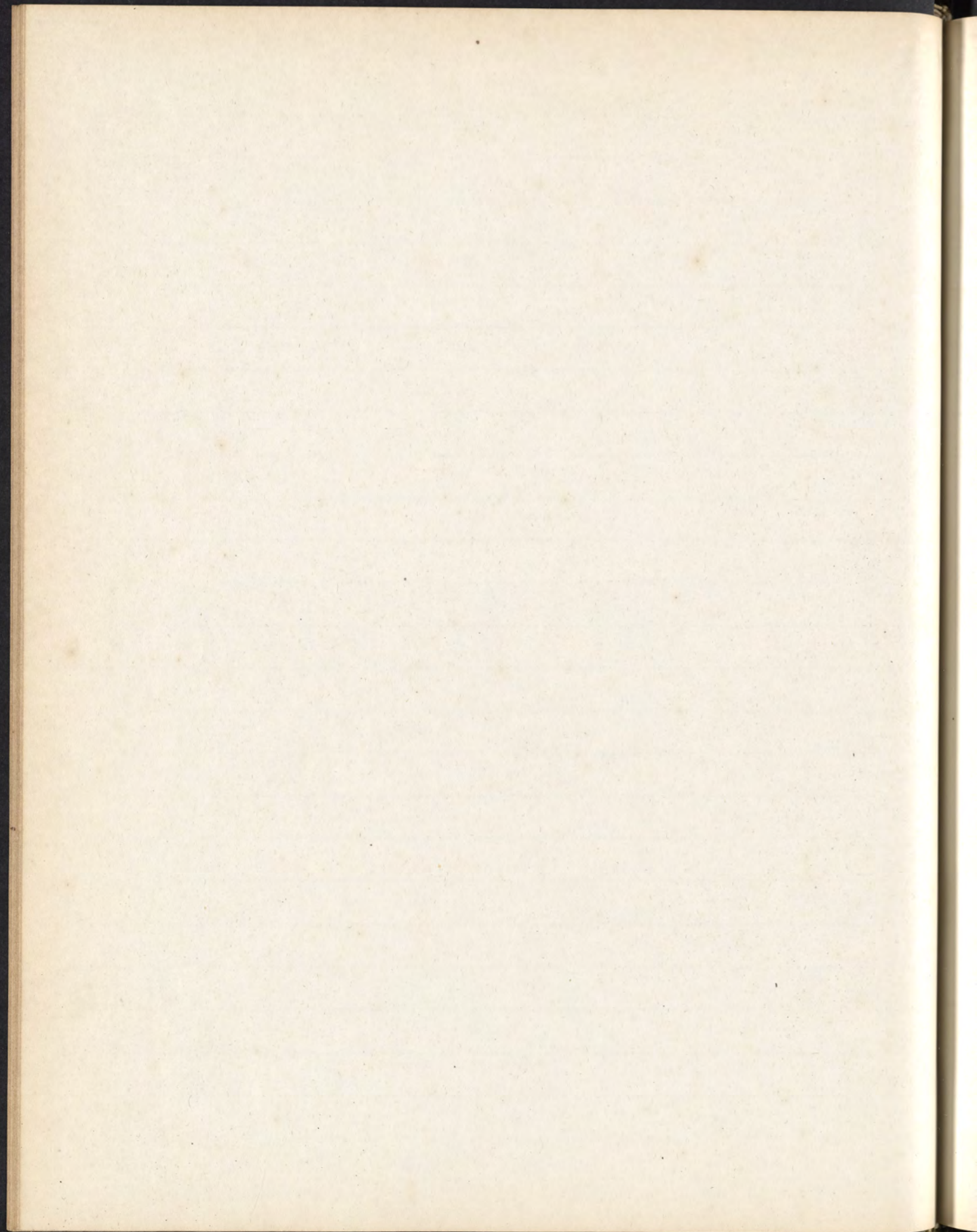


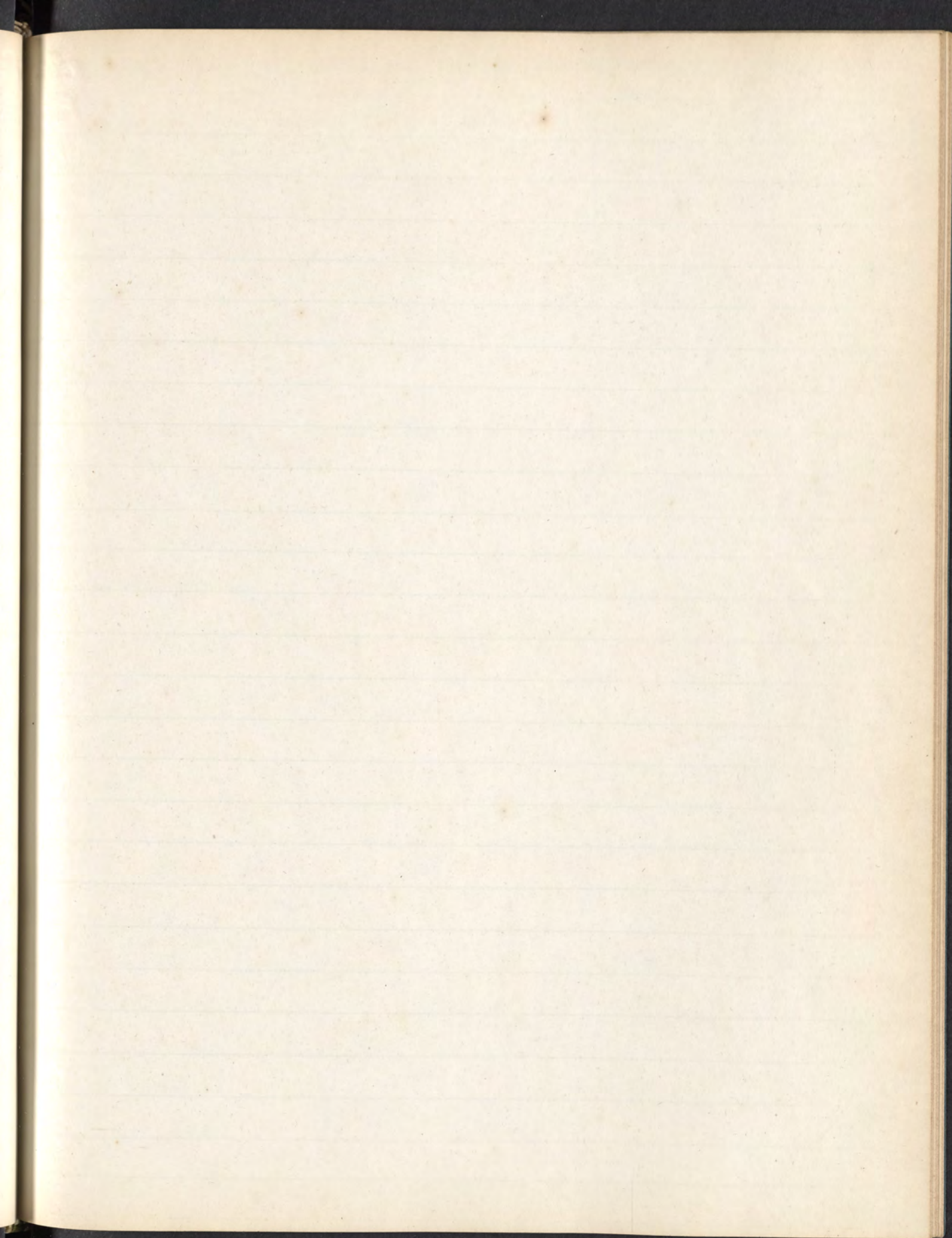


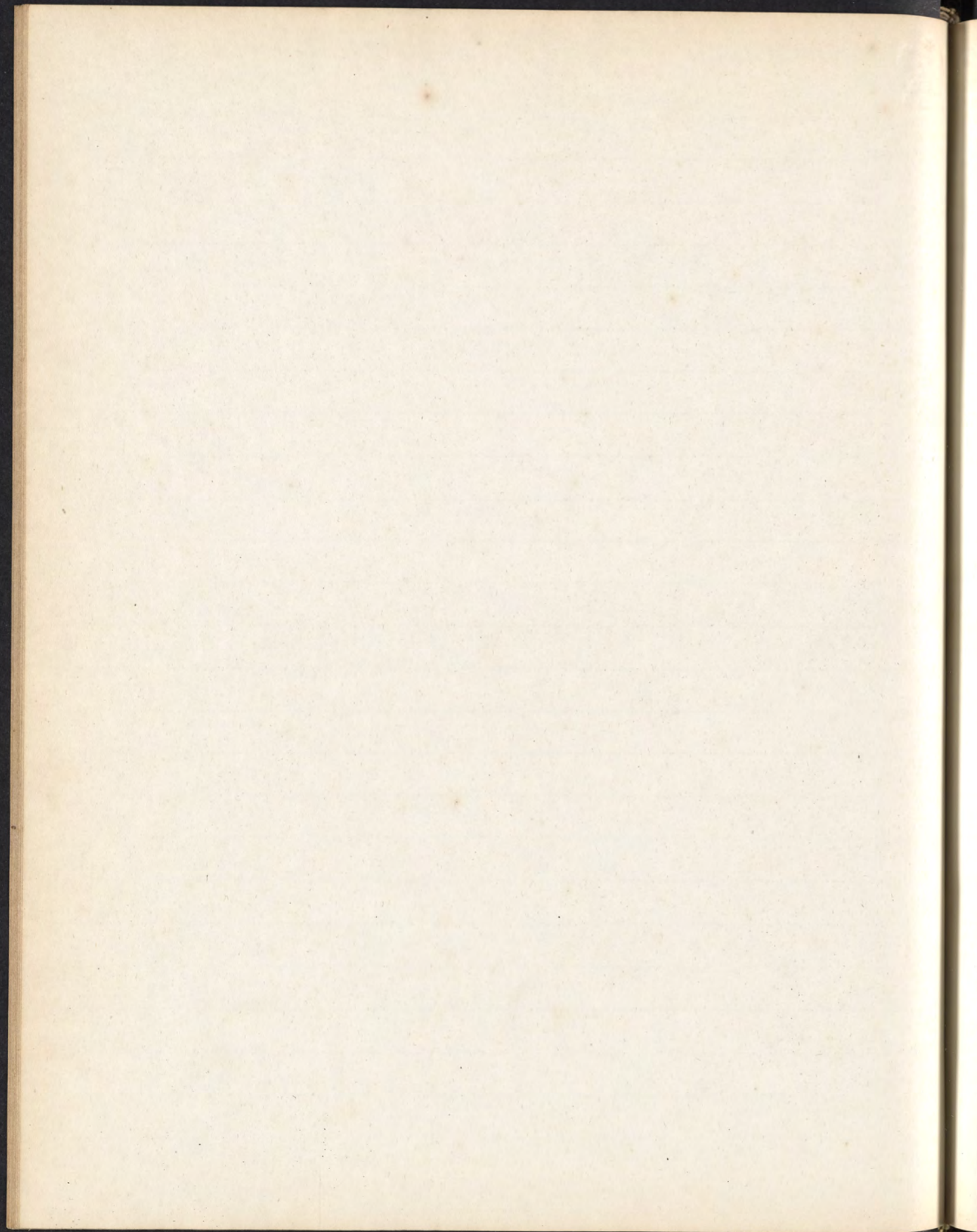


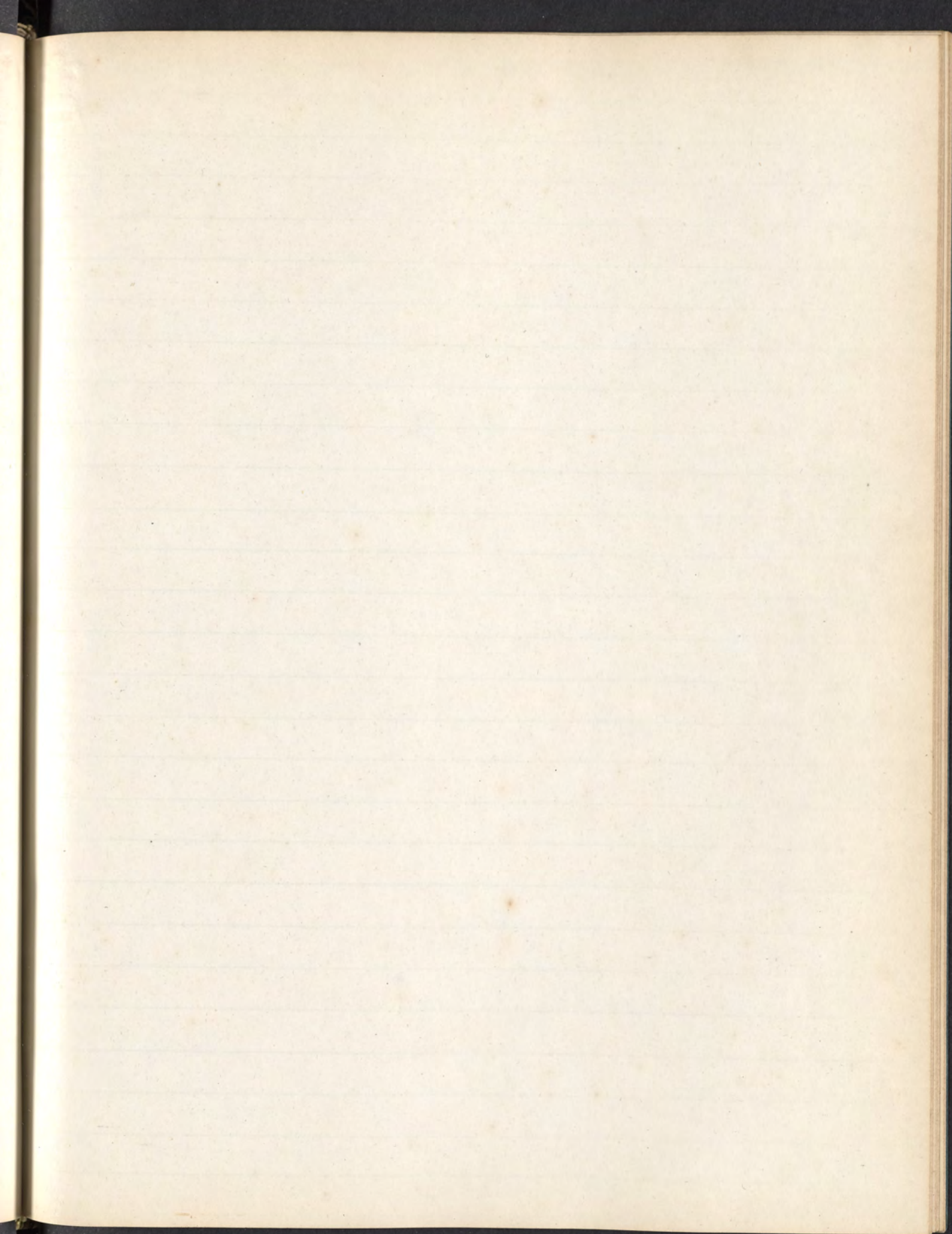


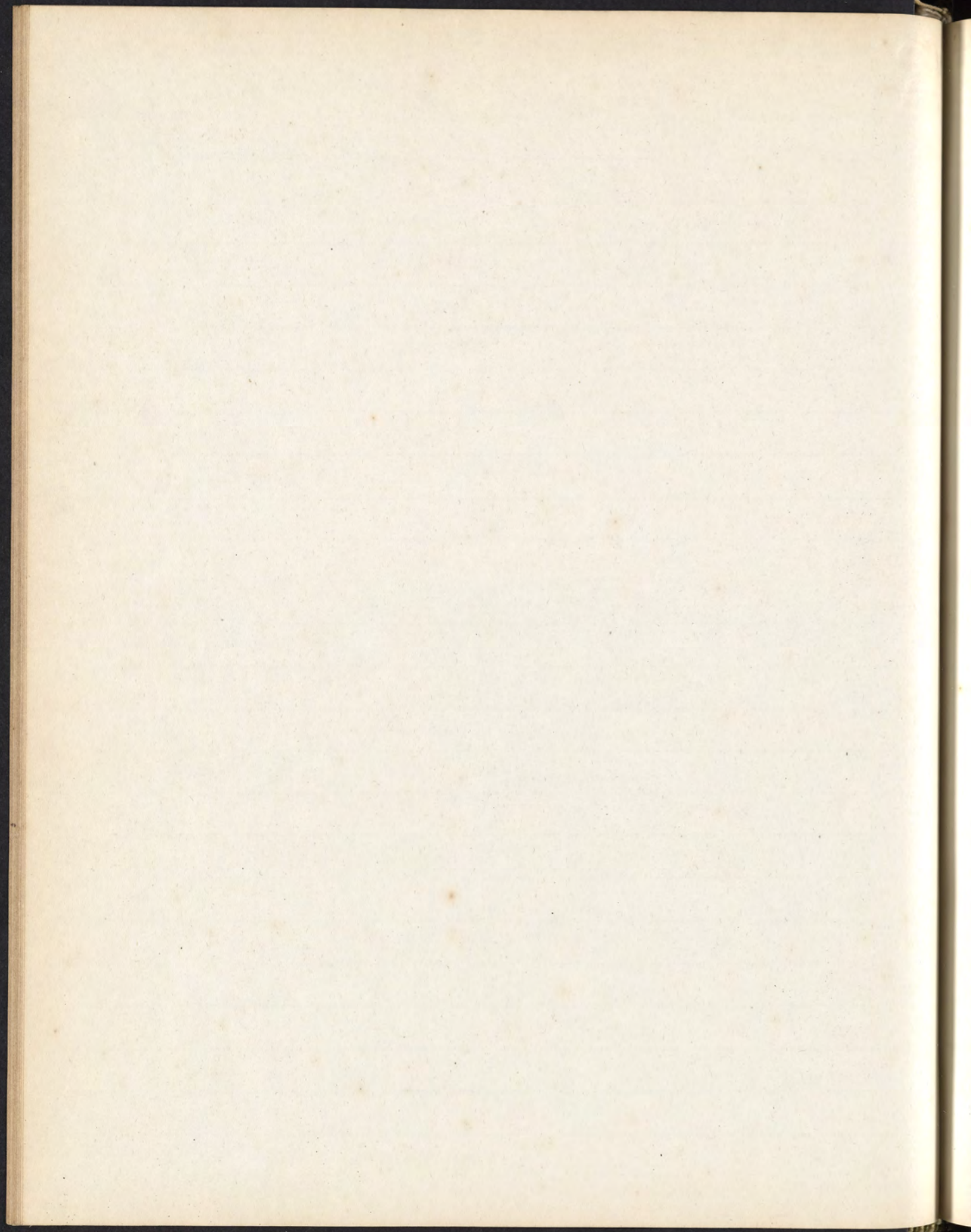


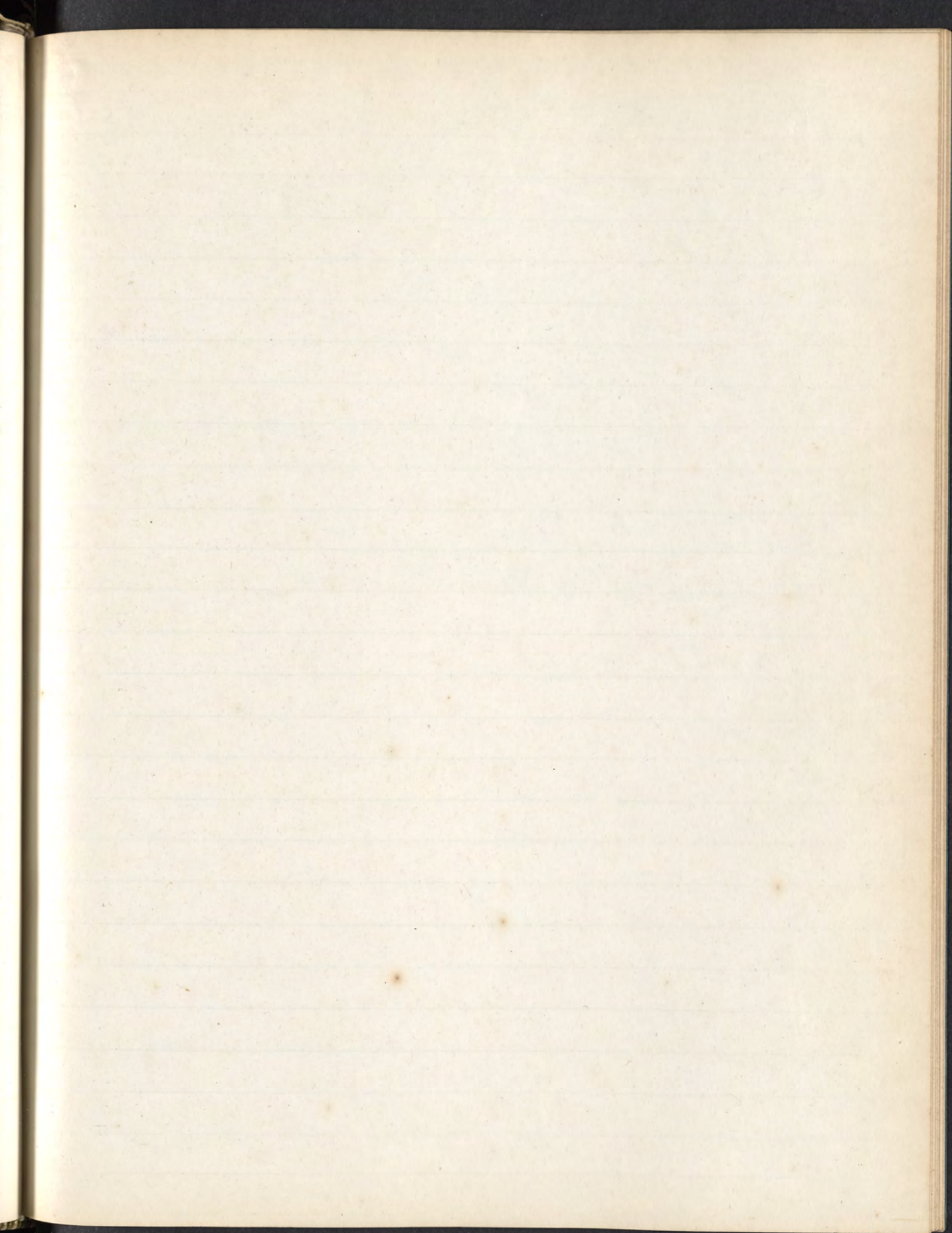


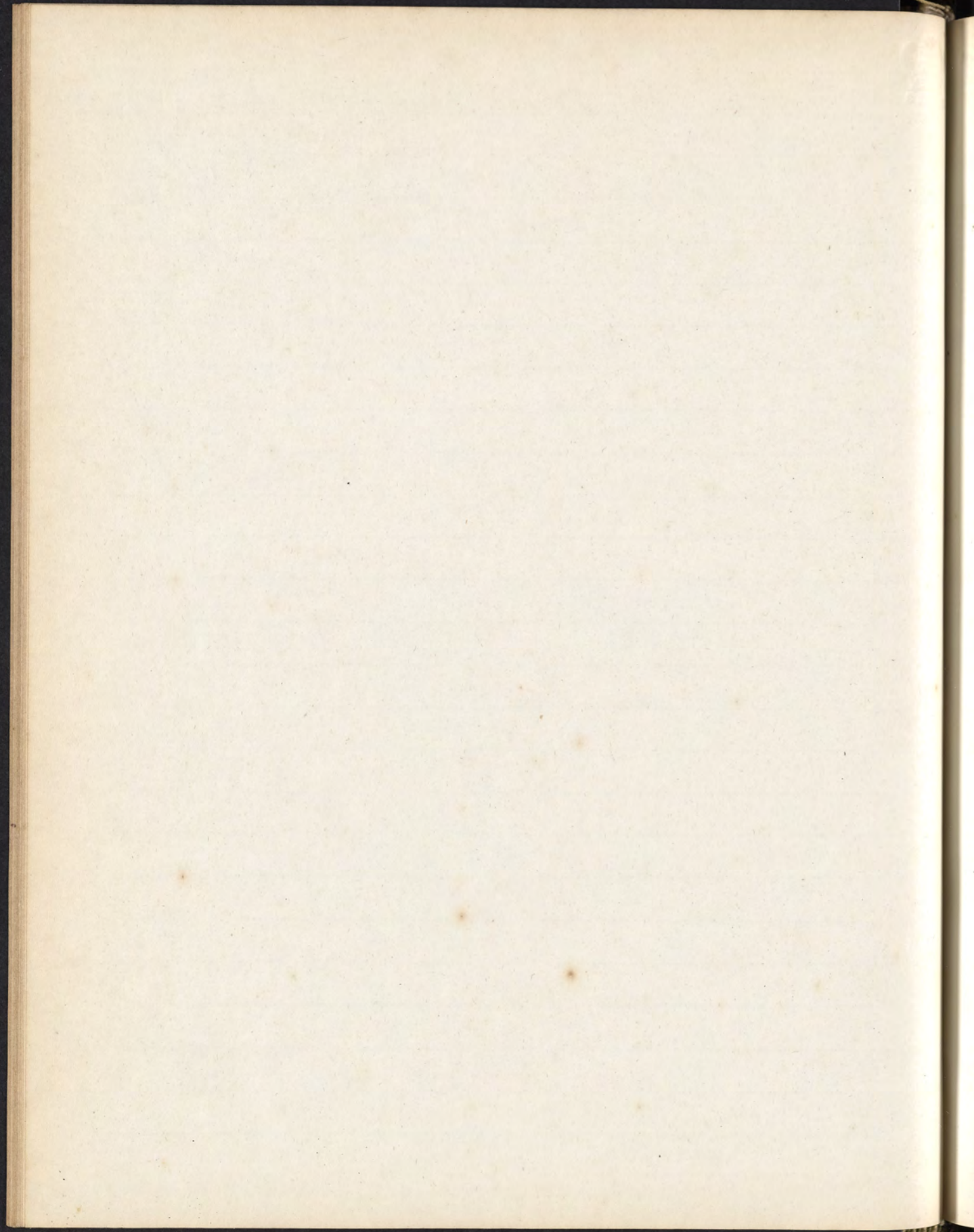


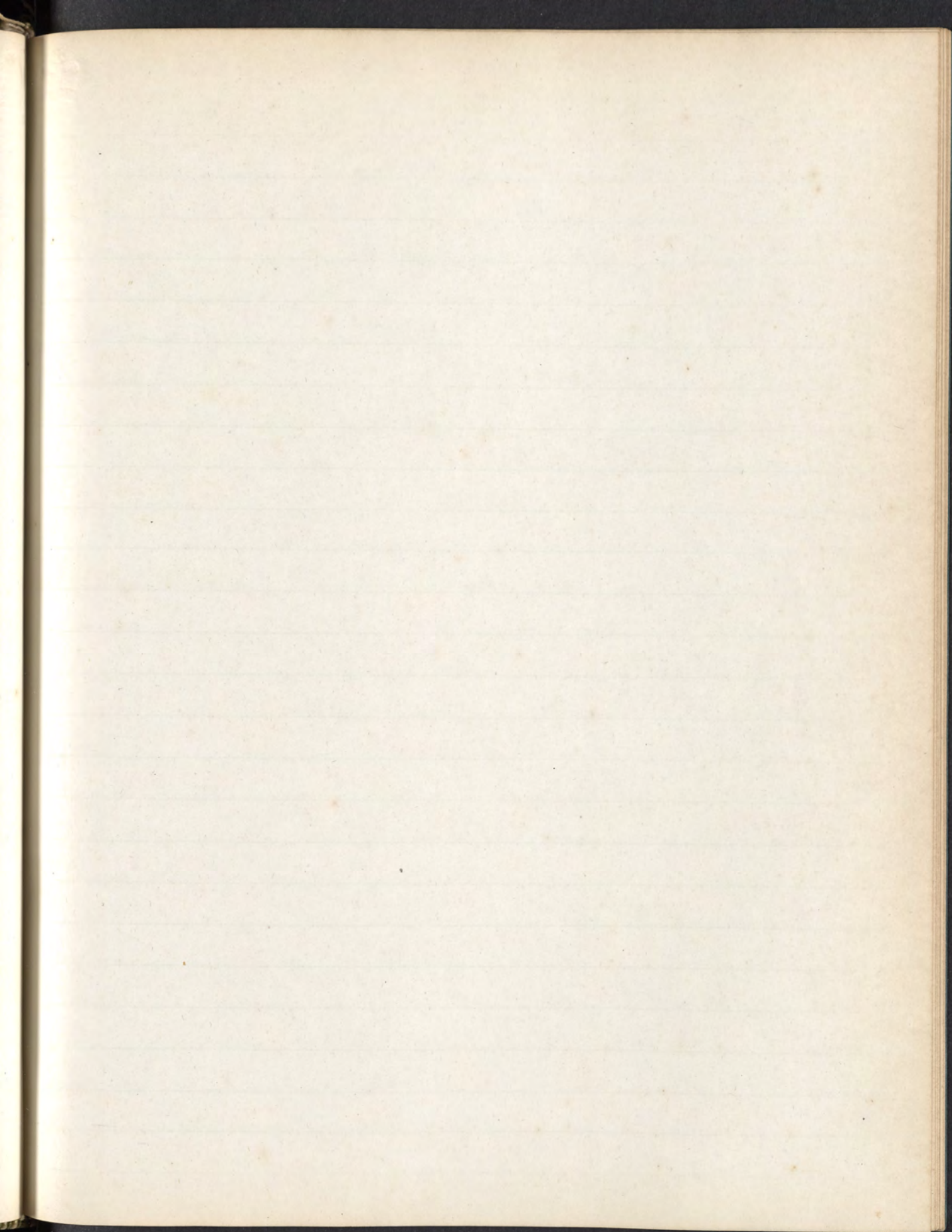


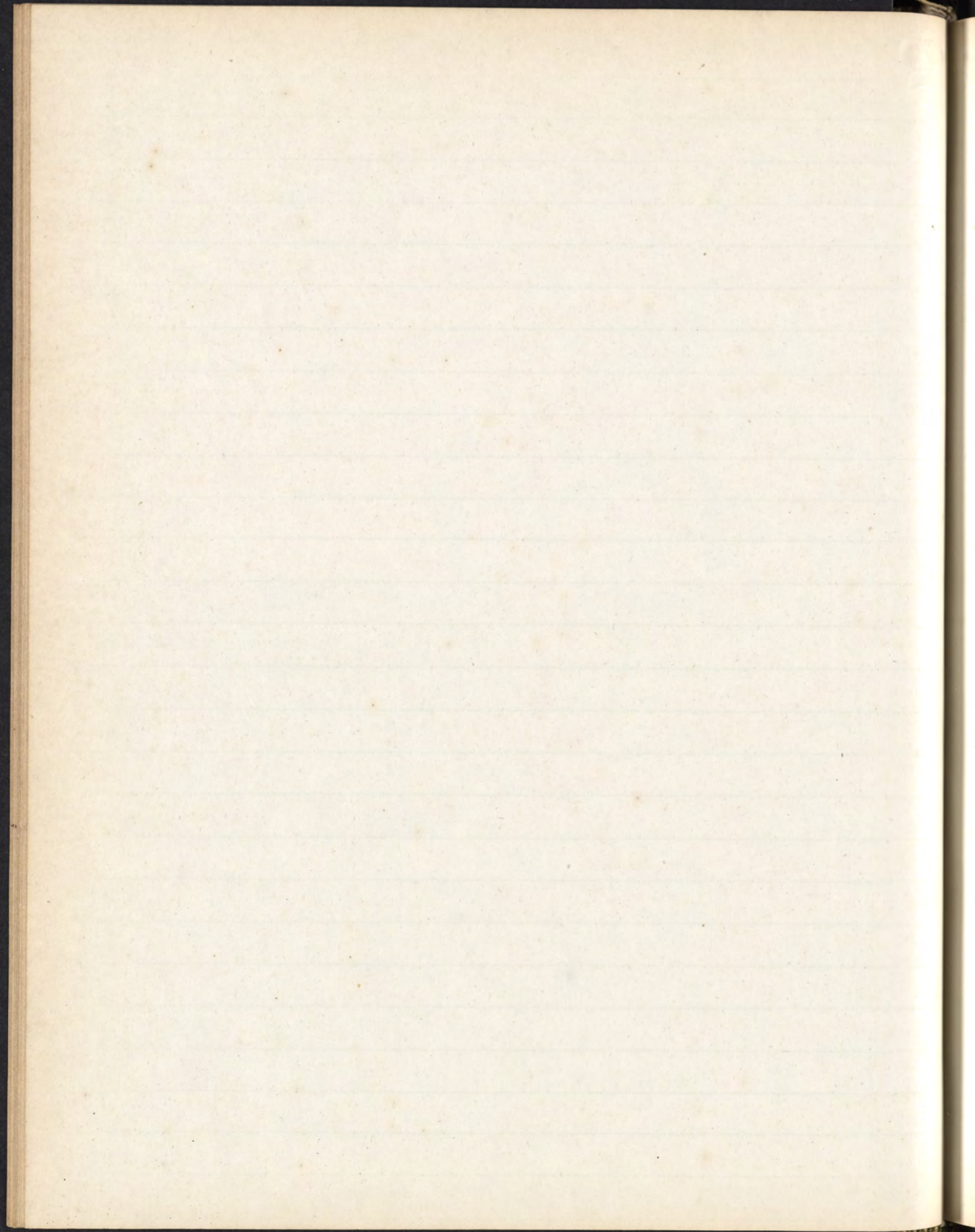


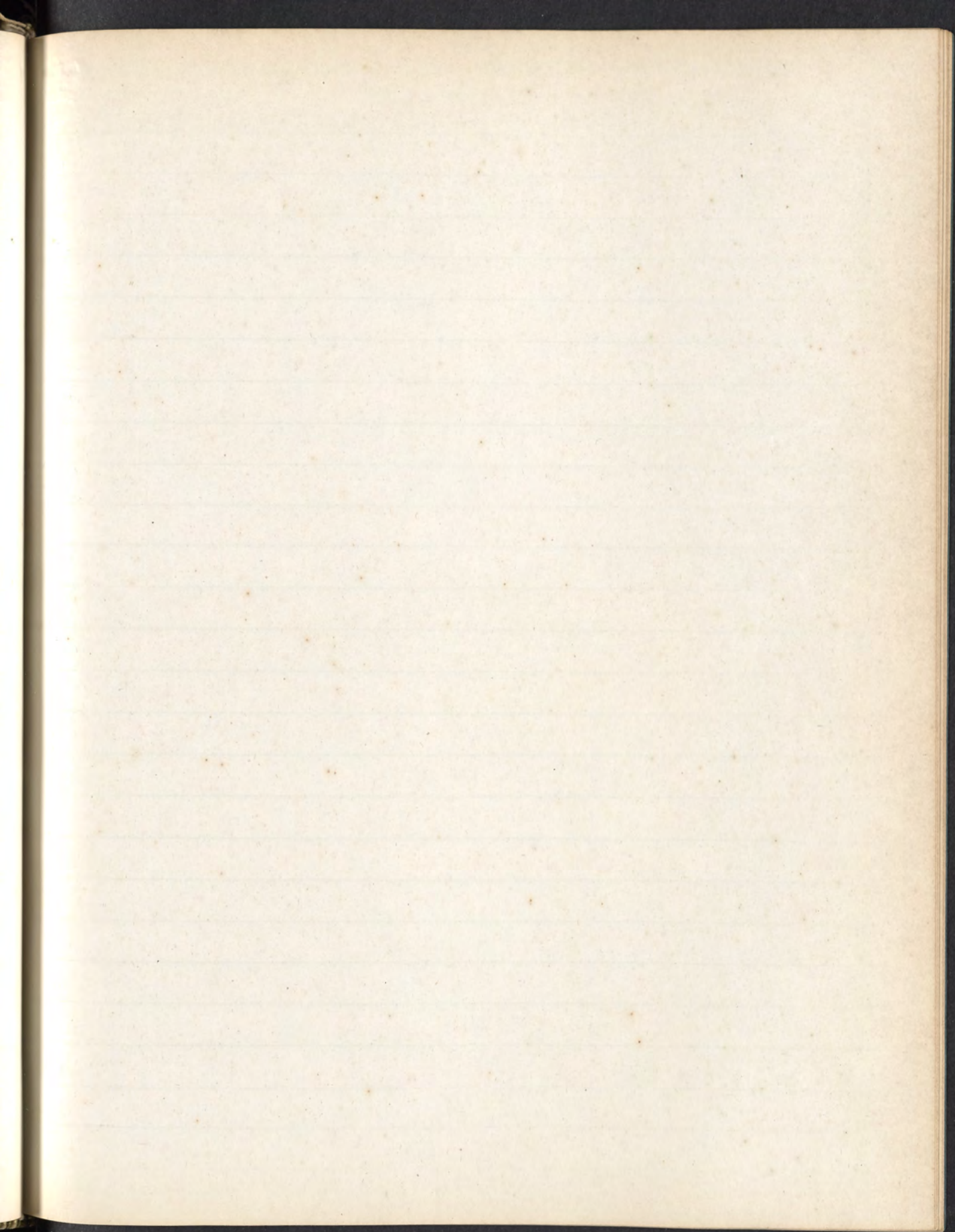


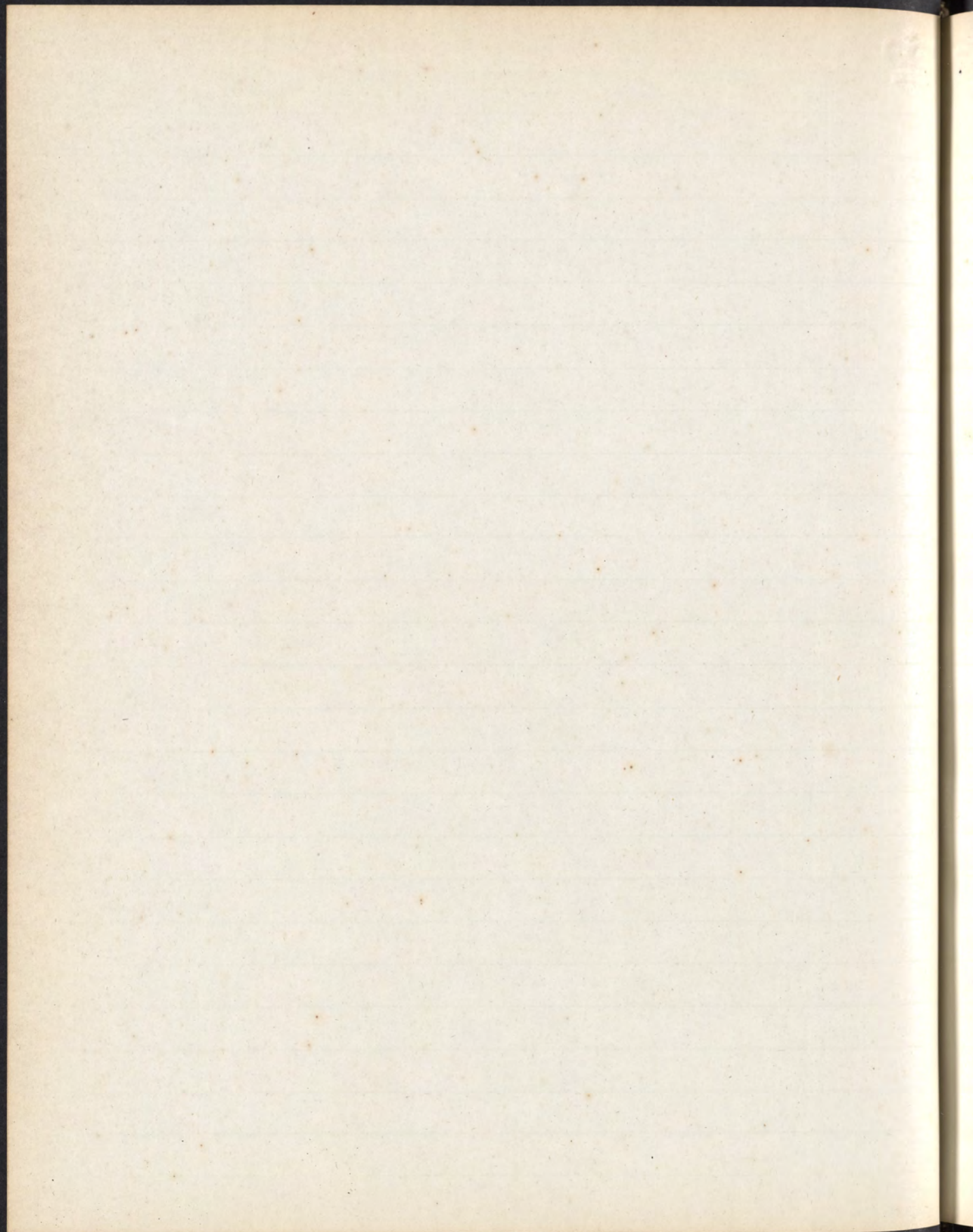


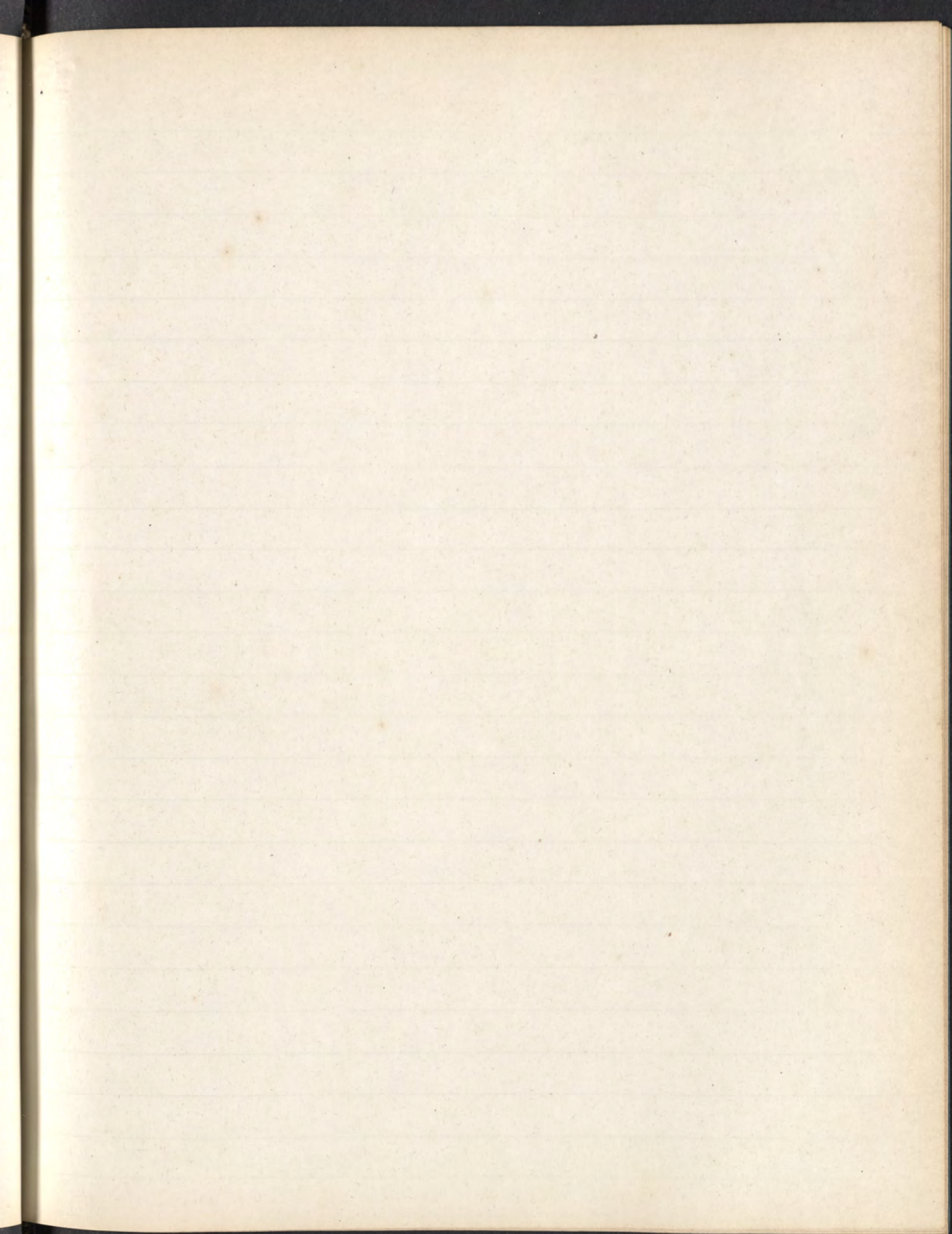


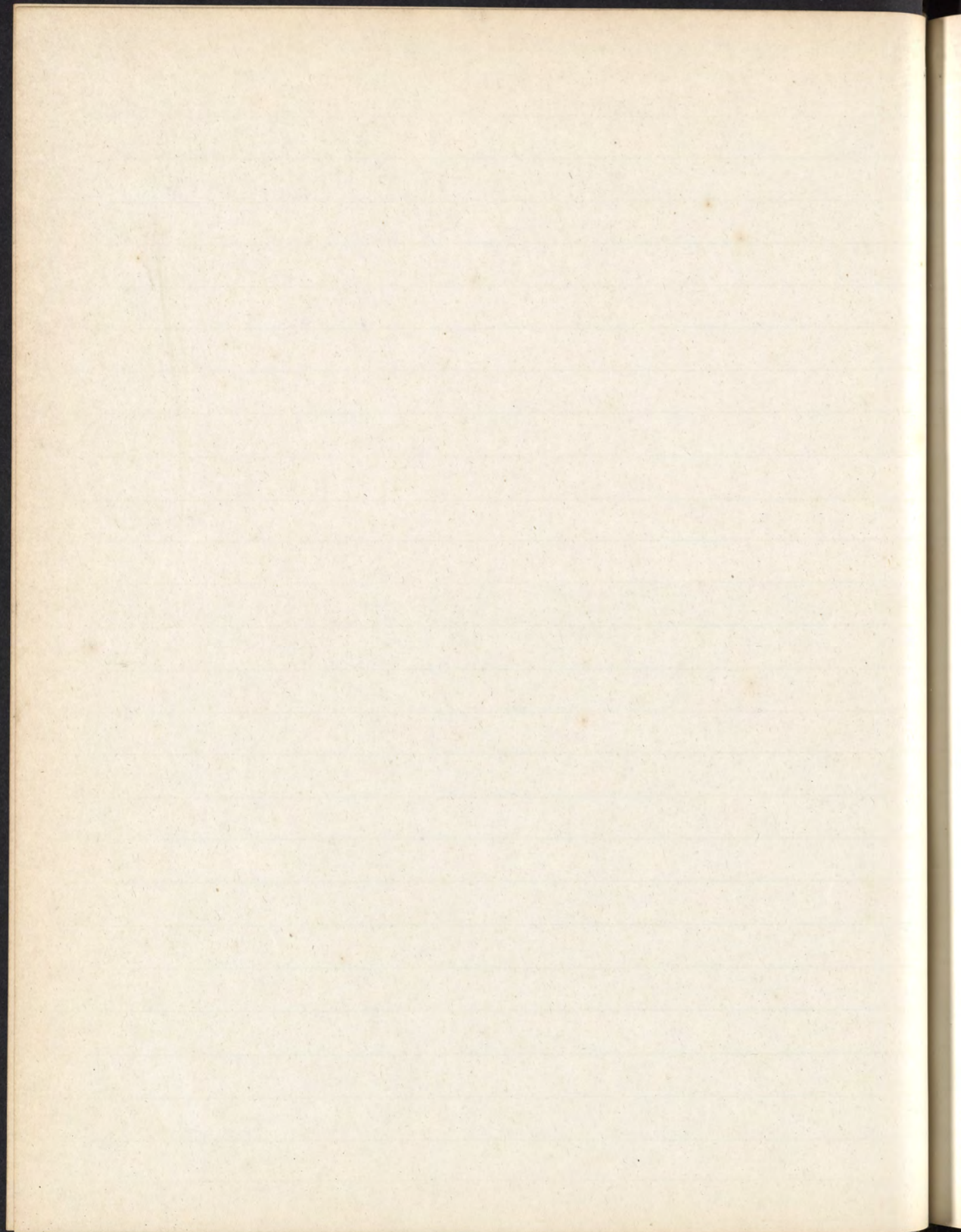


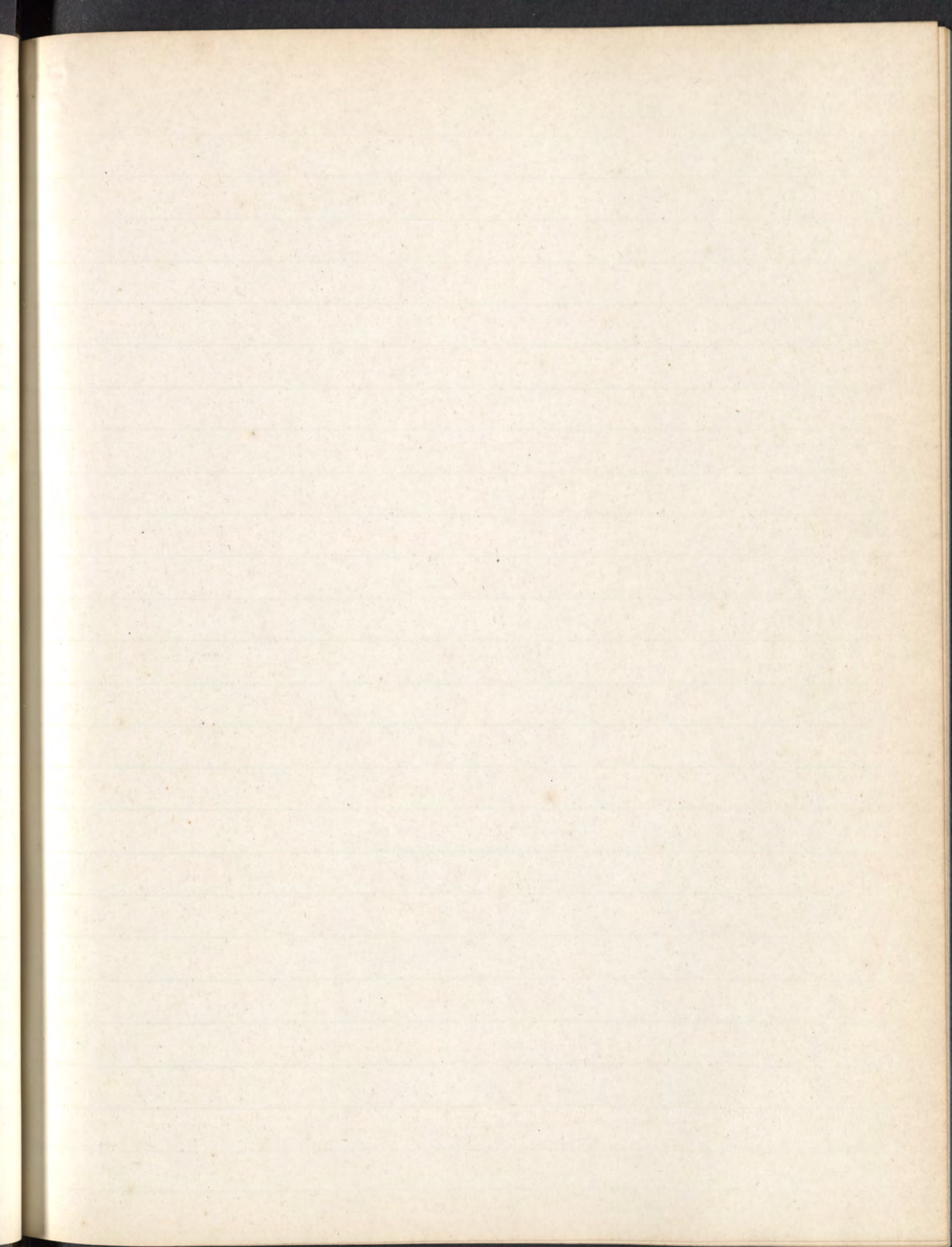


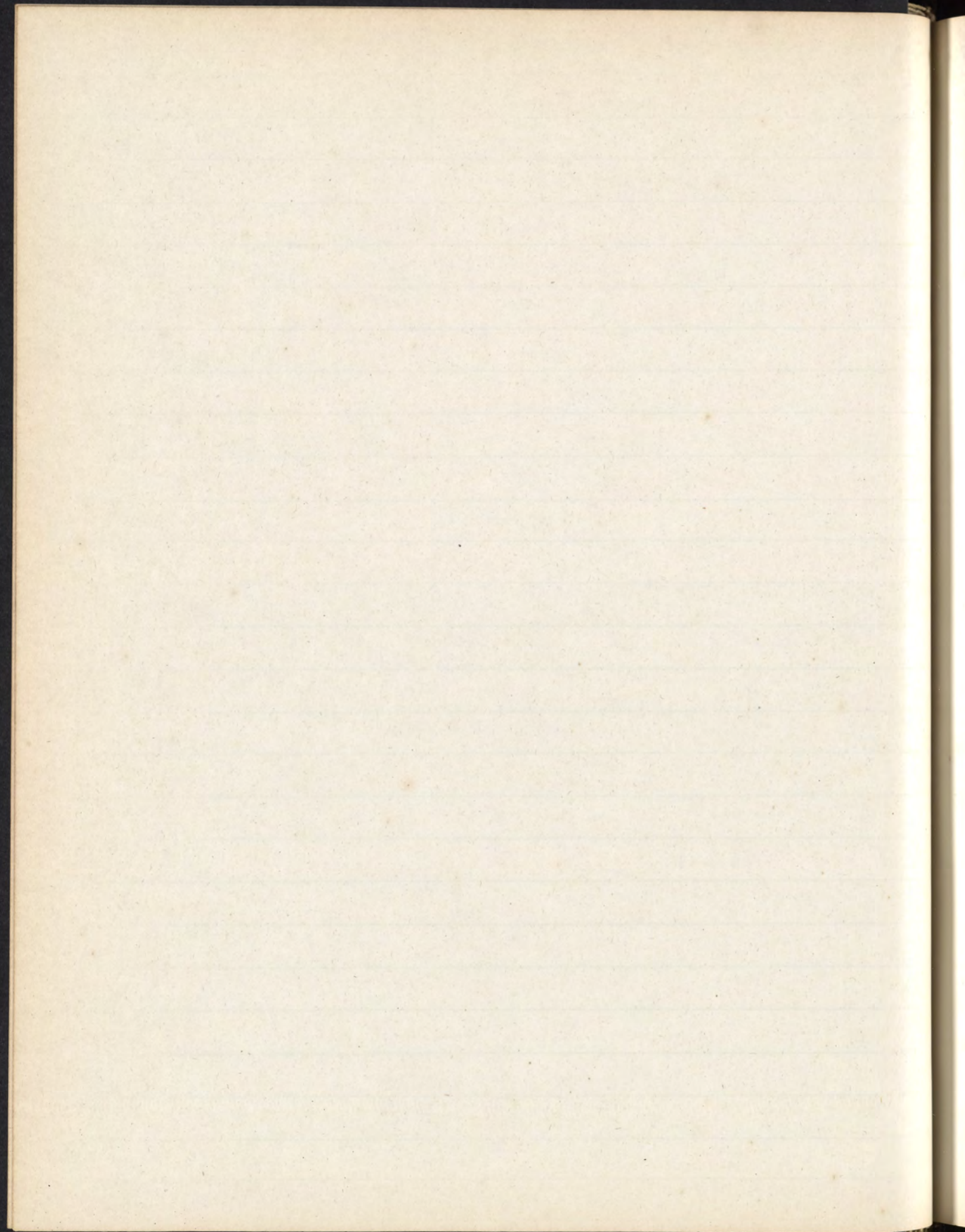


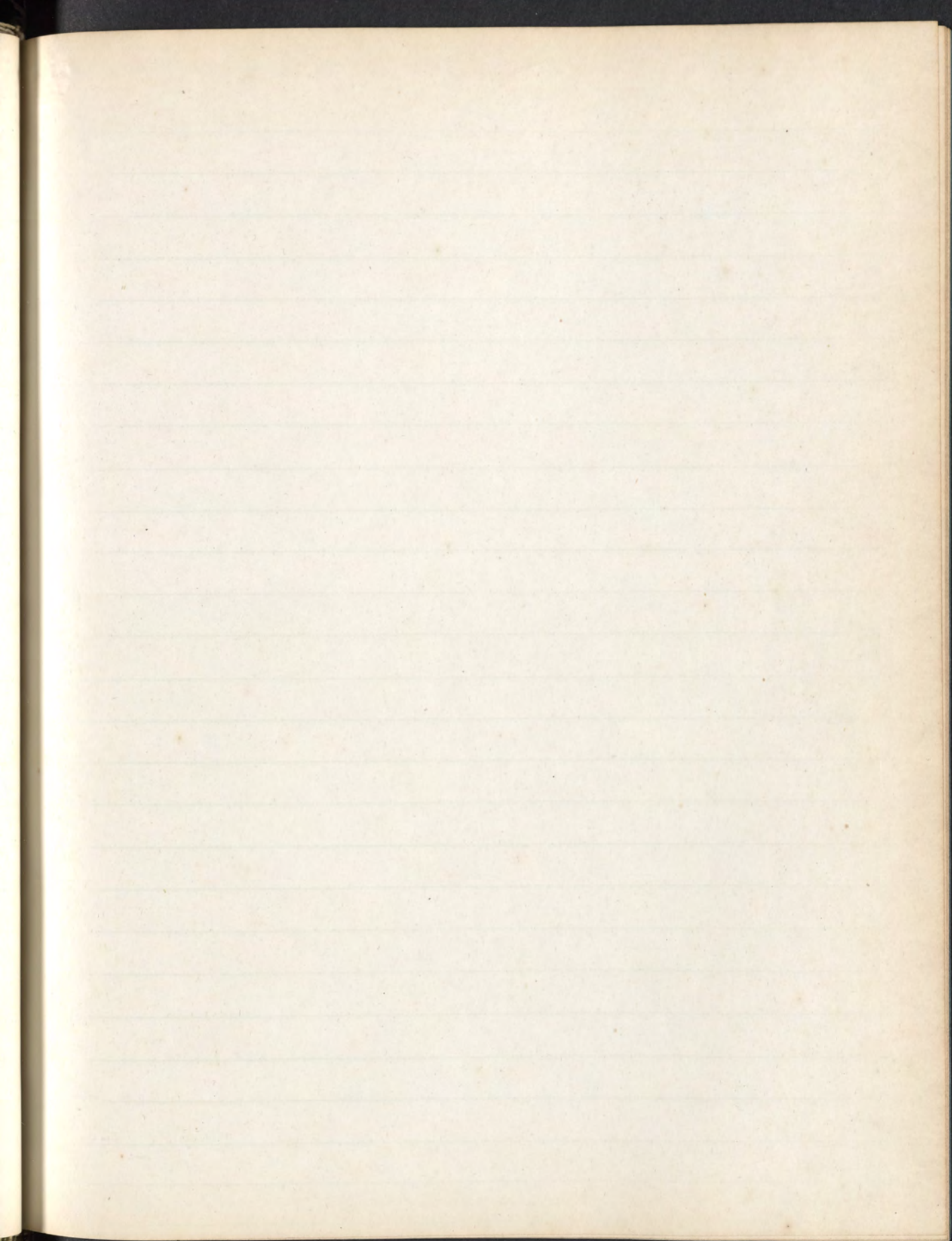


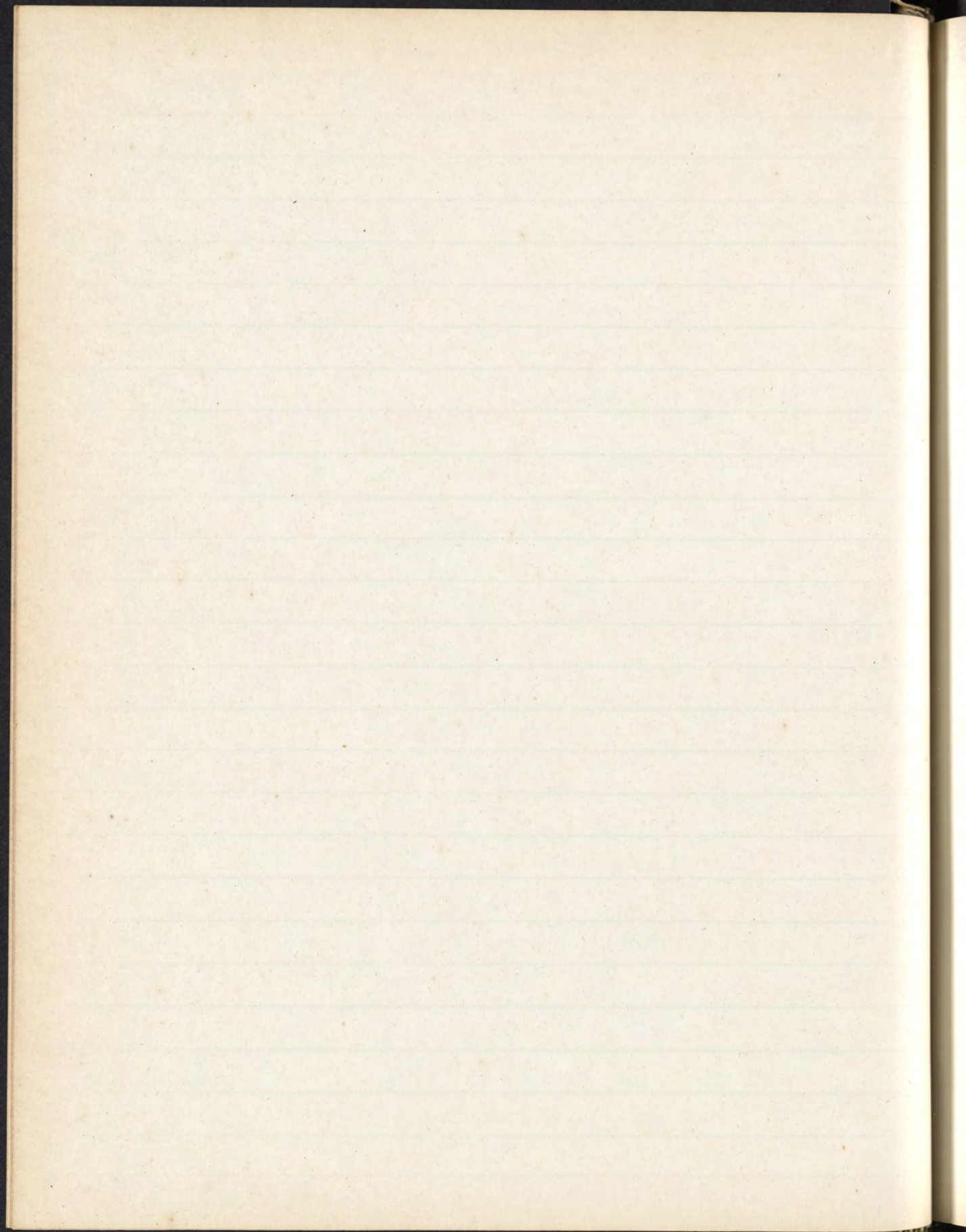


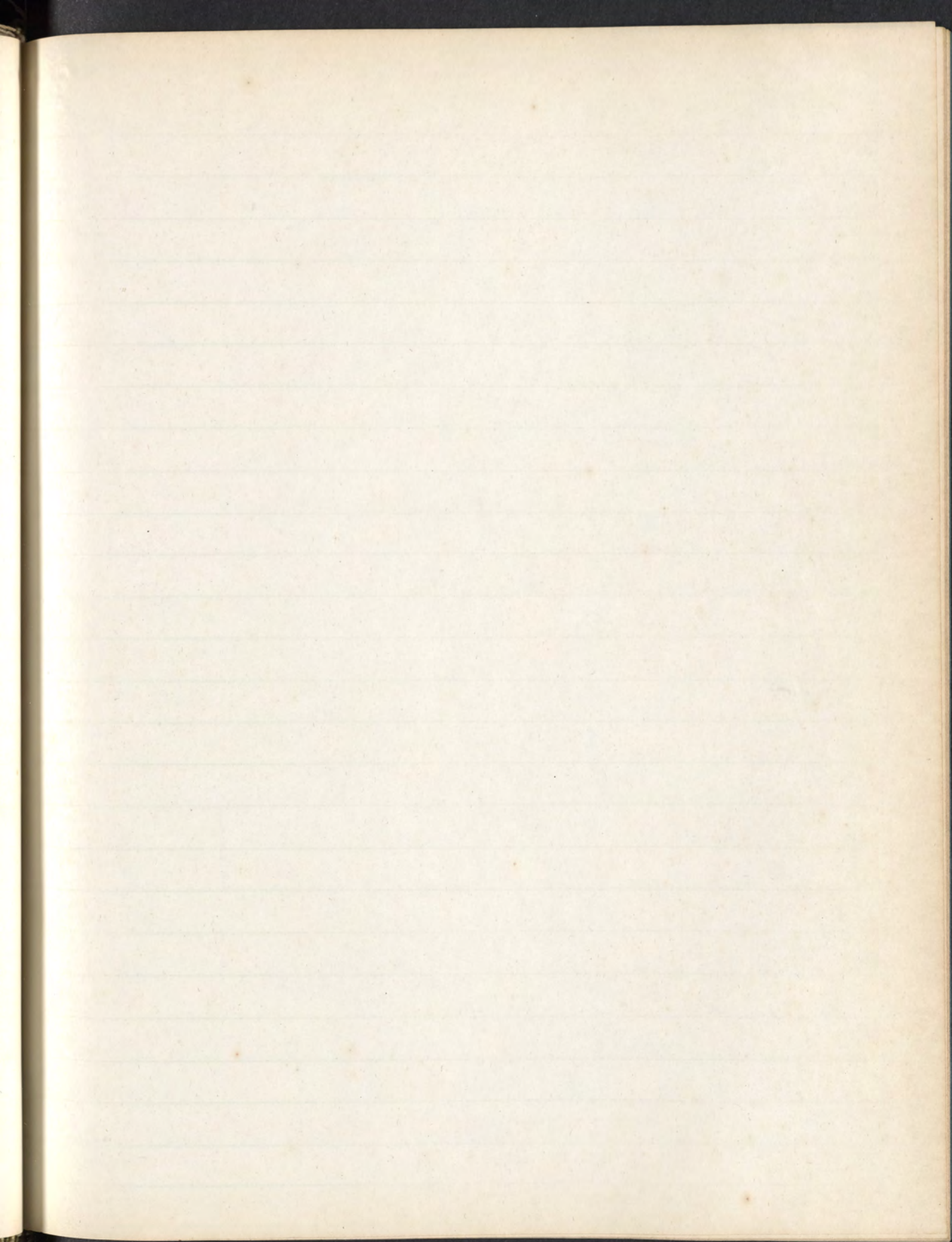


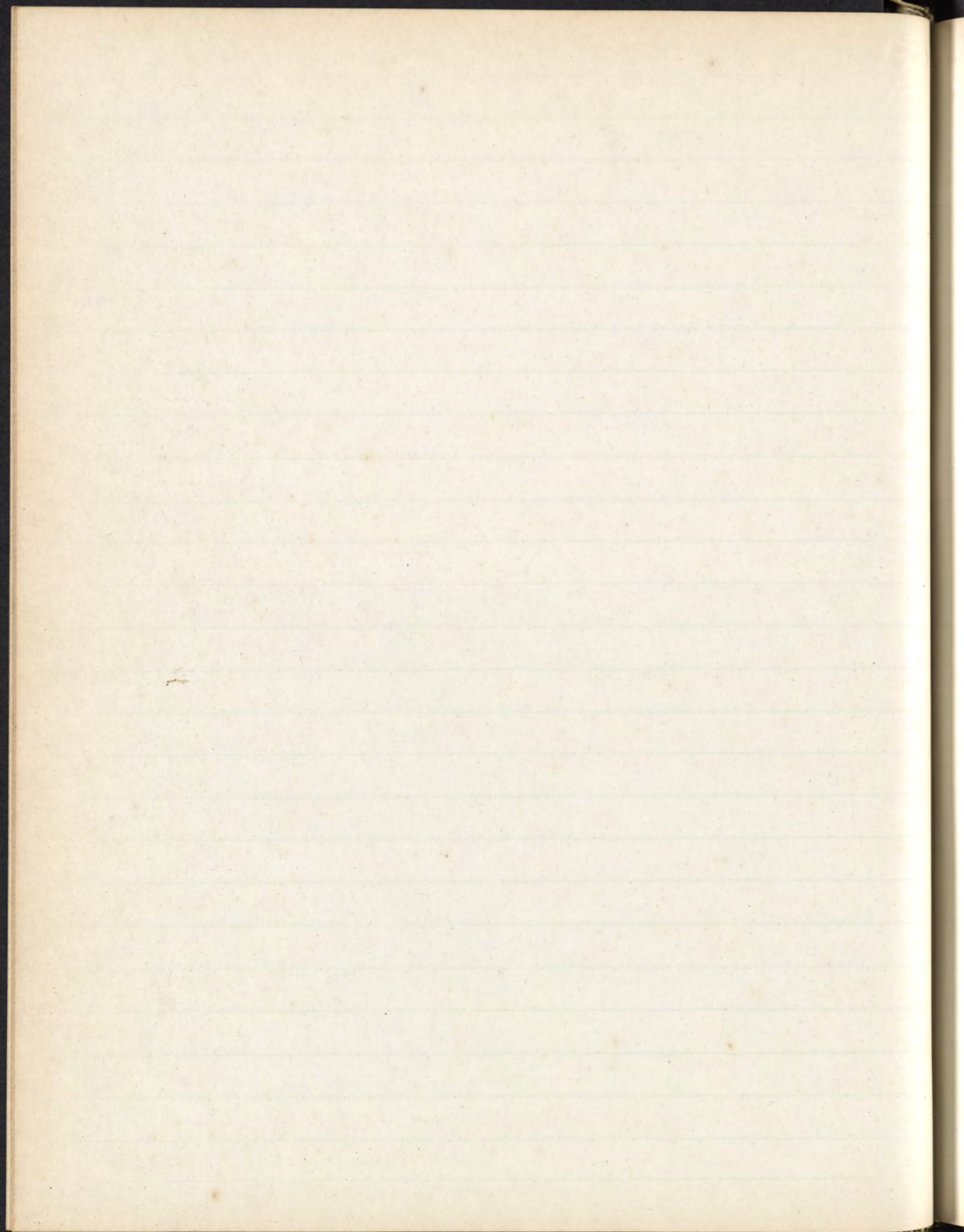


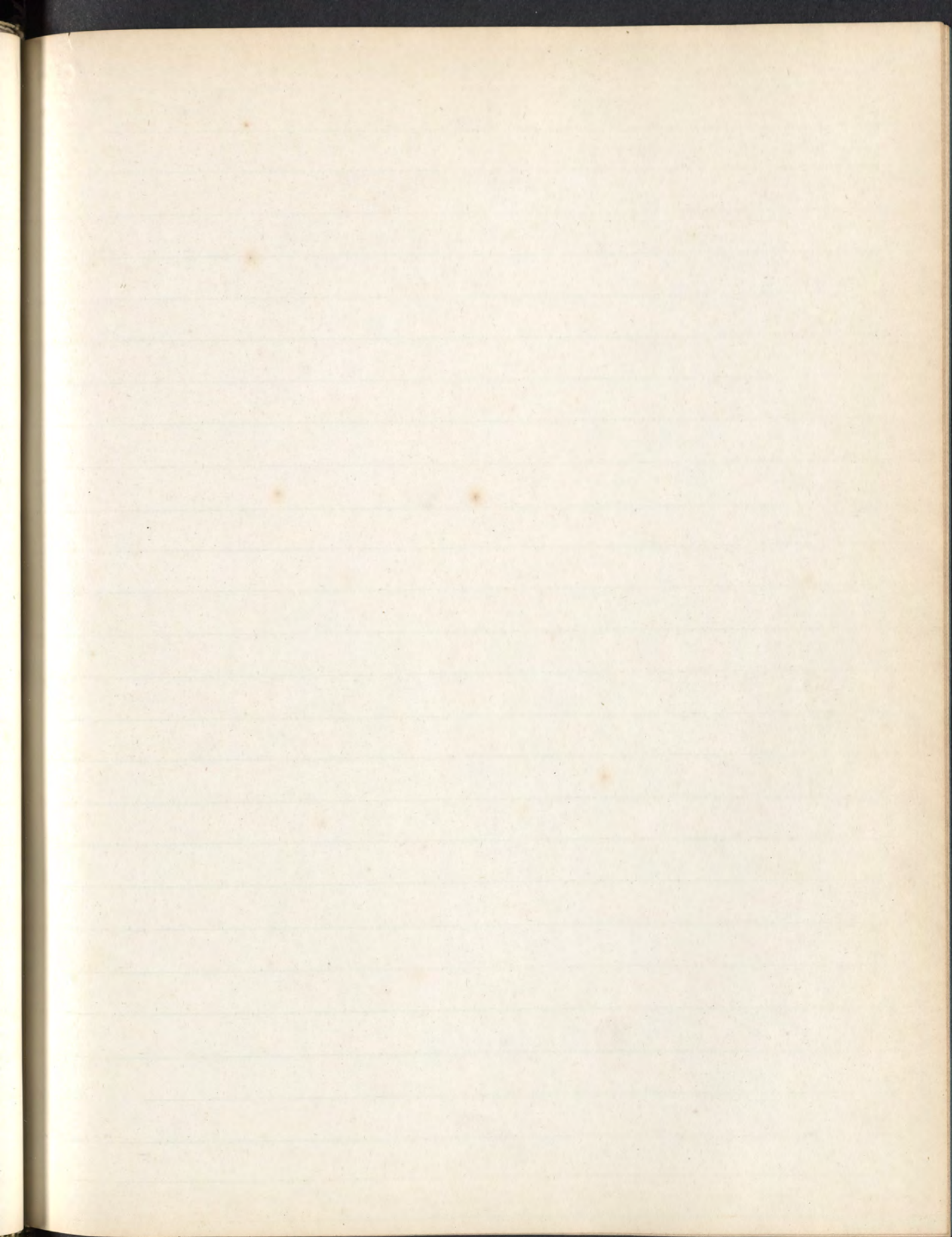


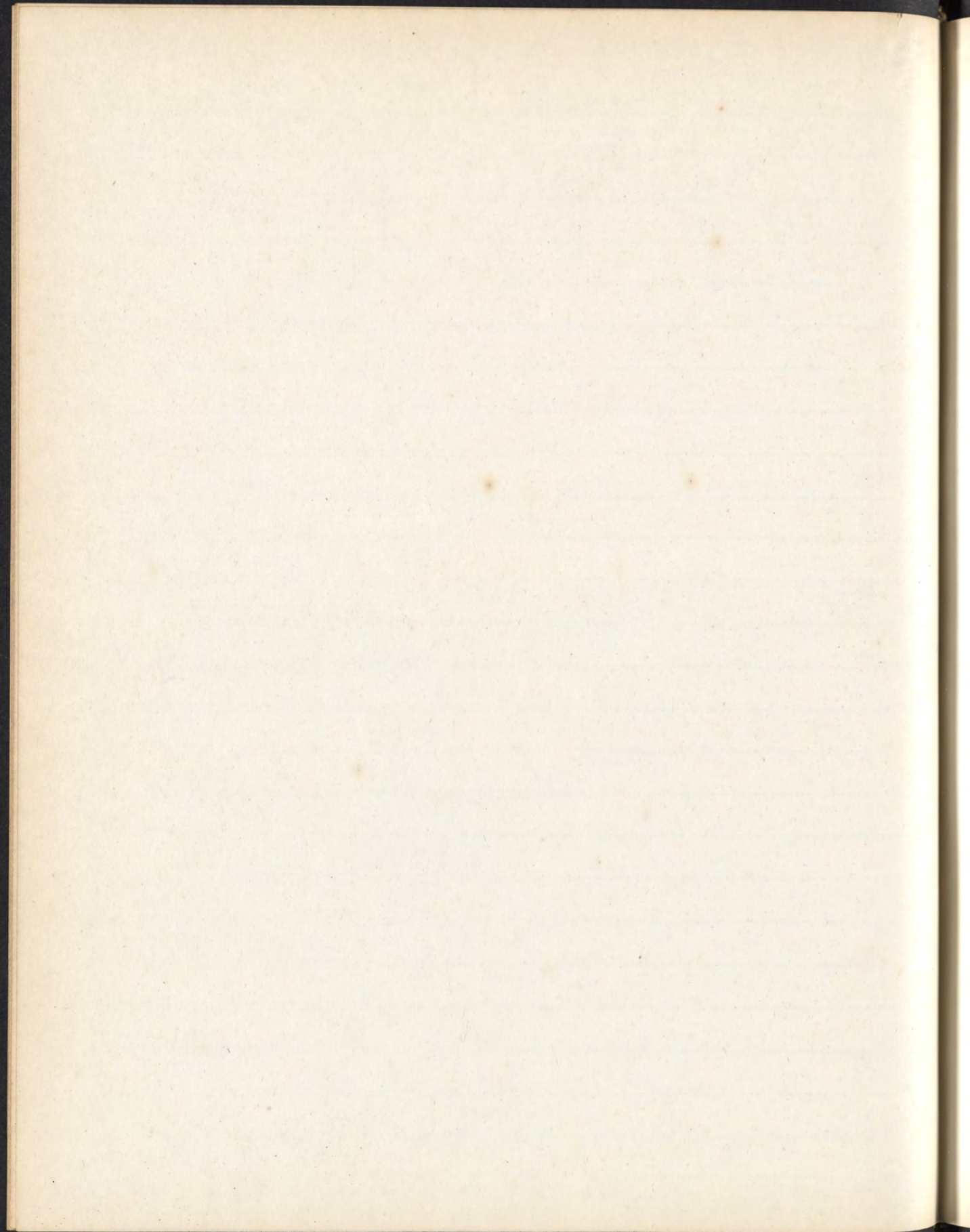


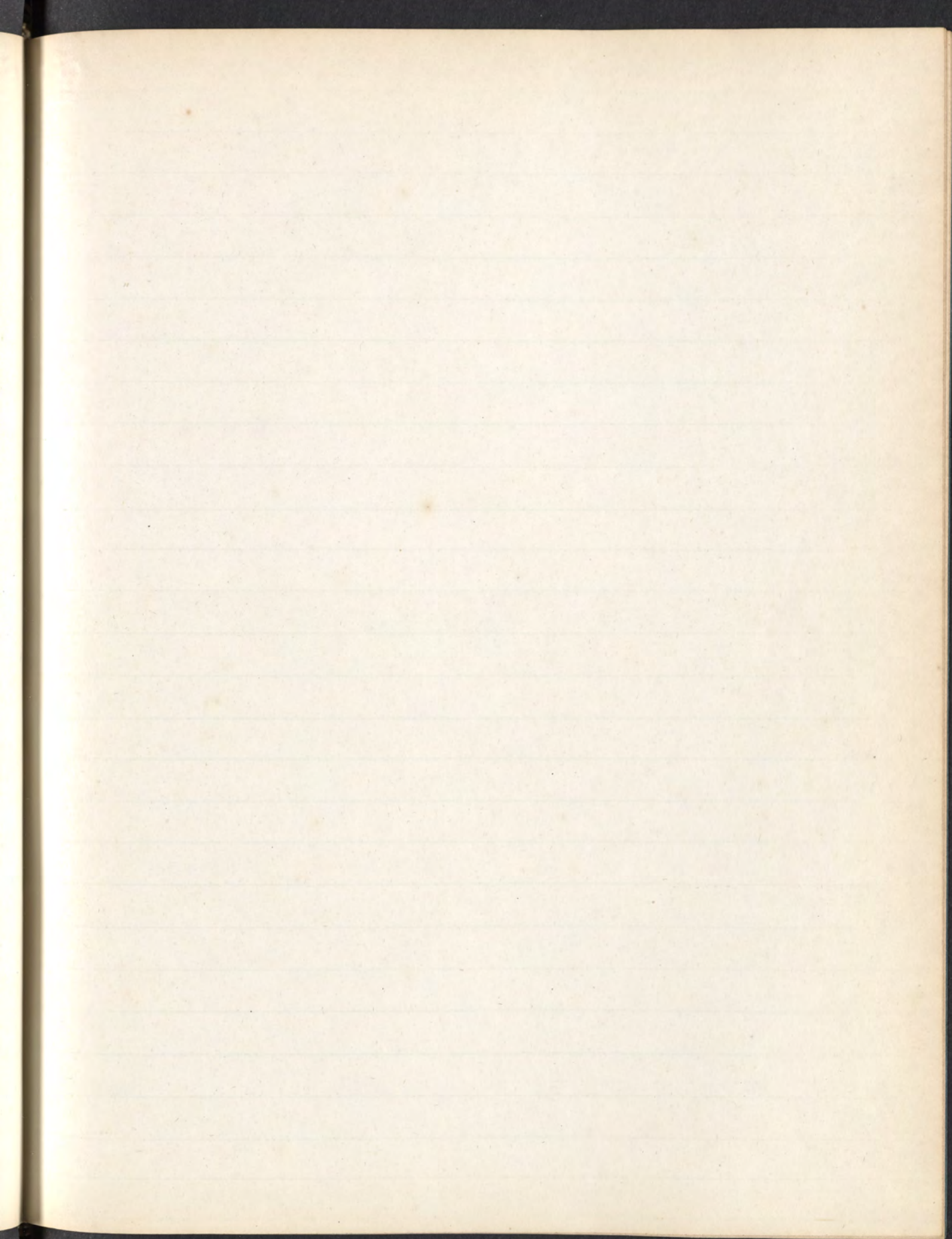


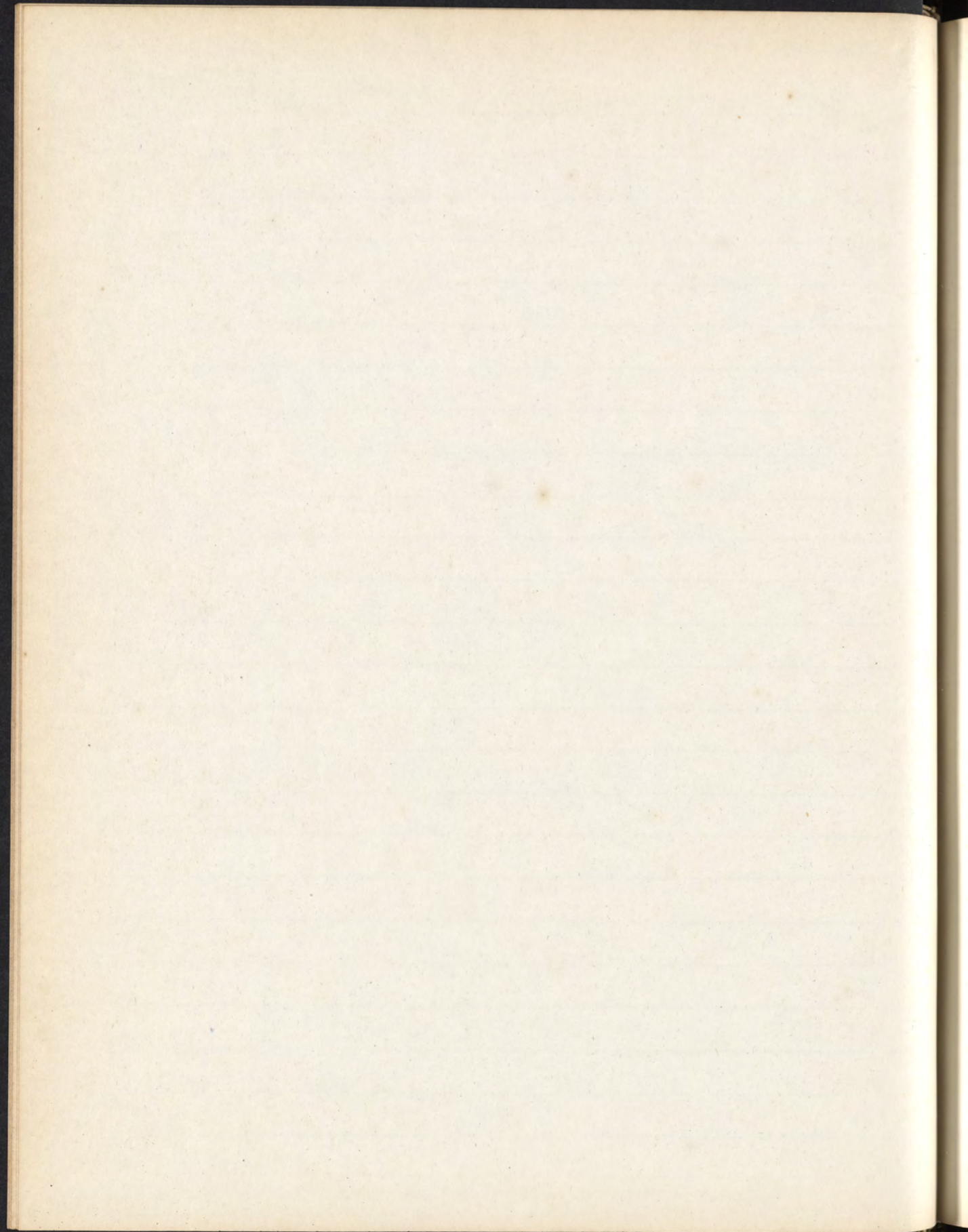


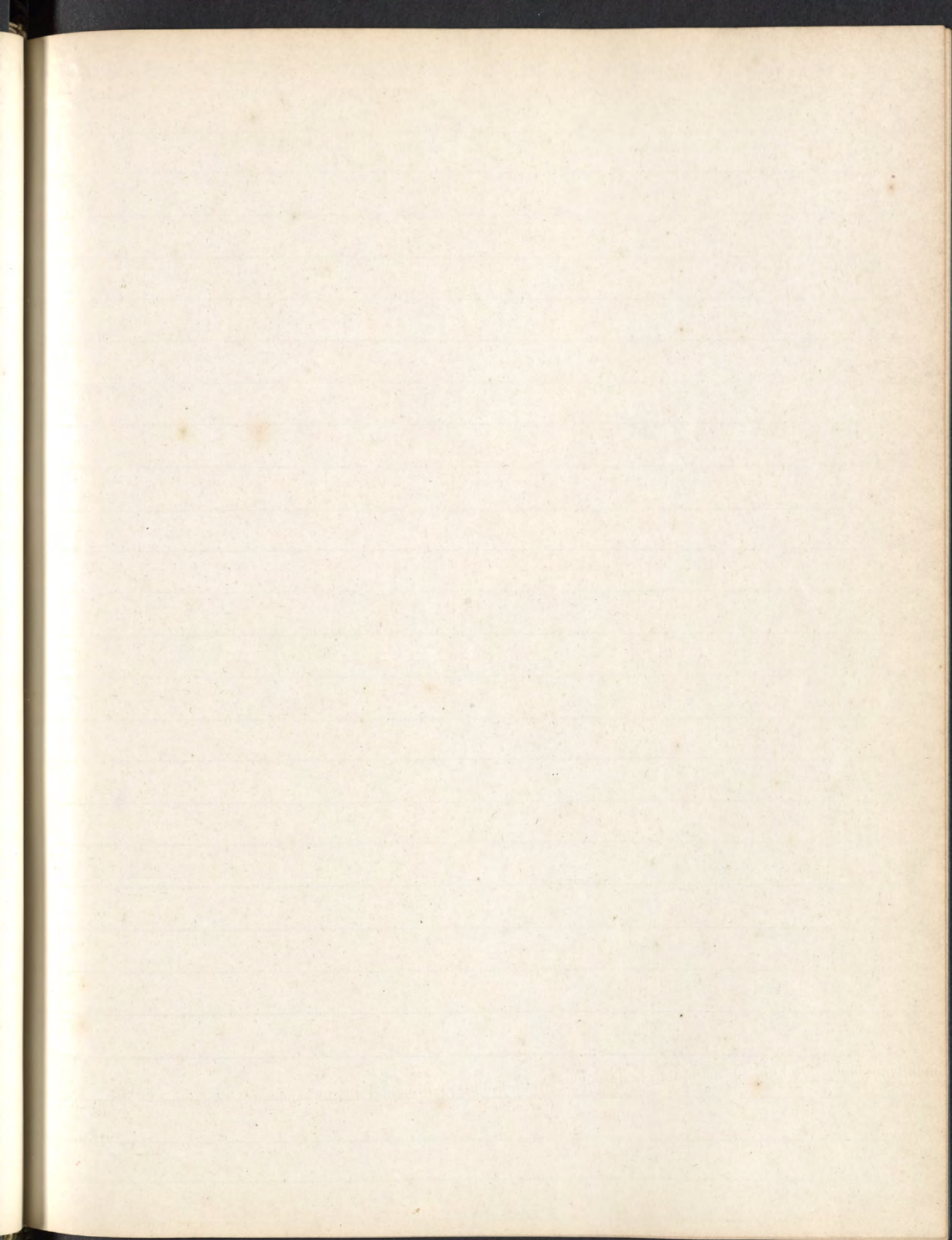


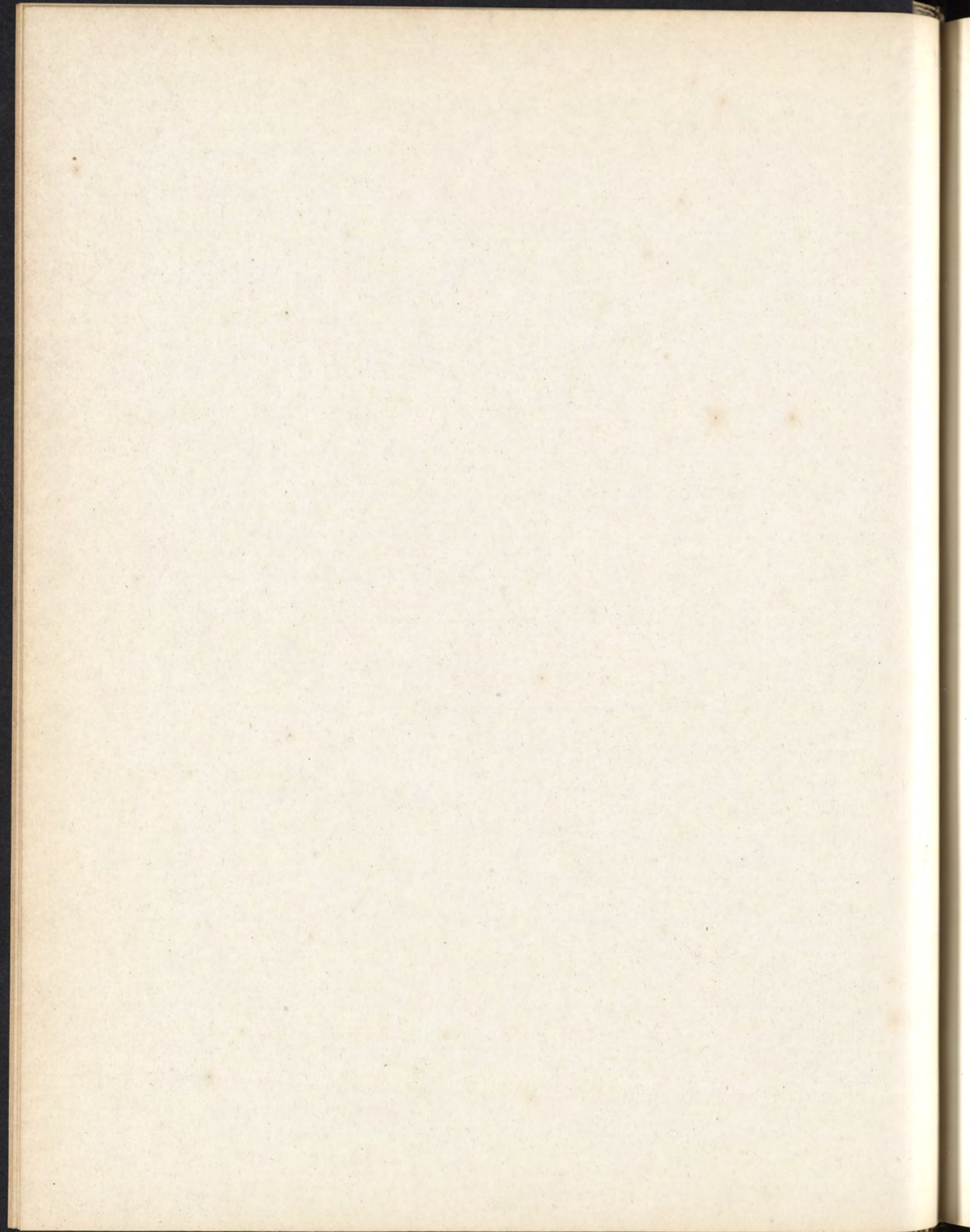


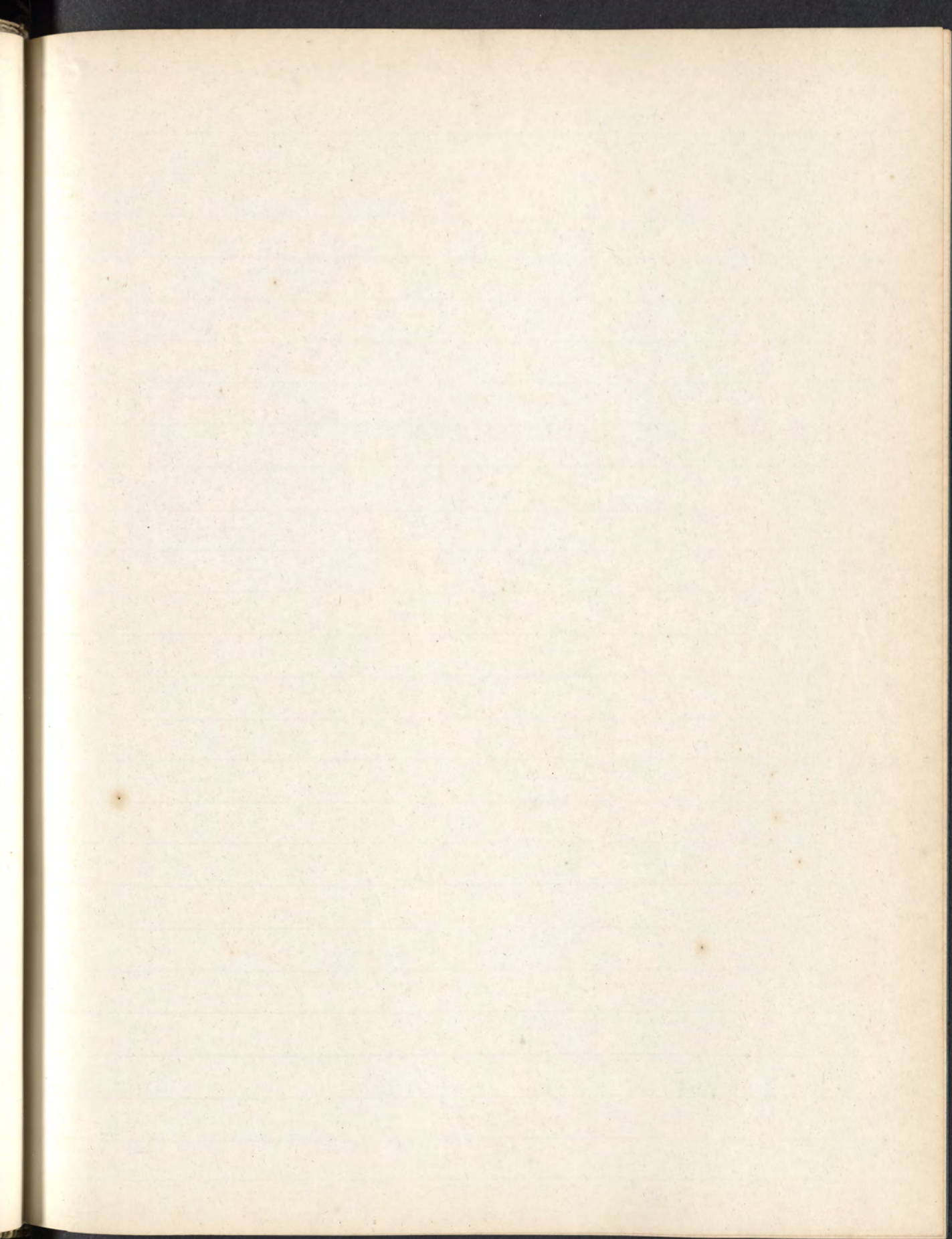


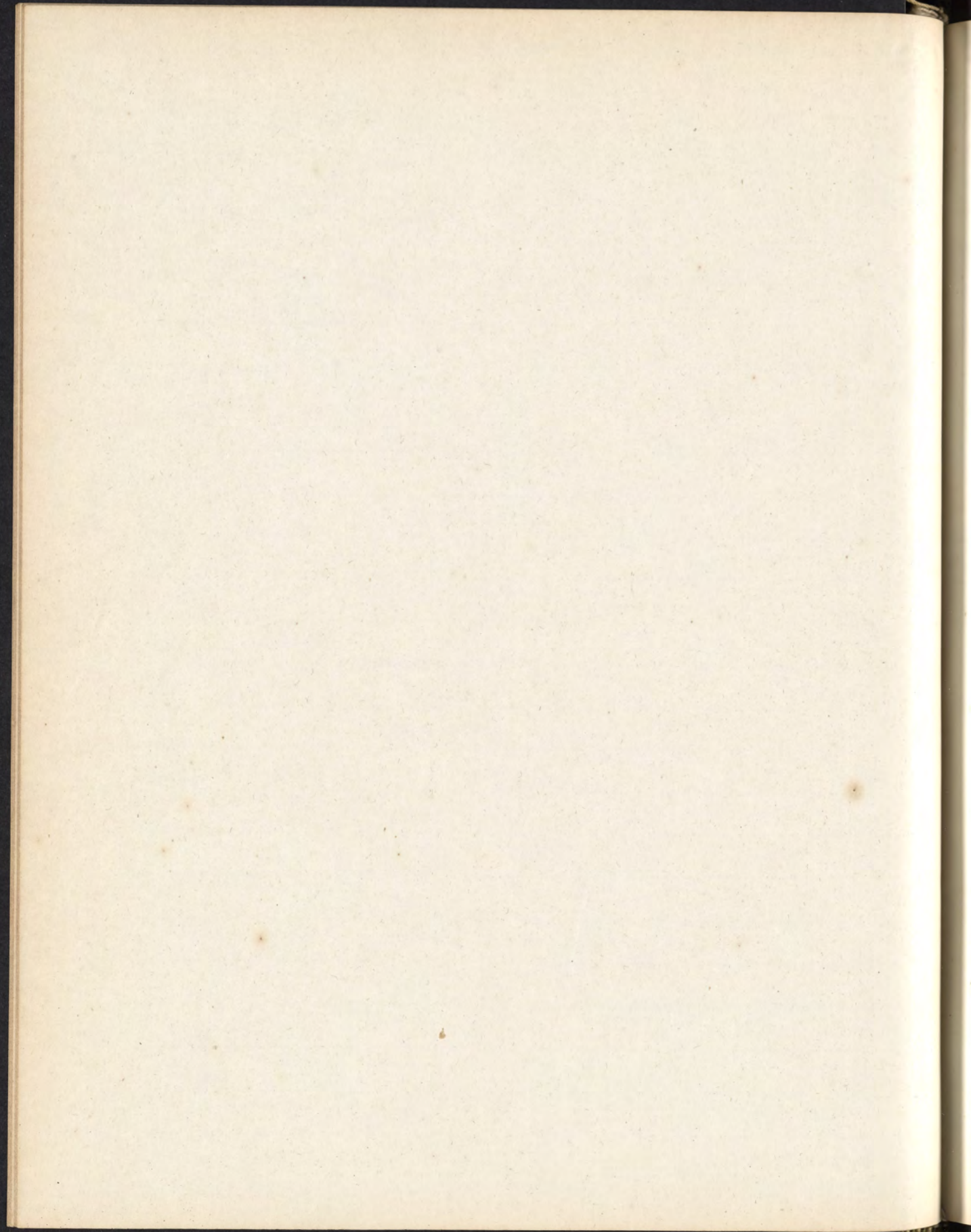


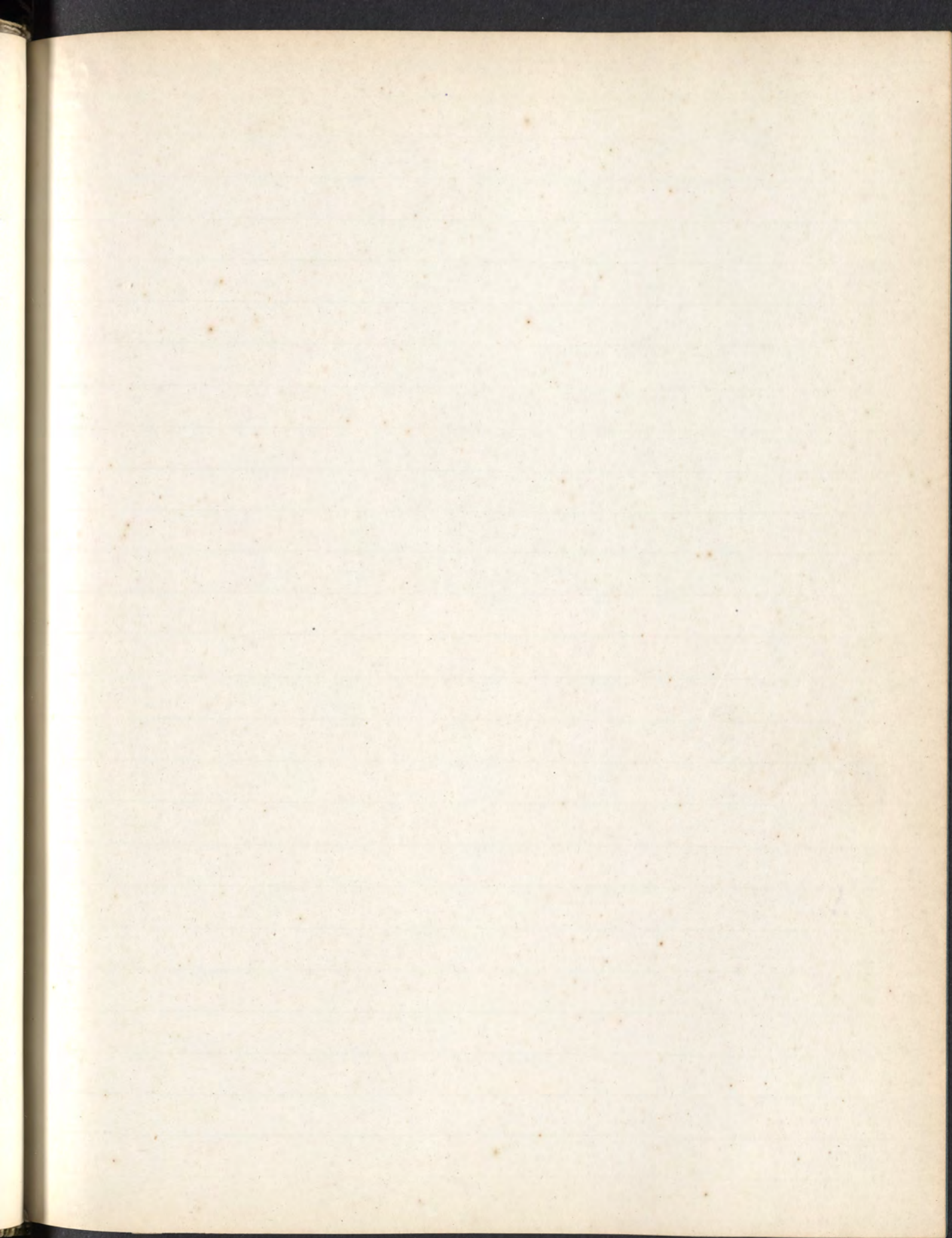


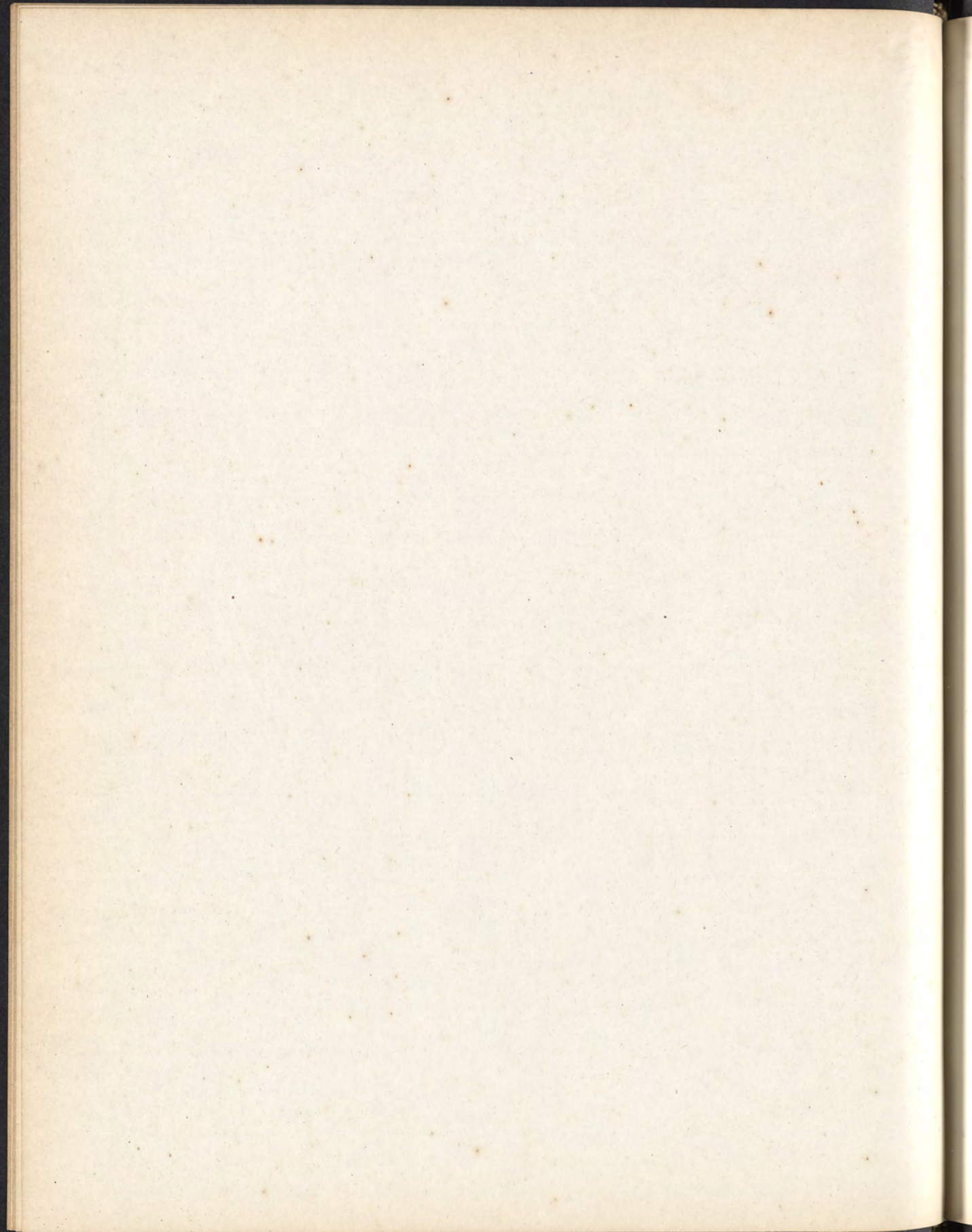


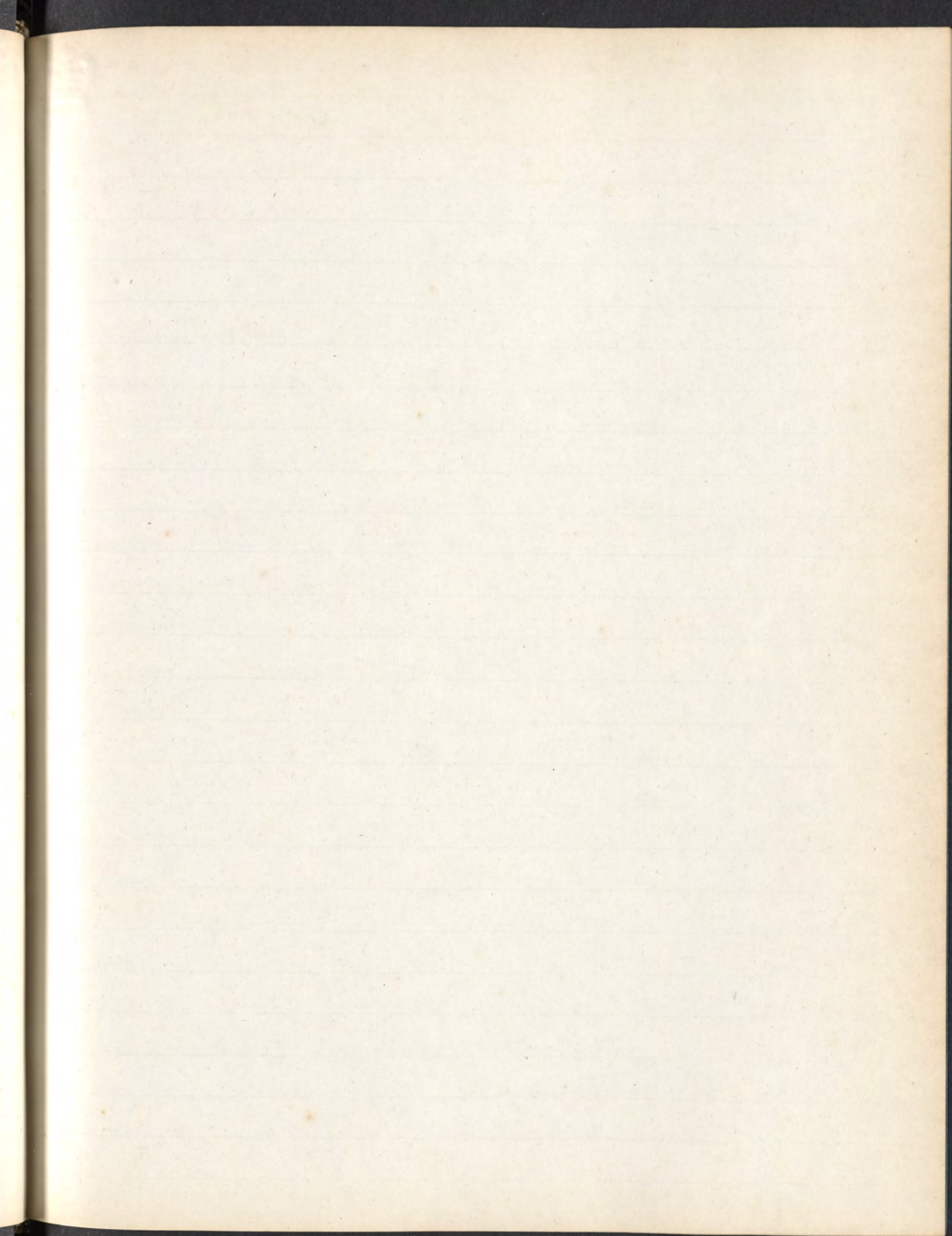




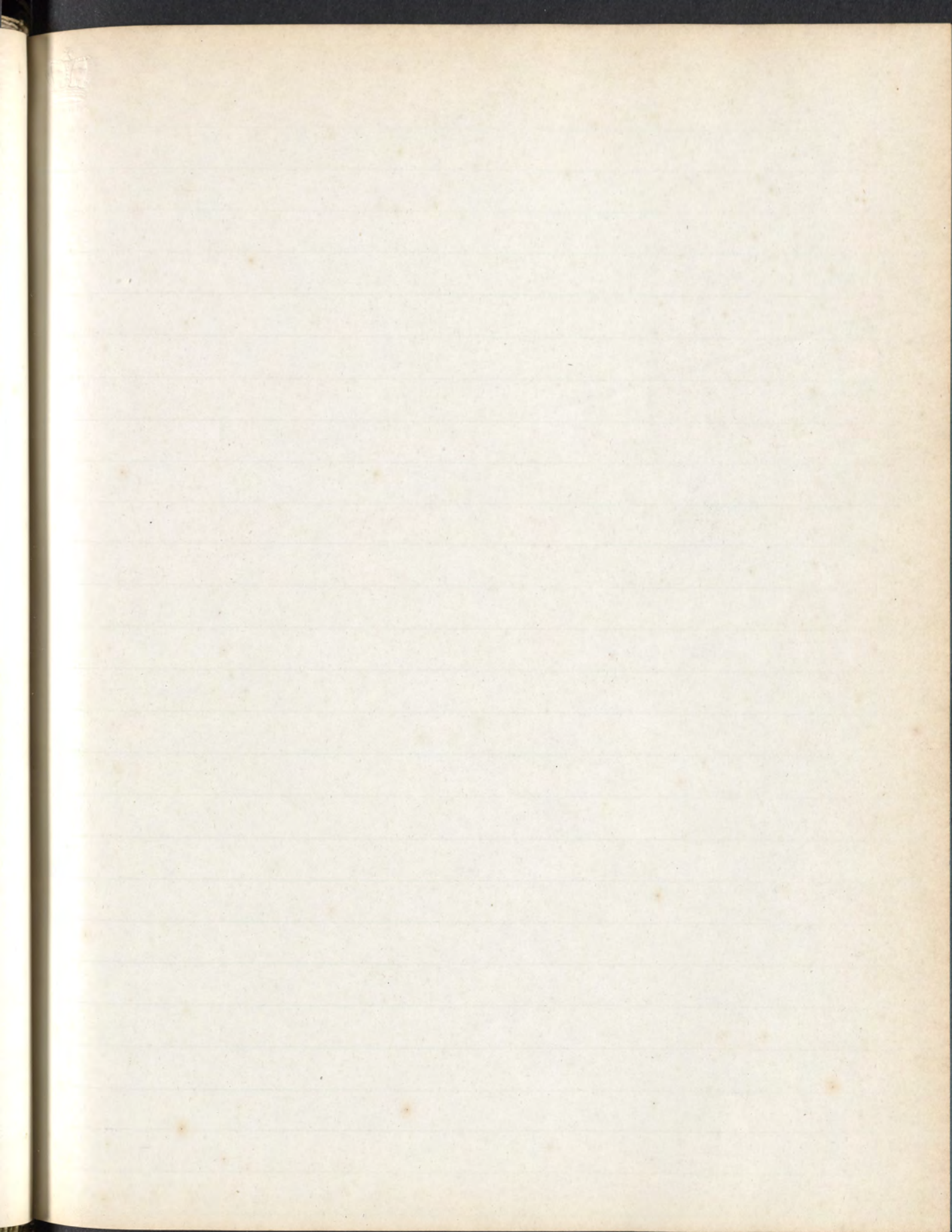


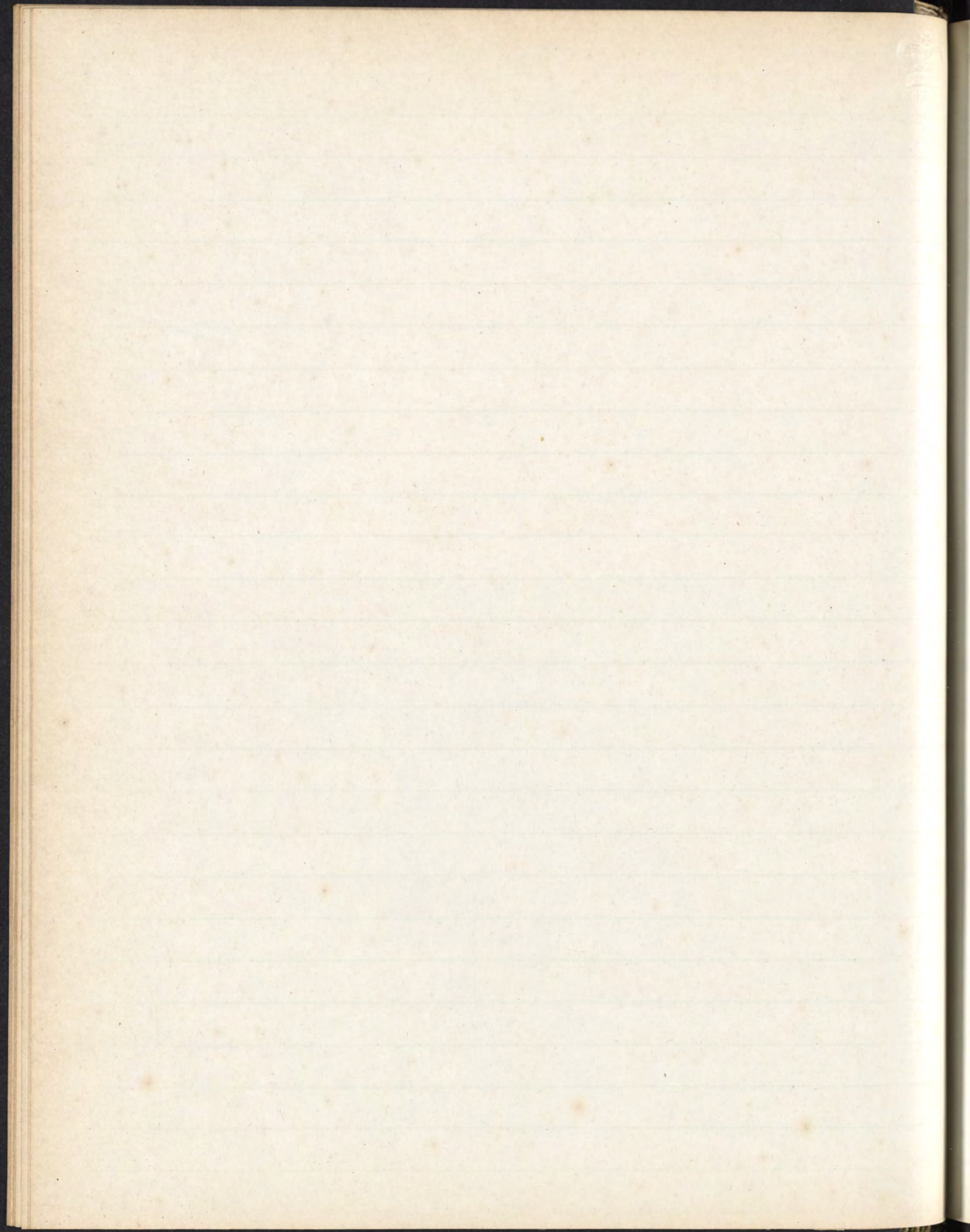






1





Great Road in the Prairie

by John C. Smith

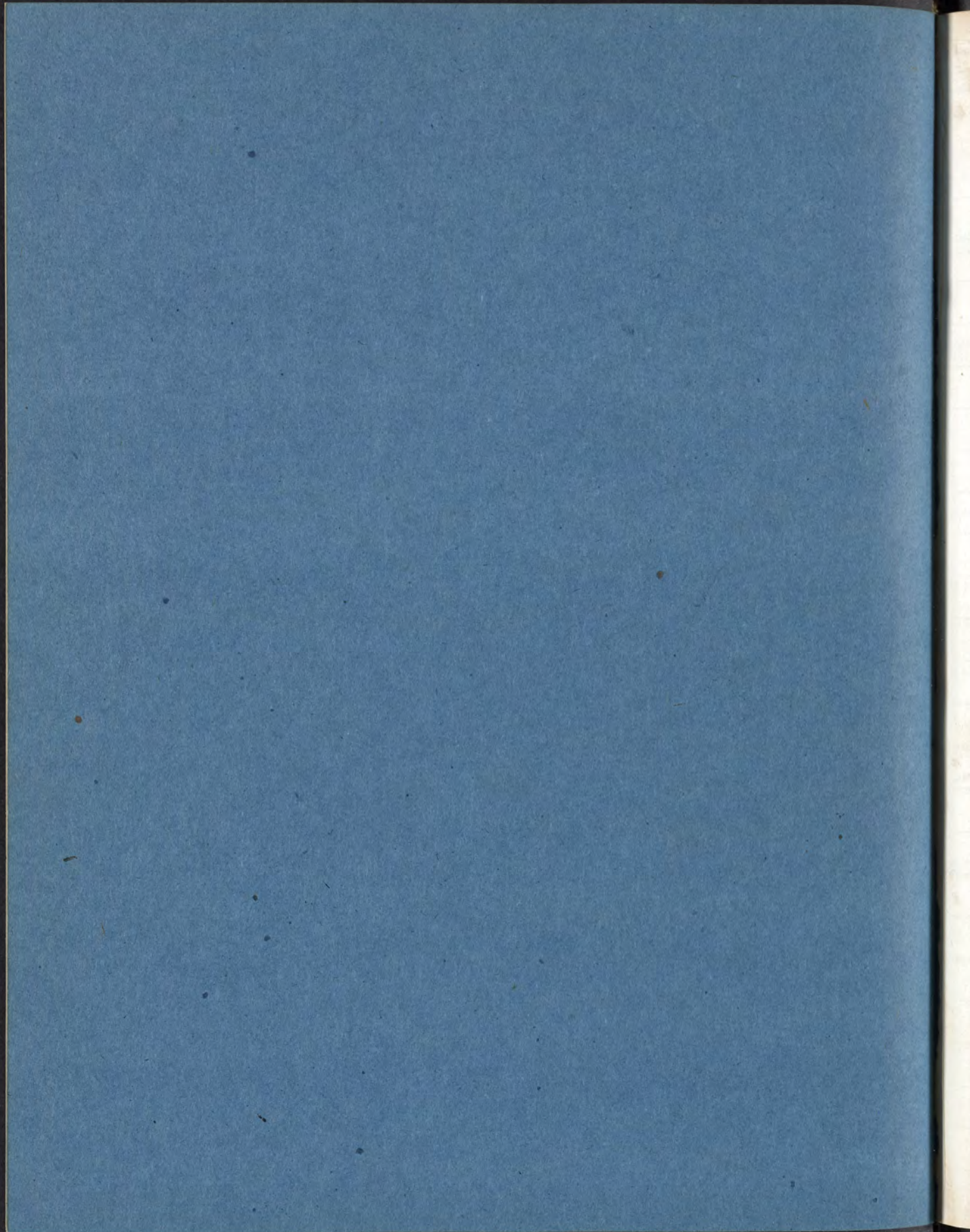
Book 100. and 101.

101. 102. 103. 104. 105.

Mat. Med. and Pharm.

Pr. y.

Joseph Carson M.D.



200

The primary effects are considered as the physiological effects.

The term Pharmacology is employed for that of Materia Medica. - the articles of Materia Medica whether simple or modified are called Medicines. Pharmacy is the art of preparing them for use. And by Therapeutics is meant the application guided by principles, which is made of them in the treatment of disease.

Pharmacology embraces all these subjects. -

The "Nicoll" experience has done infinite service in the Materia Medica. - Medicines are specific in their operations in the usual acceptation of the word, but the medicine must be given at the proper time &c &c.

Mechanical Relation, consists of the influence one organ has on another - as often a violent pain in the side, caused by some affection of the Uterus, or in micturition by pressure of liquid on walls of bladder.

Functional Relations - One organ dependent on the other - as in the Lungs & heart. -

Sympathetic Relations. - are due to the nervous system which is united by a strong bond of unity as the eye & stomach - which are often affected by a sympathetic influence.

Reflex Action, an impression made on any organ

and then communicated to the nerves:-

The primary effect is continuous in the physiological

effects

The term Pharmacology is employed for that of

Medicine. The articles of Medicine Medicine

whether simple or modified are called Medicines

Pharmacy is the art of preparing them for use.

One of the properties is meant the application

guided by principles, which is one of them in

the treatment of disease.

Pharmacology embraces all these subjects.

The "School" experience has been infinite from

in the Medicine Medicine. Medicines are specific

in their operations in the various applications of

the word but the medicine must be given at the

proper time &c &c.

Pharmacological Relations. Consists of the influence on

organ has an immediate - as often a violent pain

in the body caused by some affection of the blood.

or in medicinal appearance of specific symptoms

of blood.

Functional Relations. The organ dependent on

the other - as in the lungs & heart.

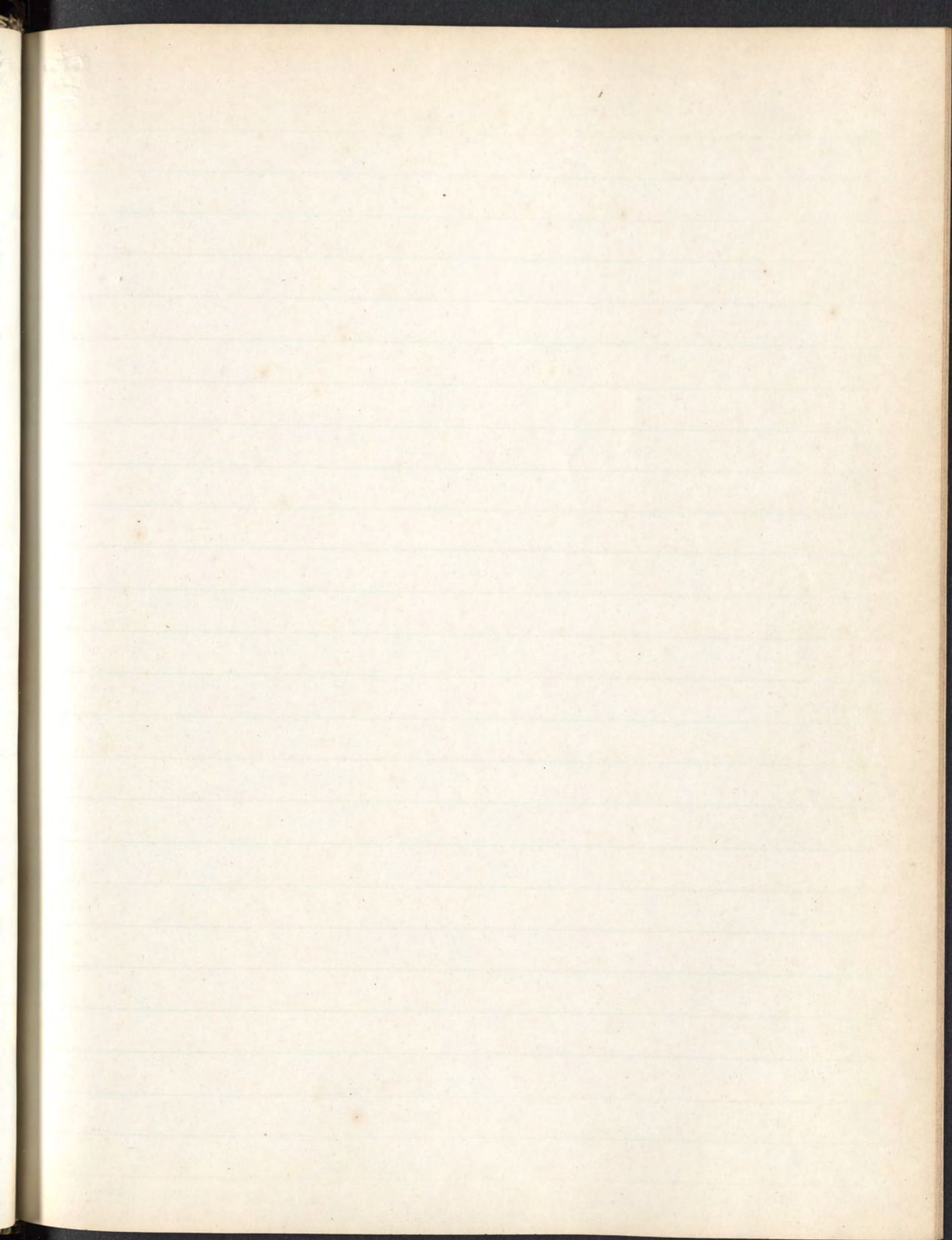
Physiological Relations. As due to the various

and which is limited by a strong sense of duty

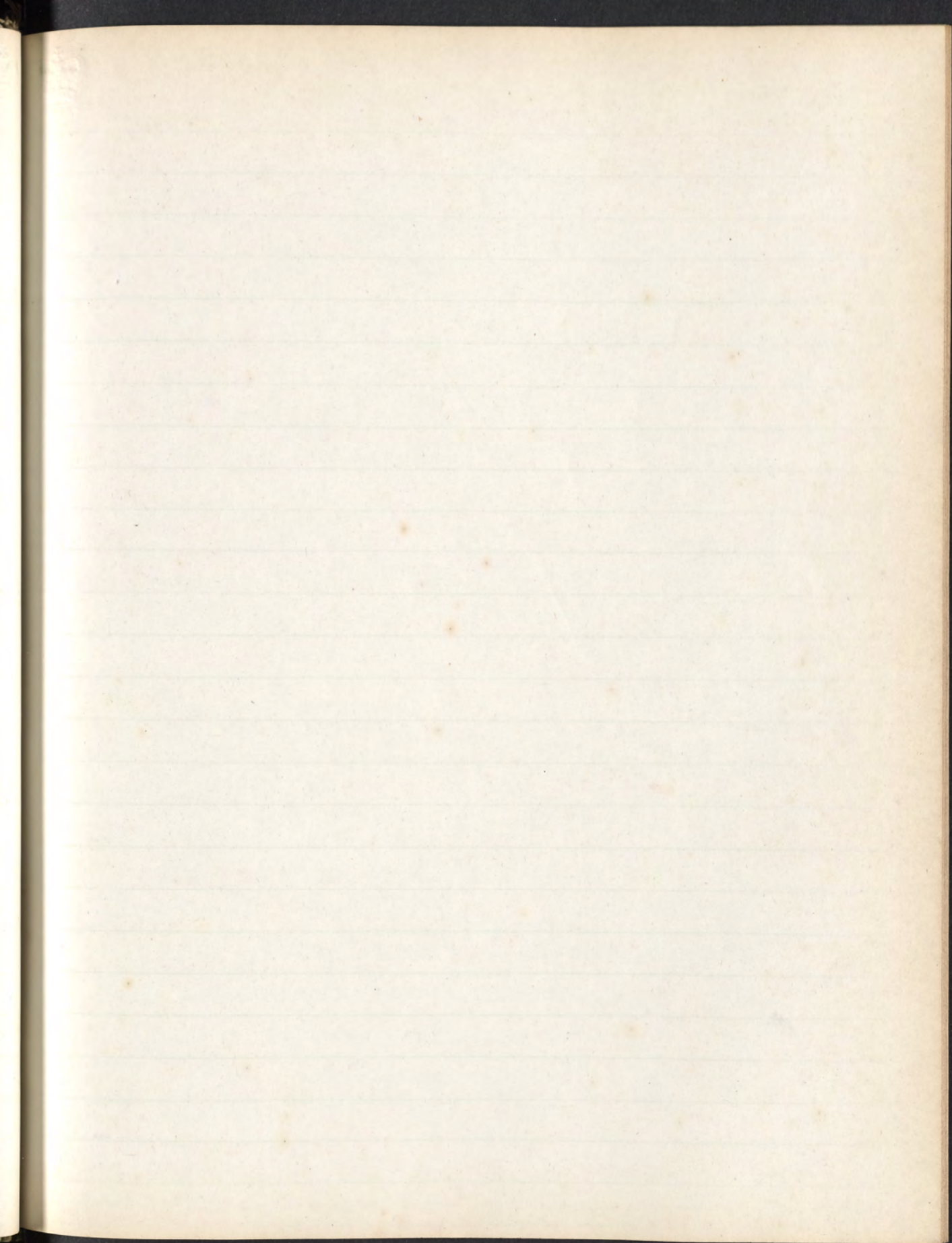
as the eye & hand - which are often affected

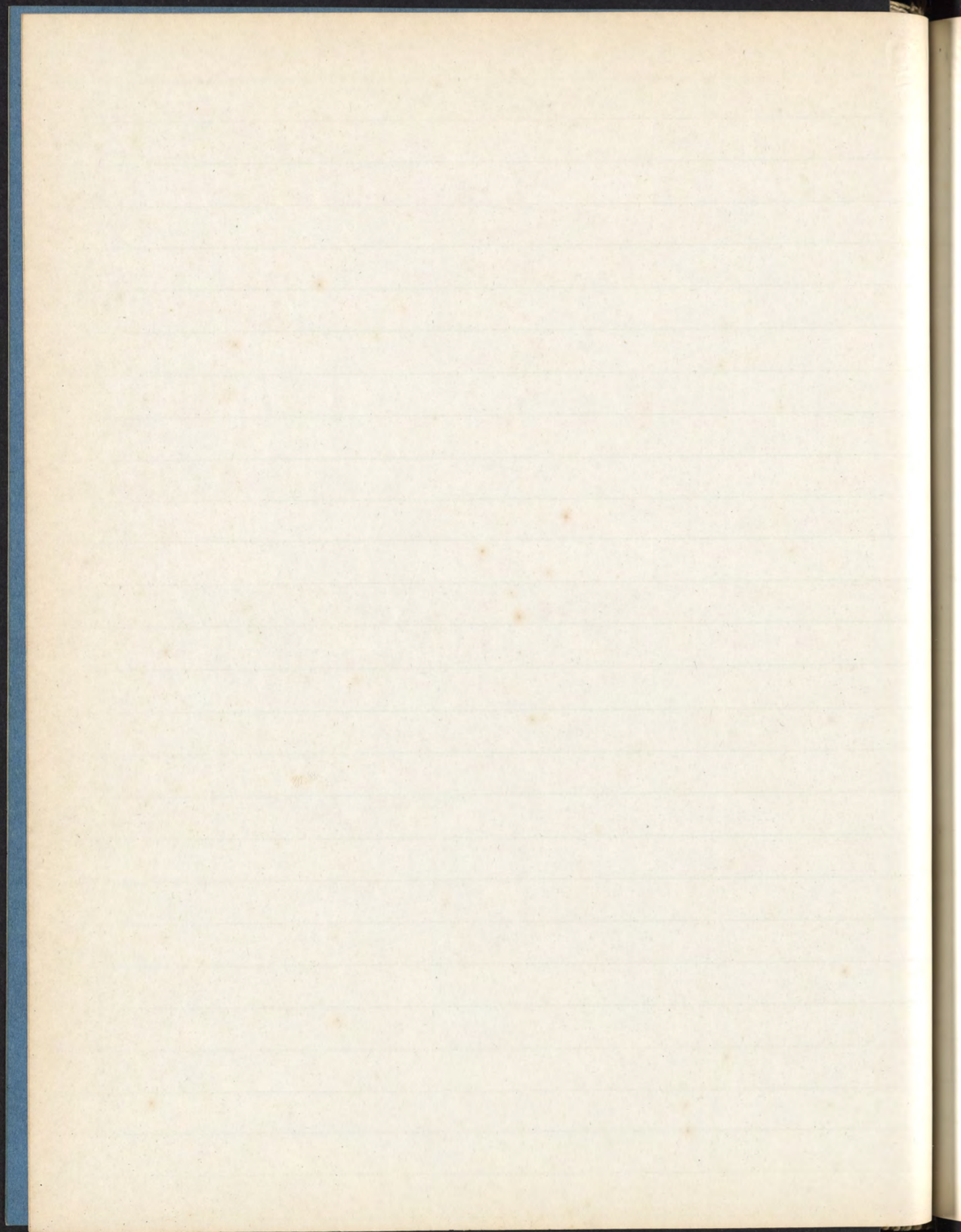
by a pathological influence.

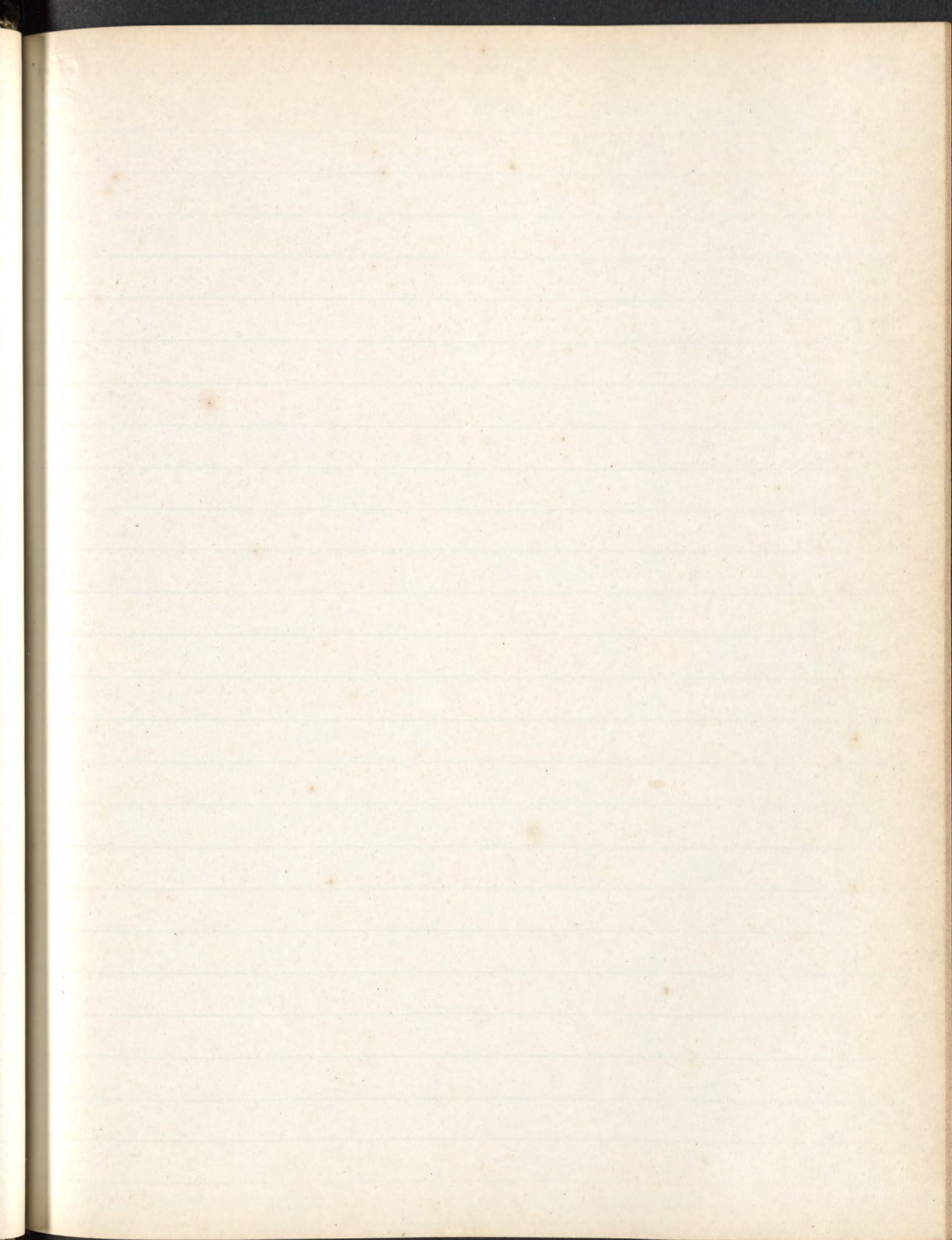
Physiology. The influence made on the organ

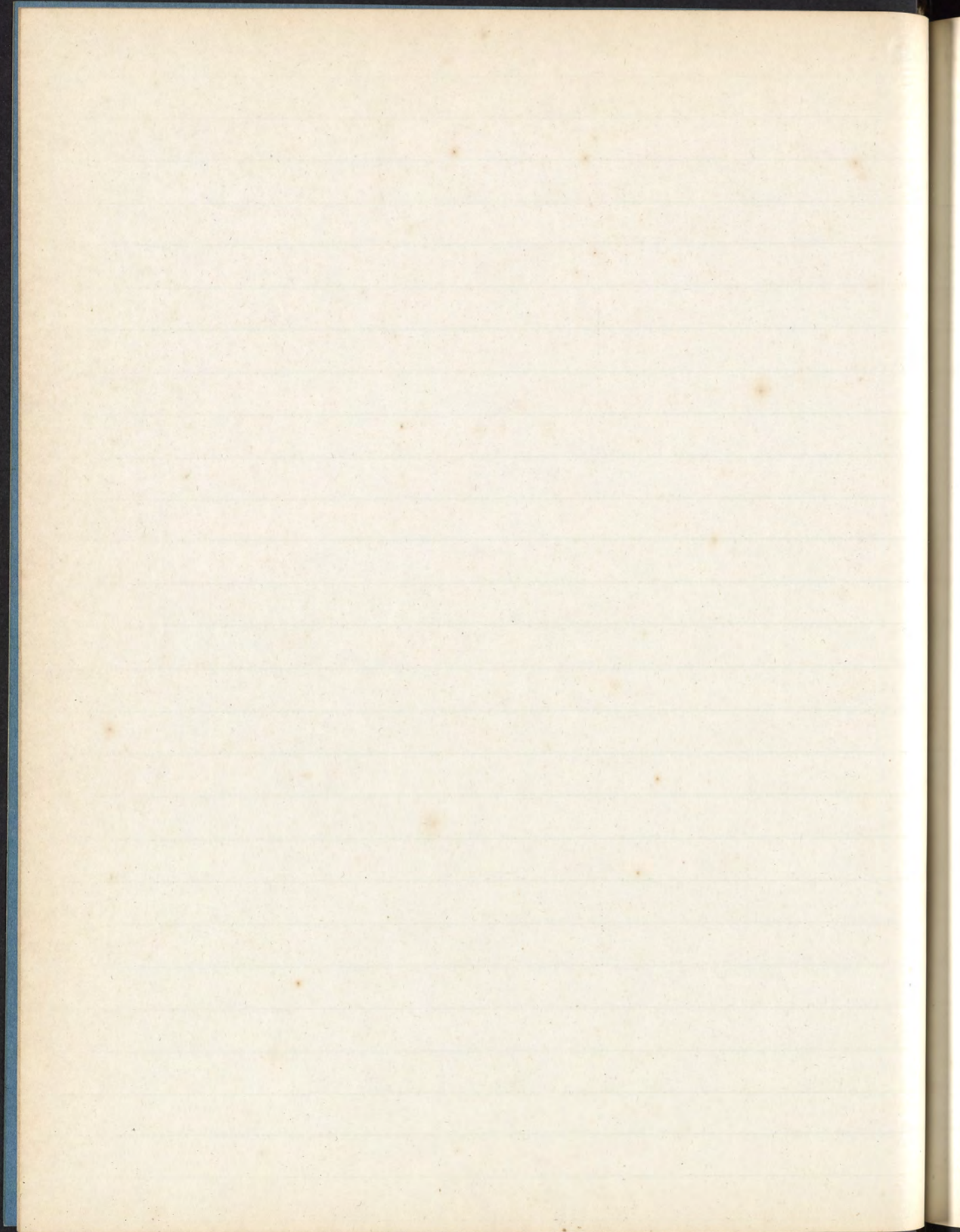


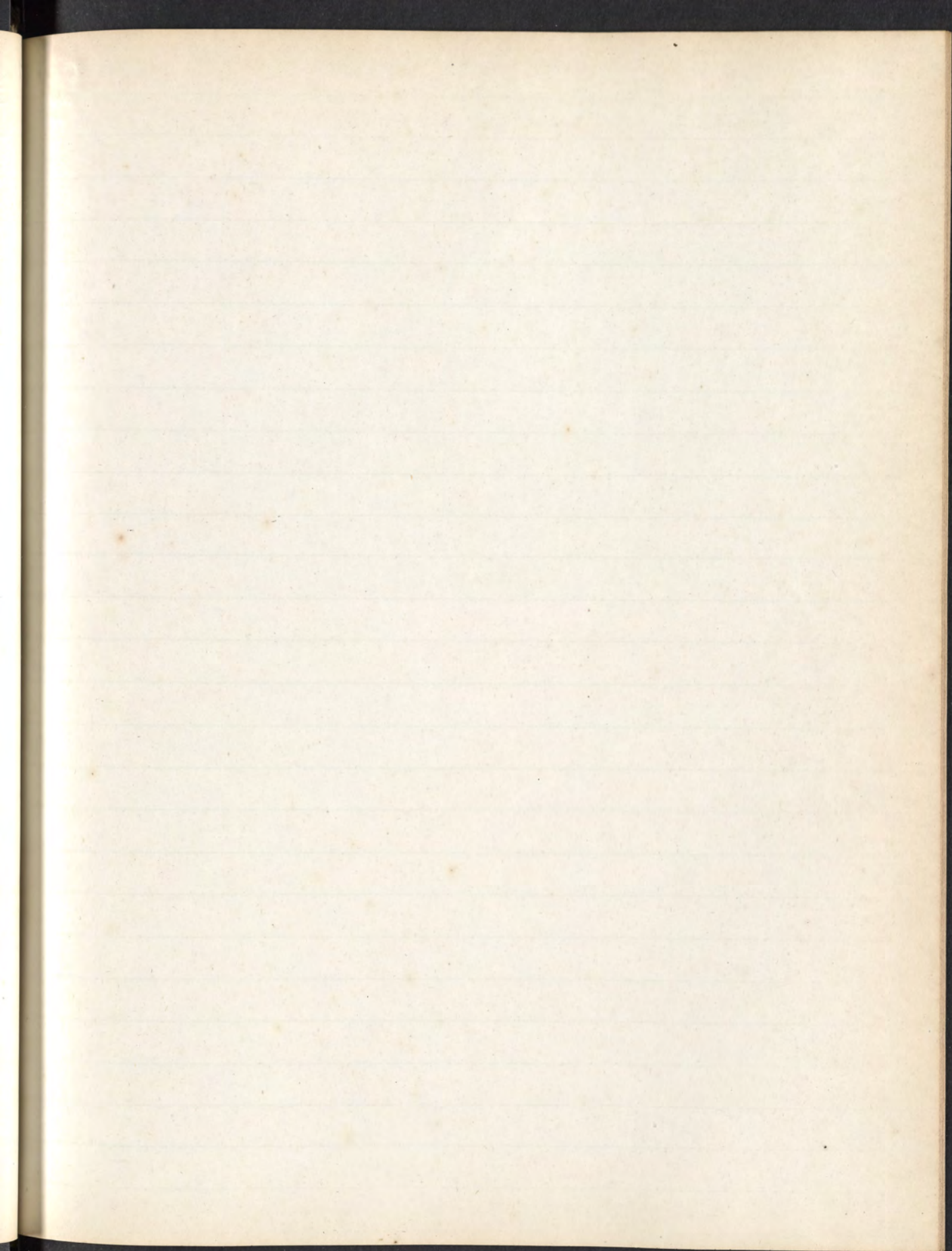
and then commenced to the forest.

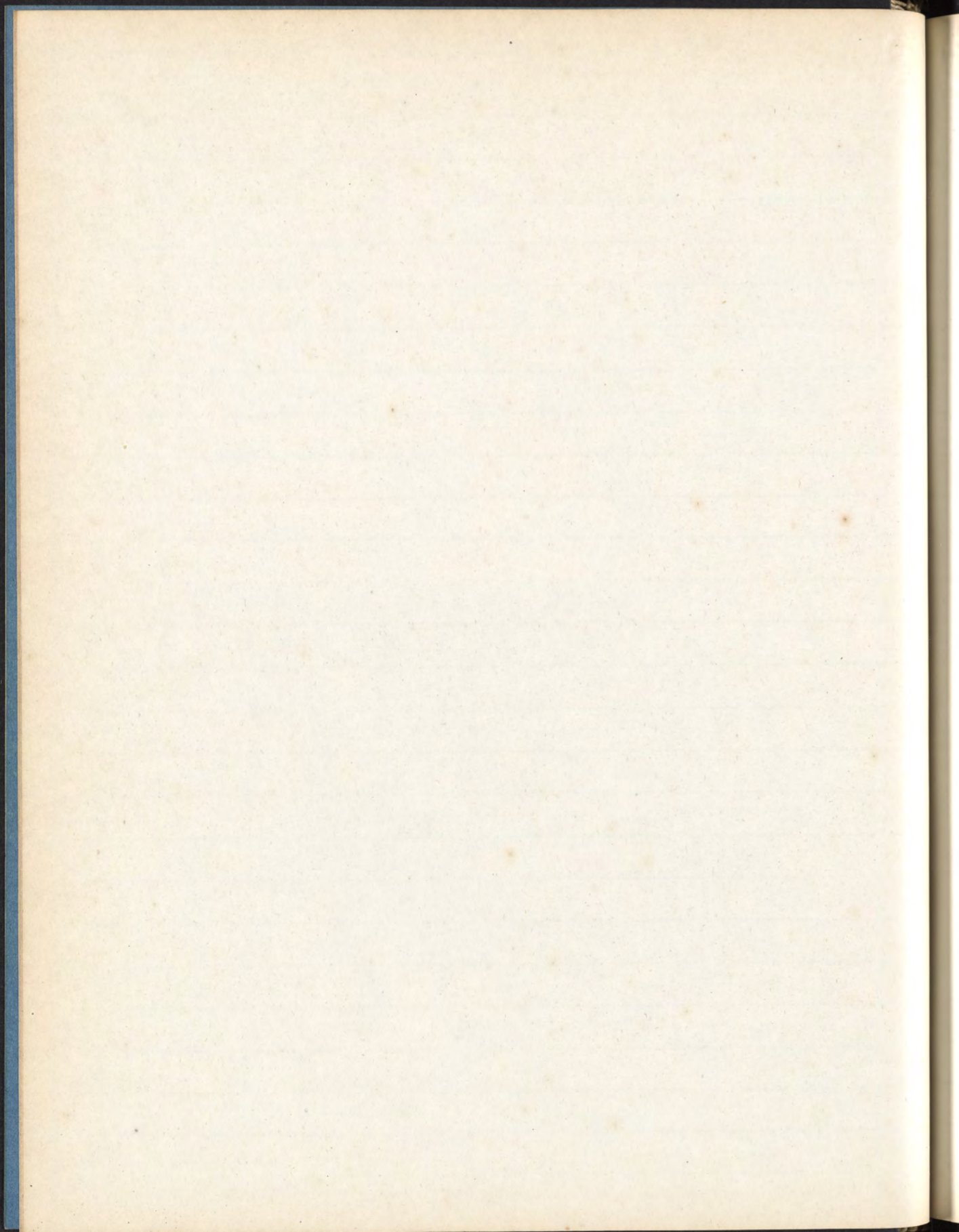


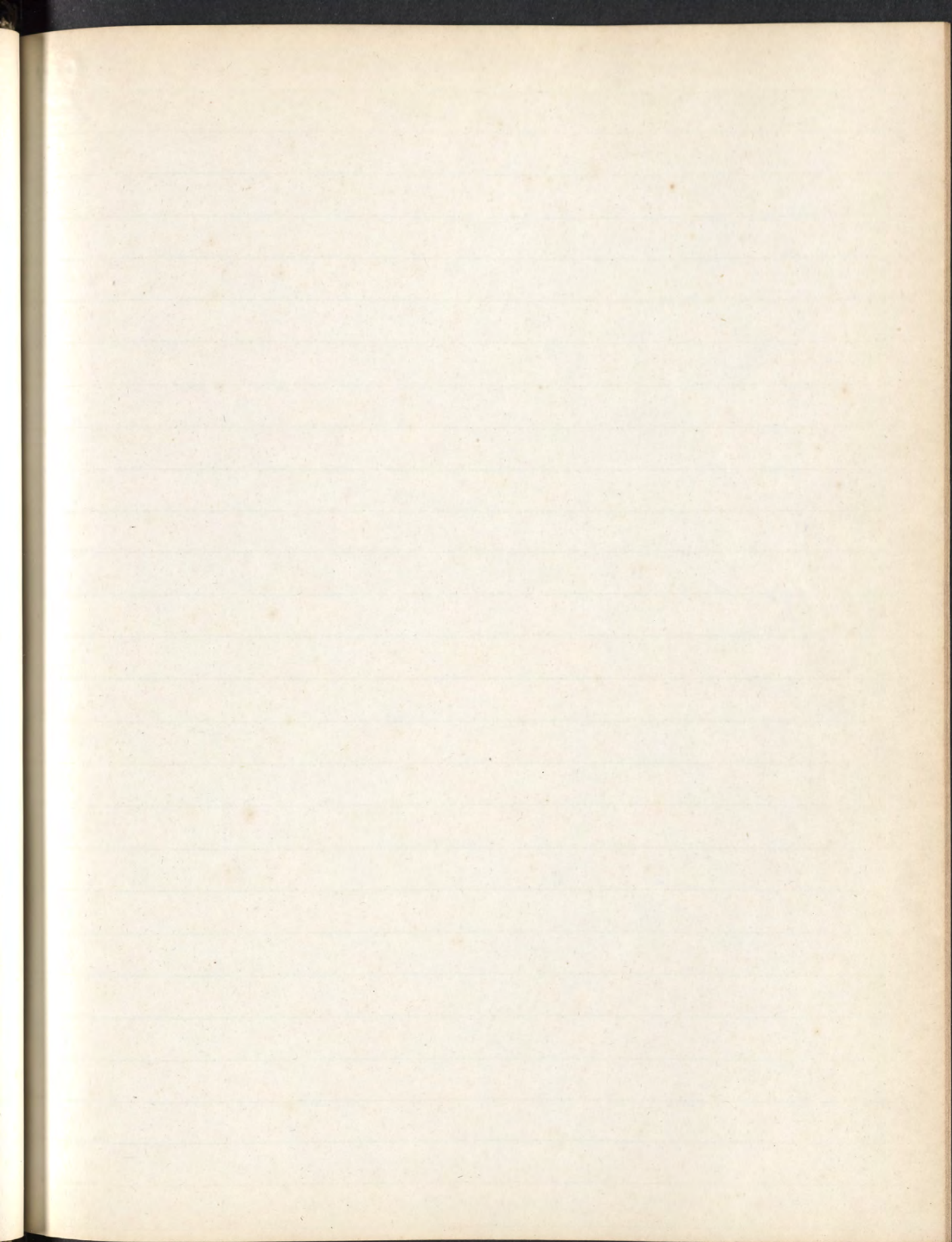


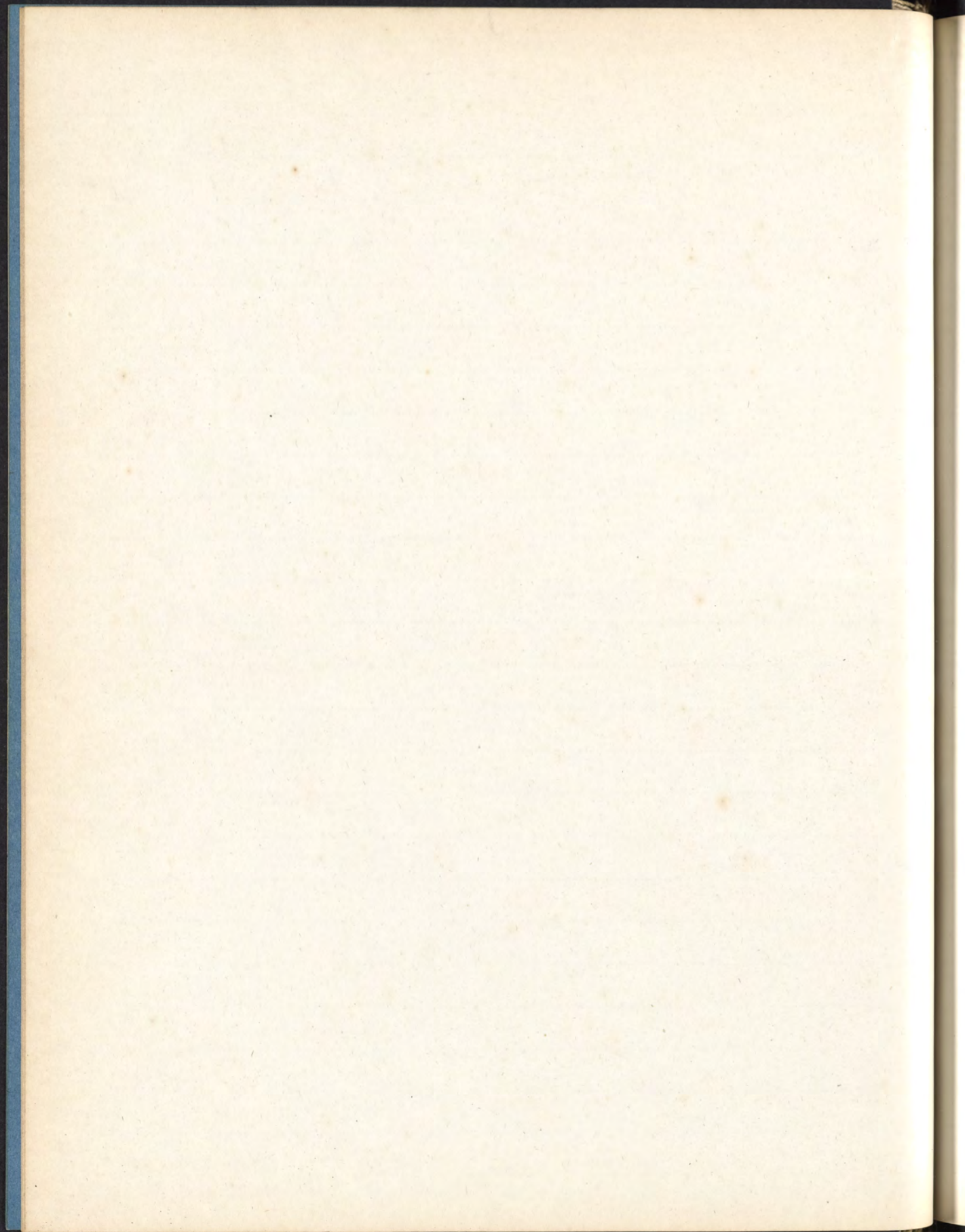


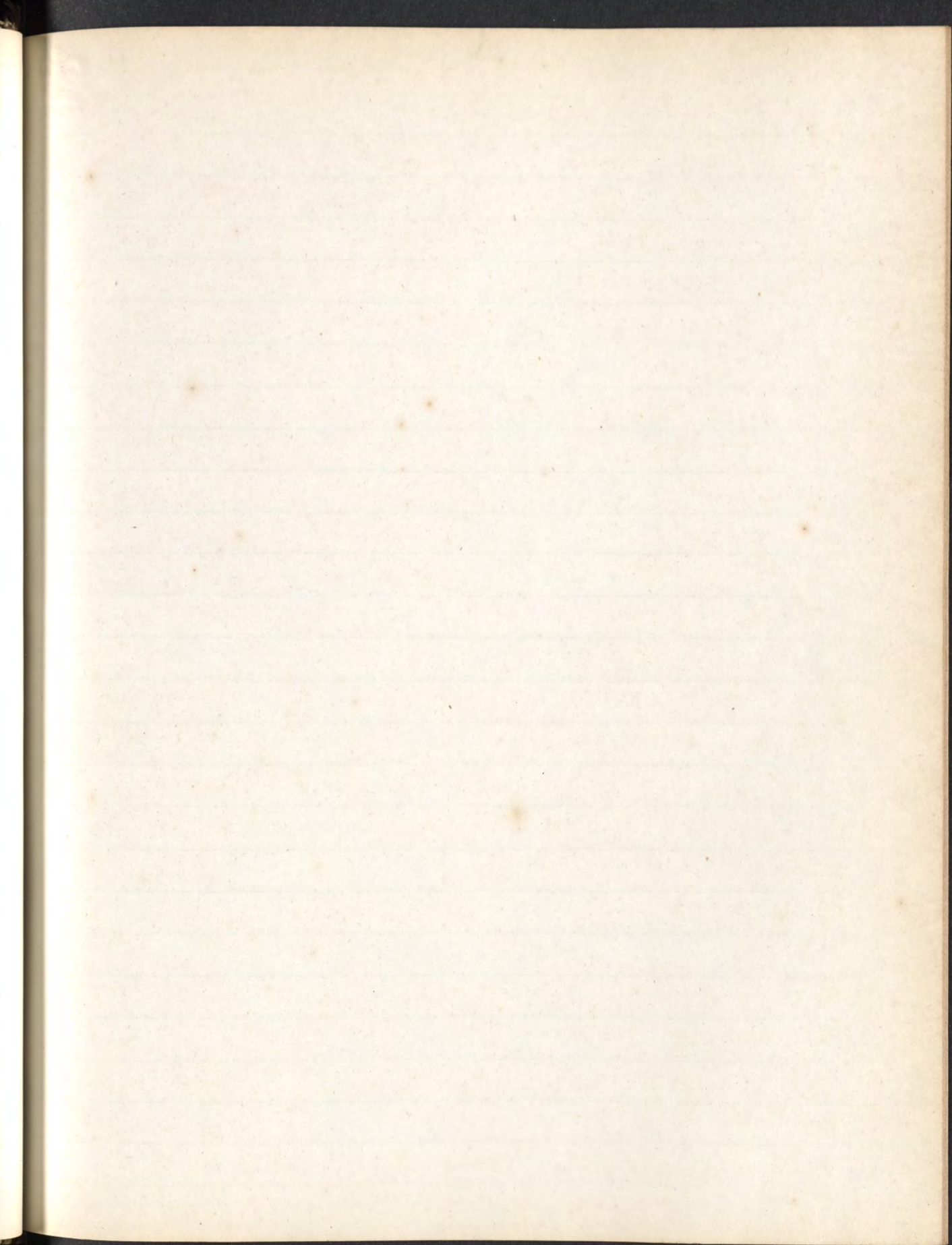


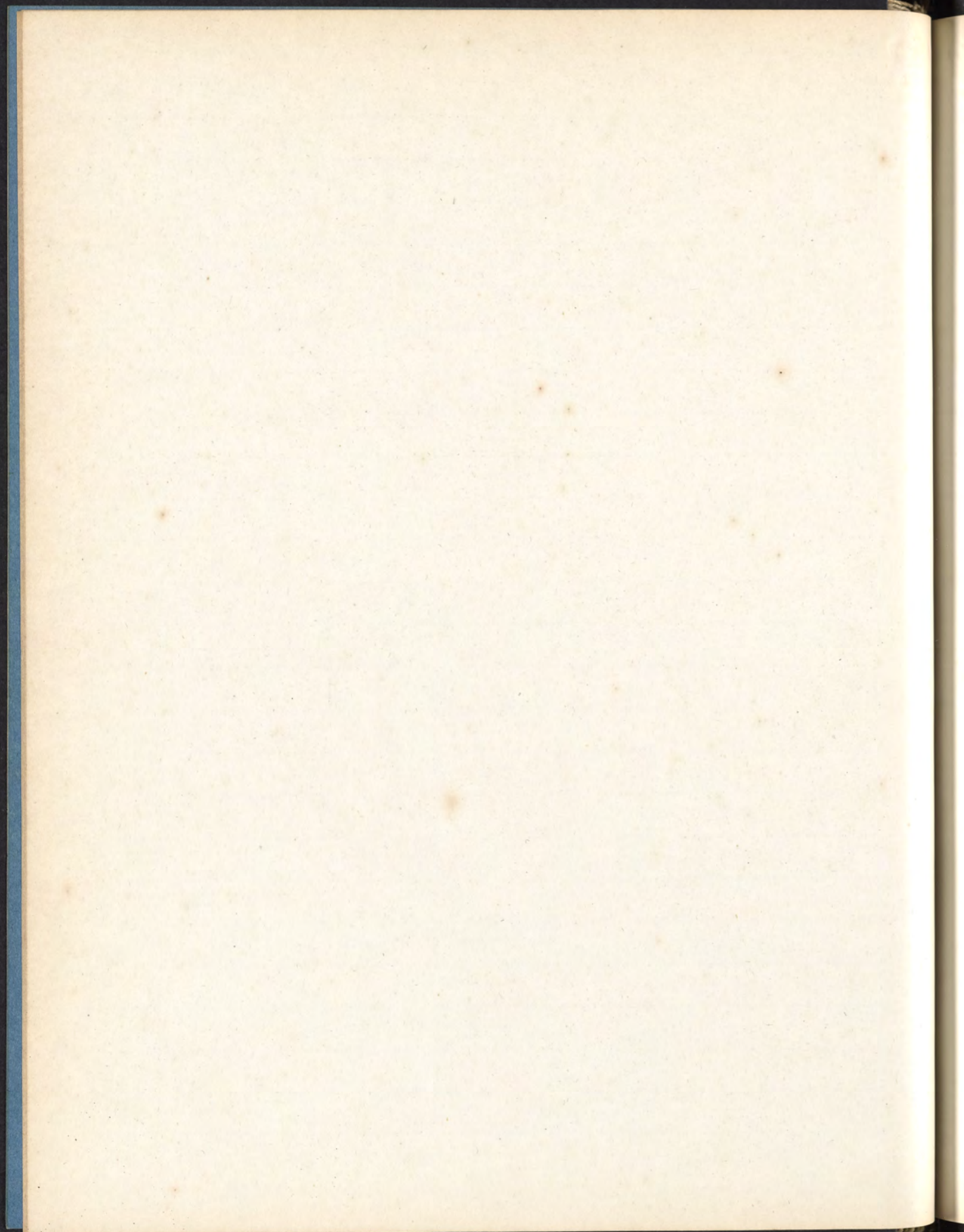


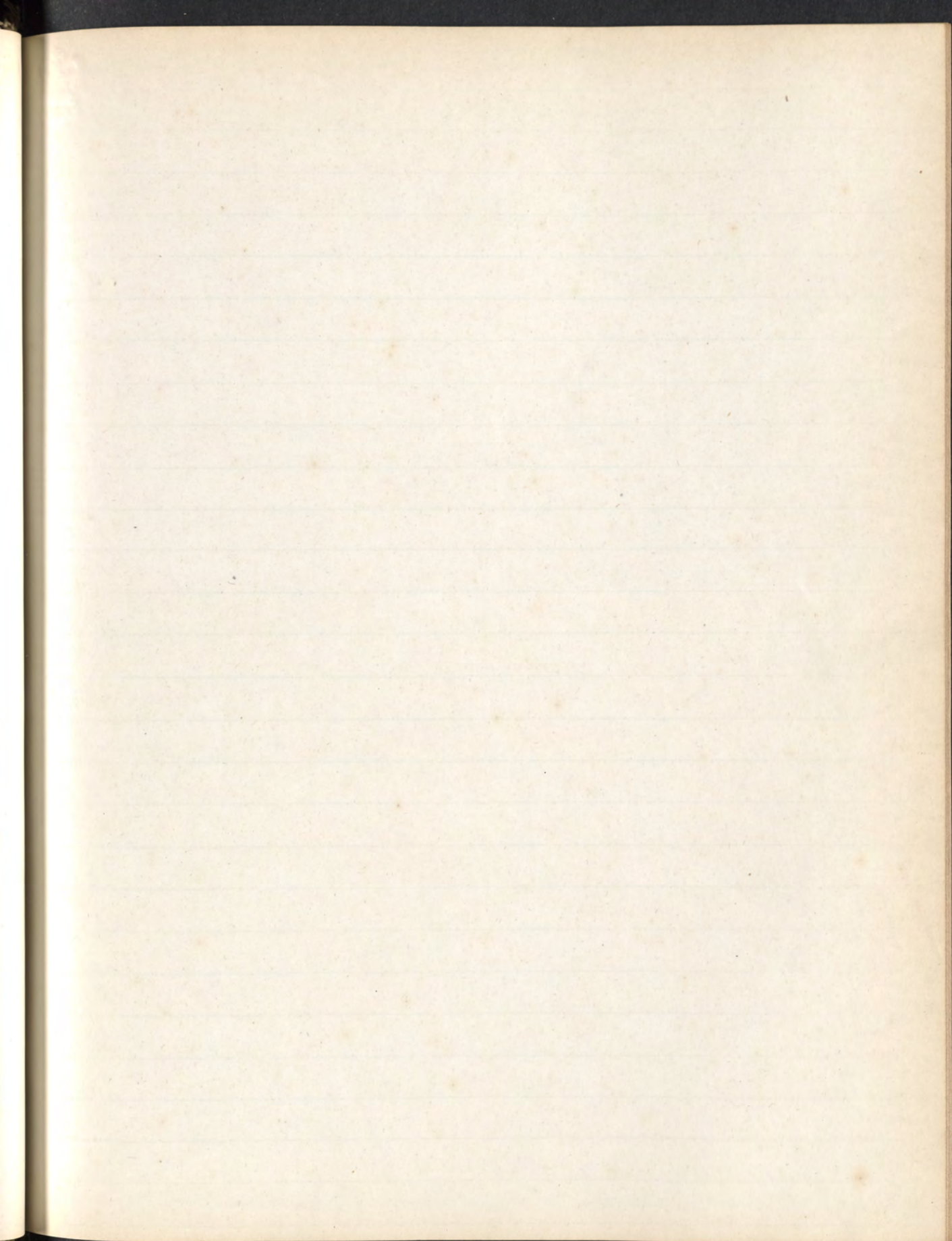


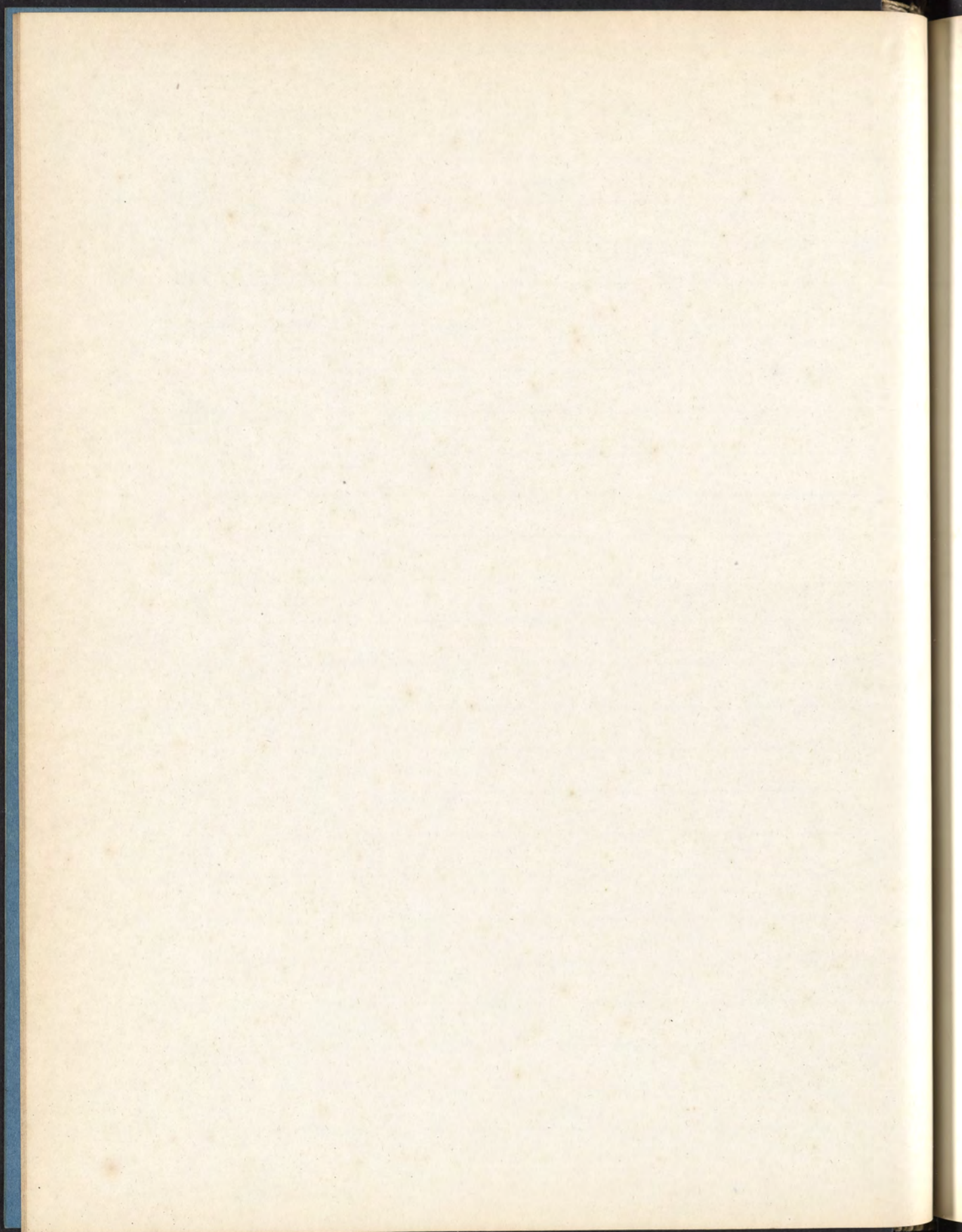


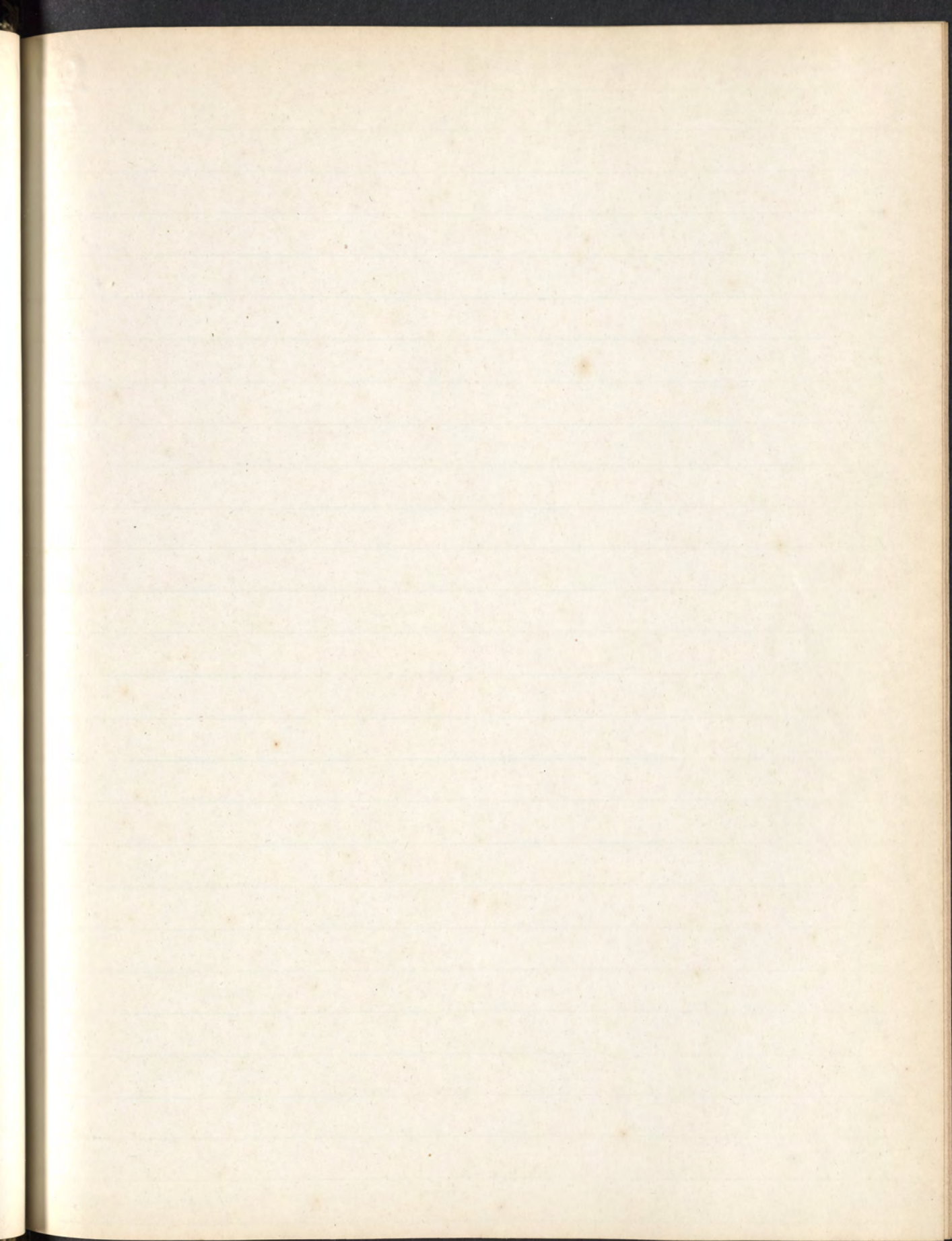


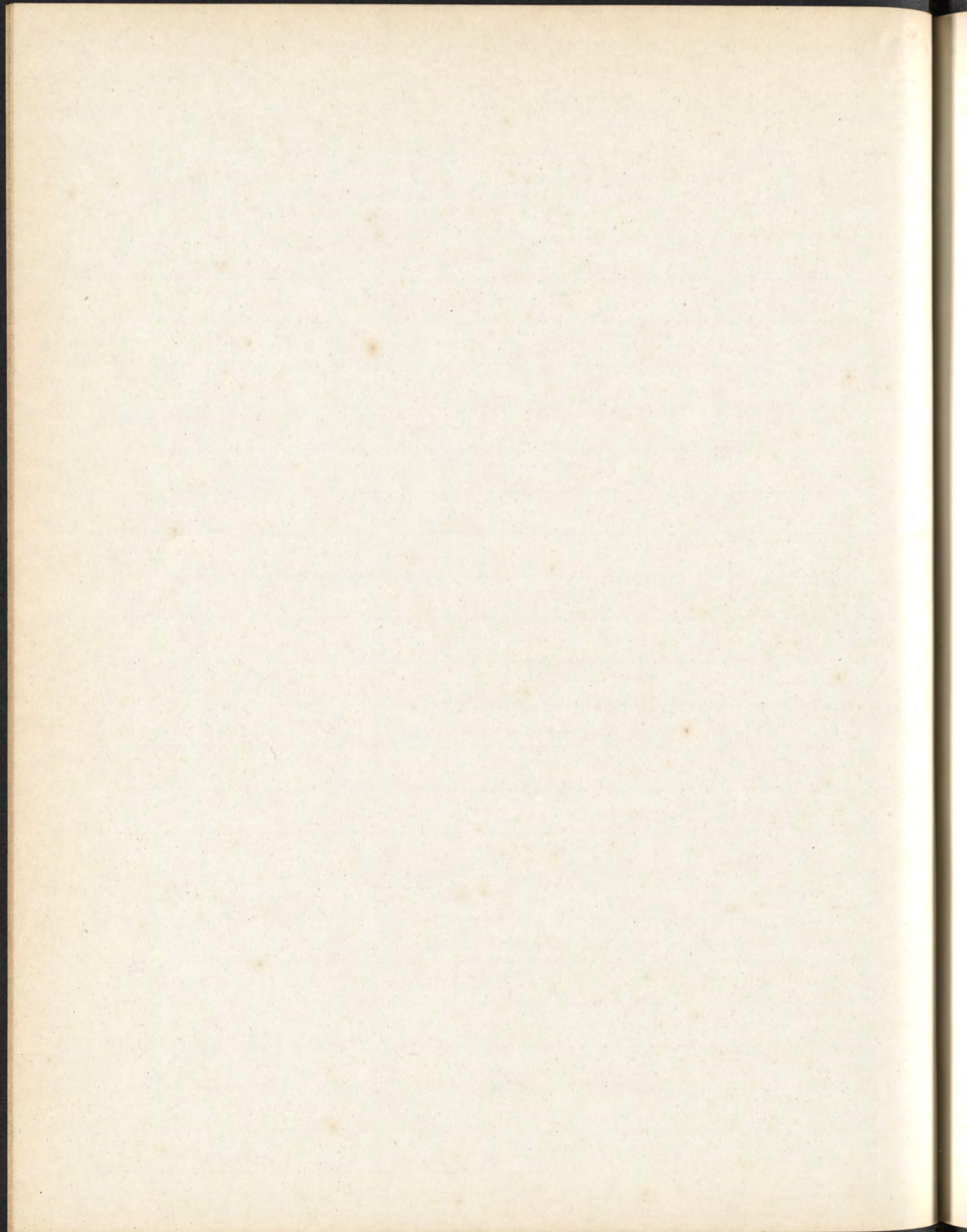


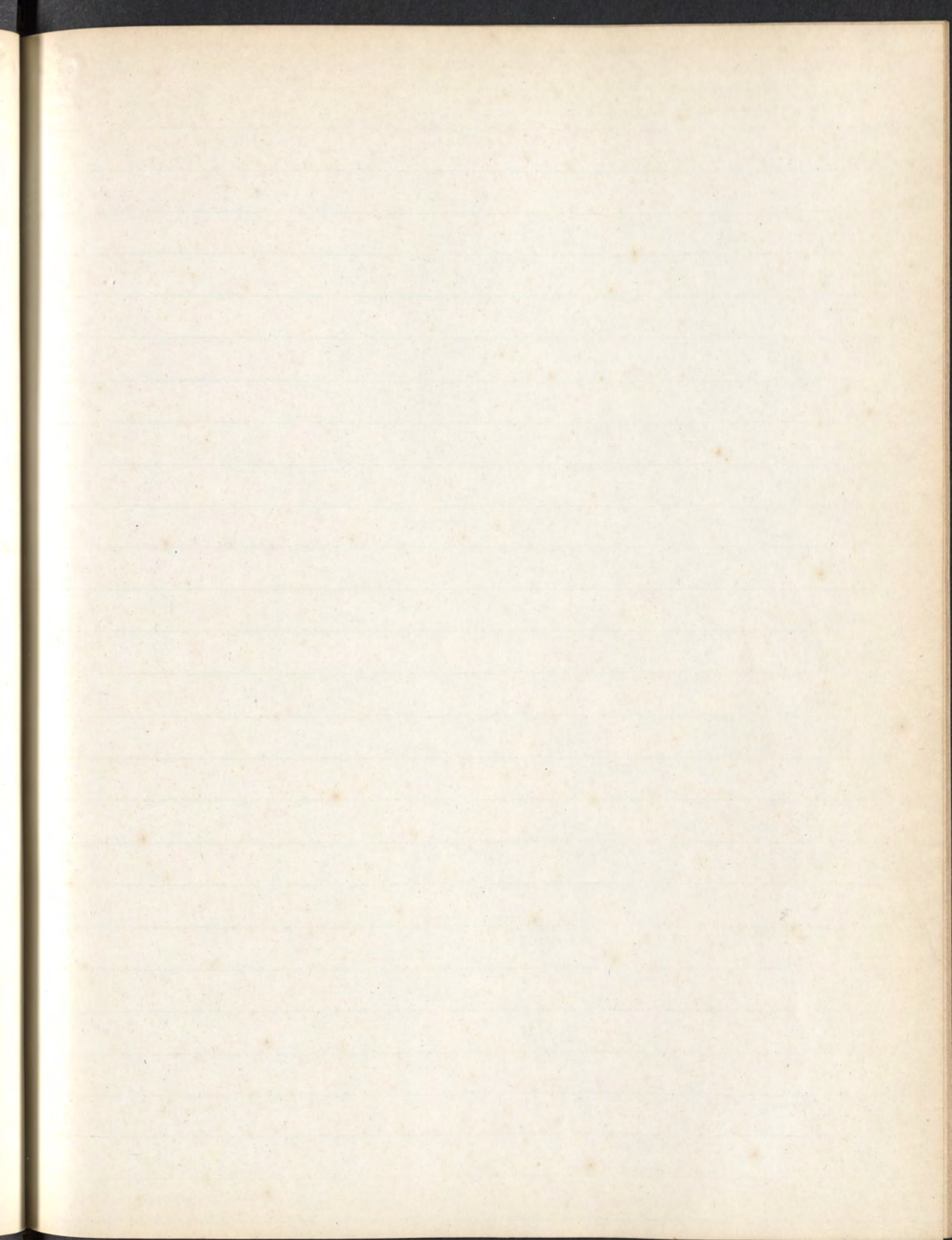


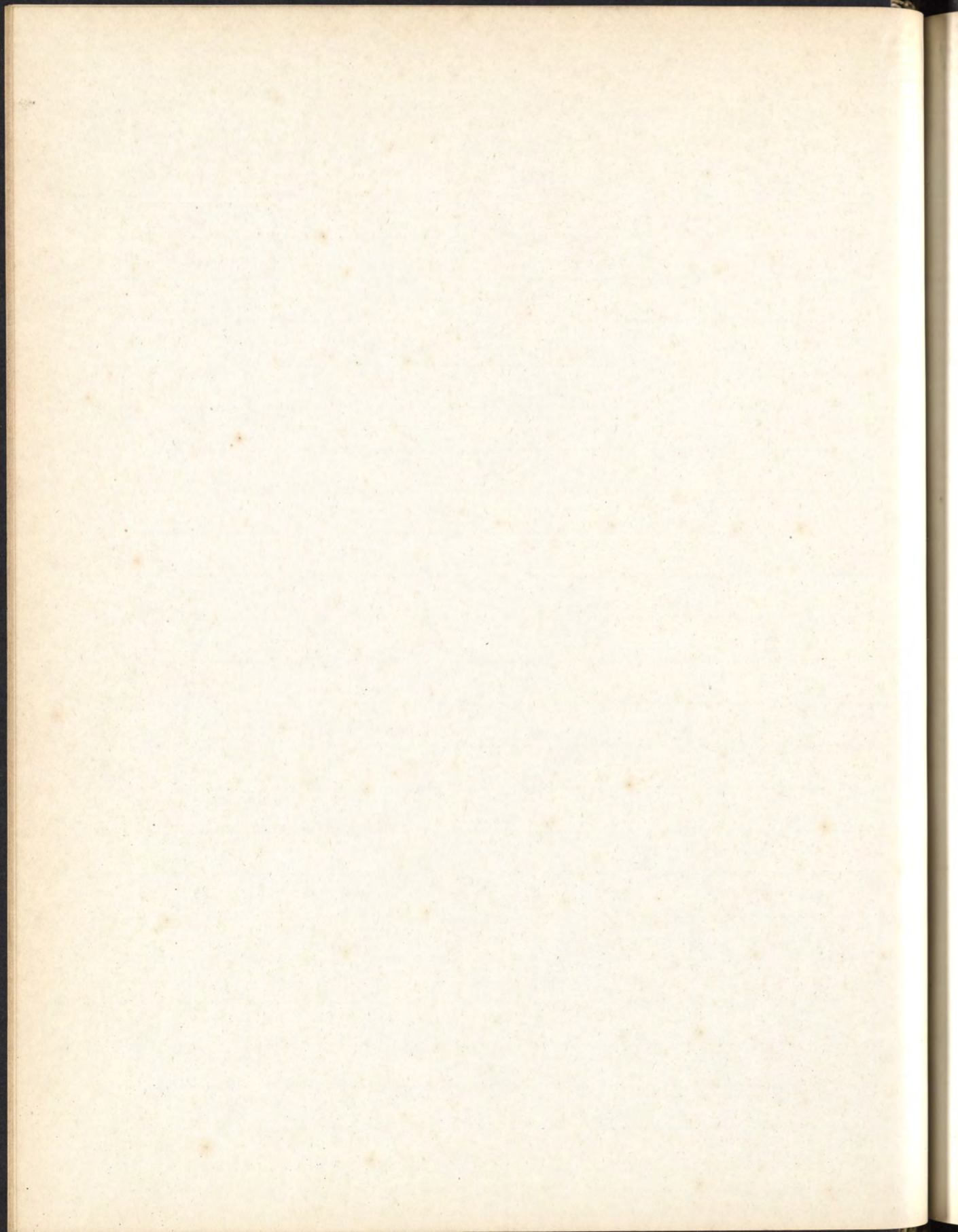


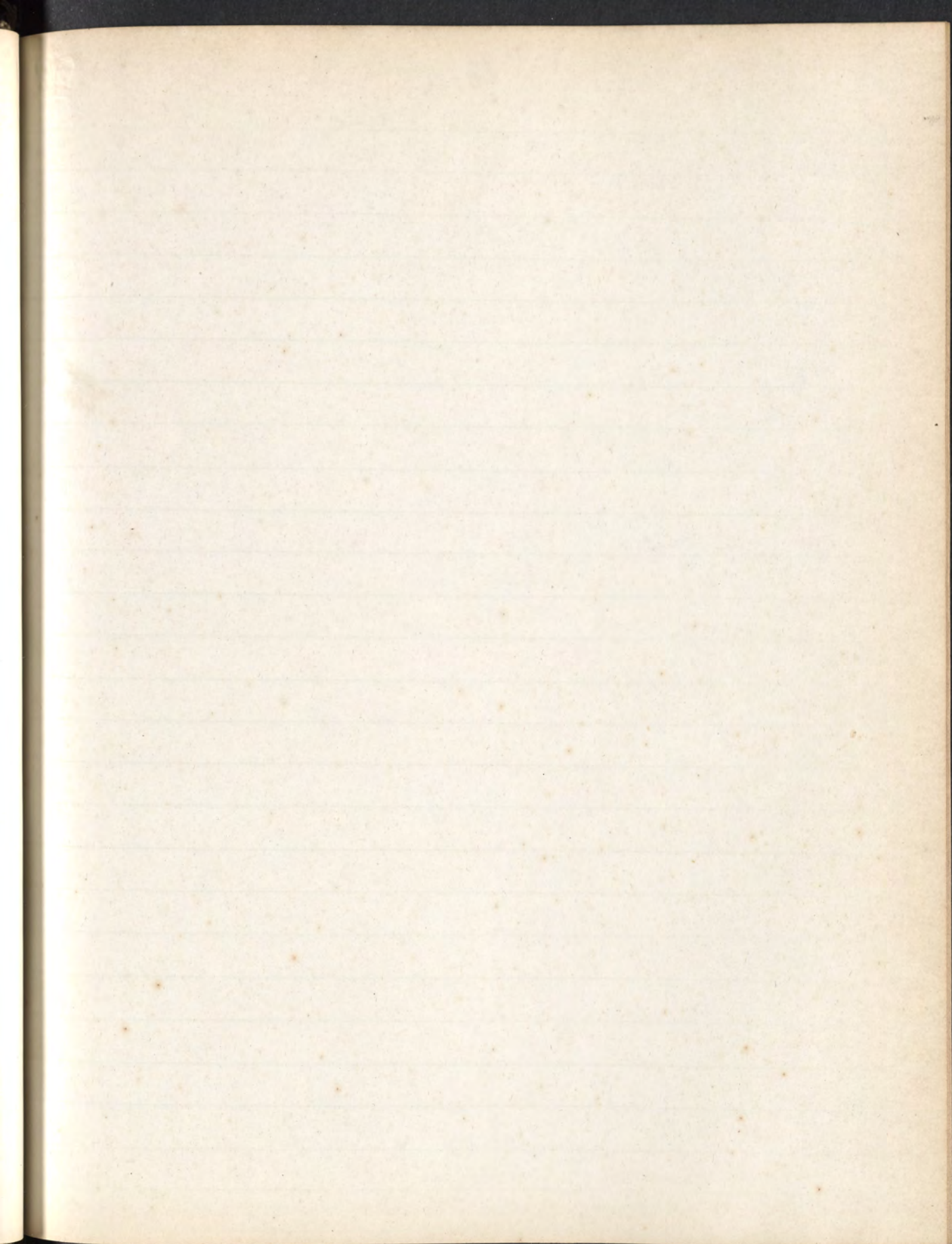


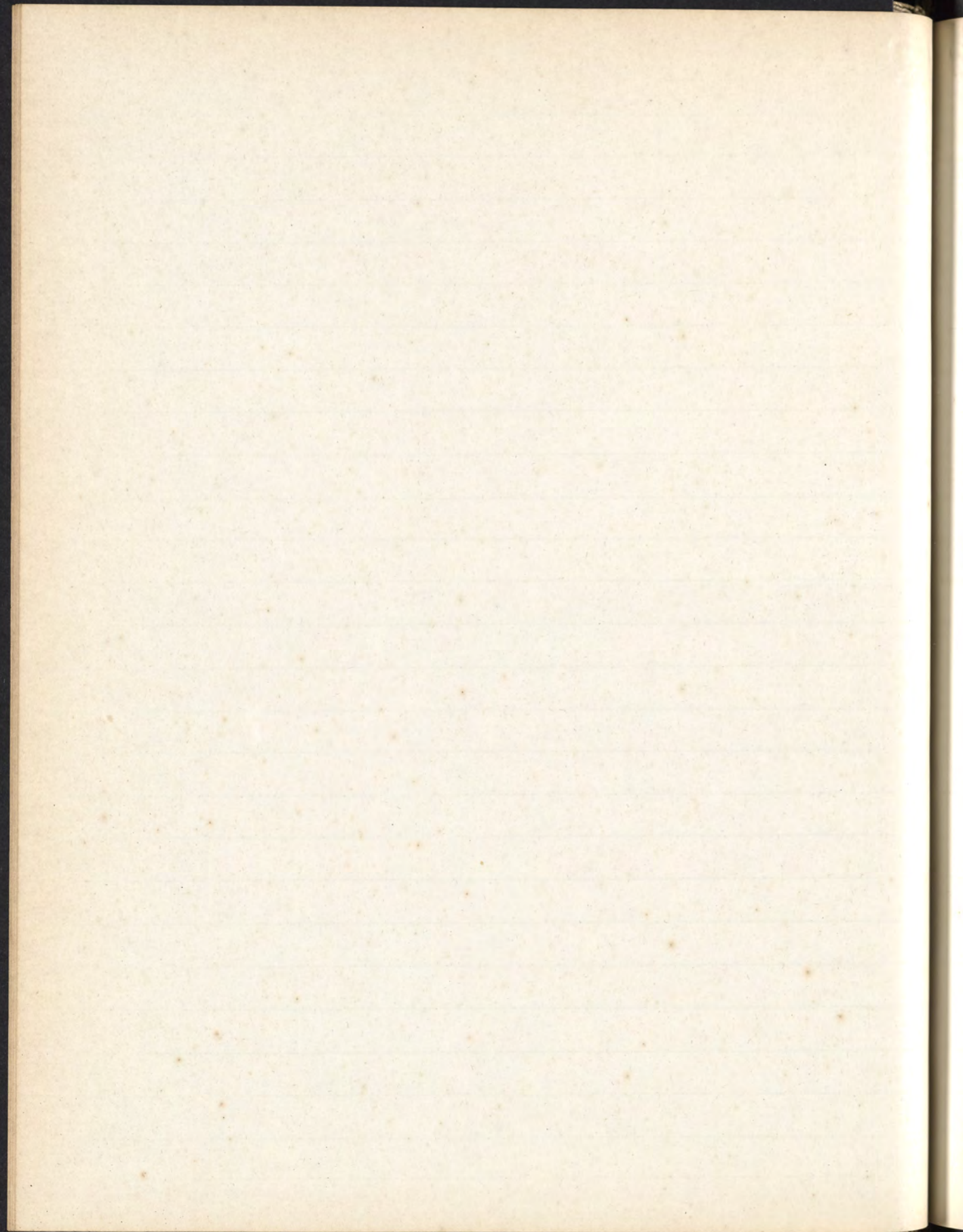


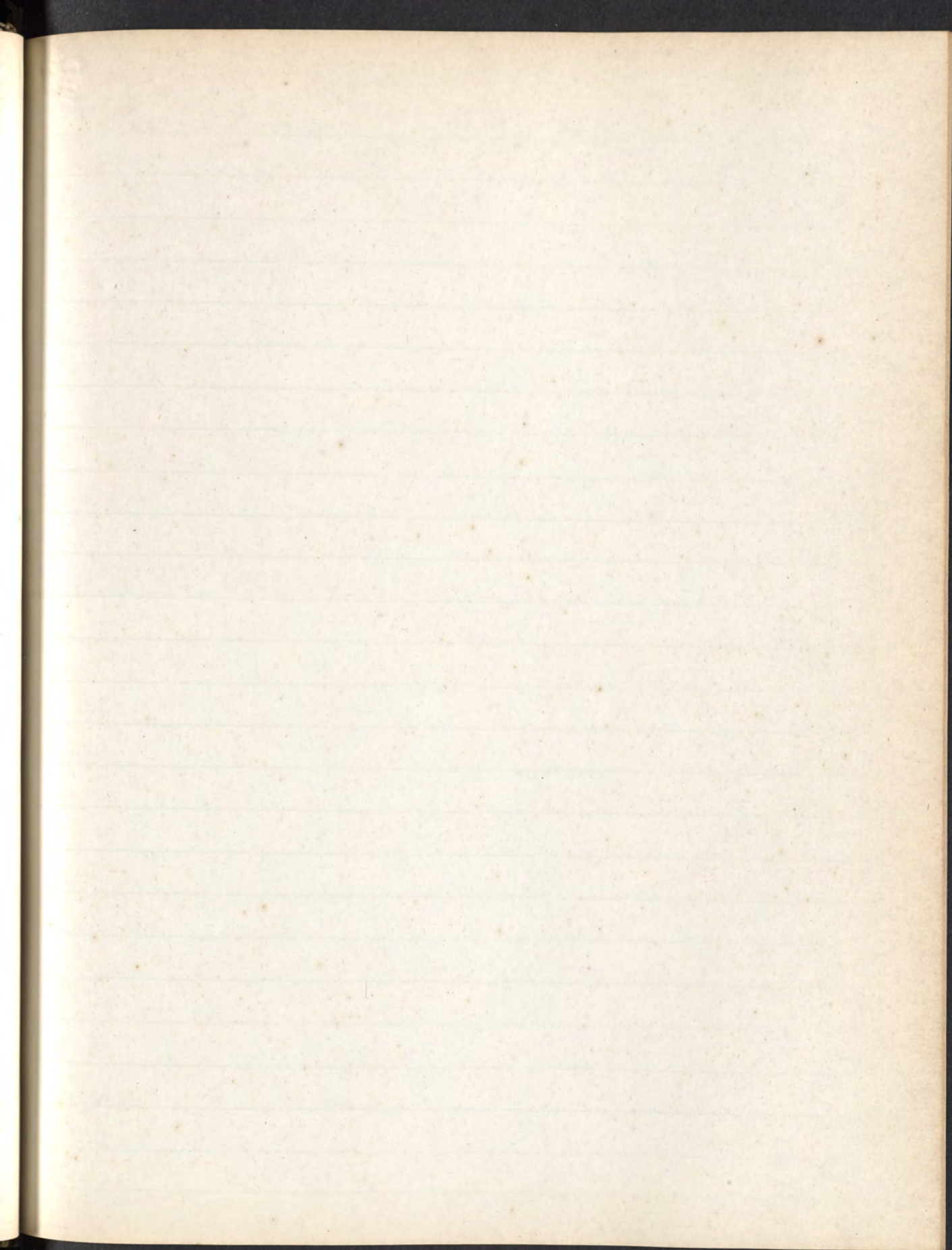


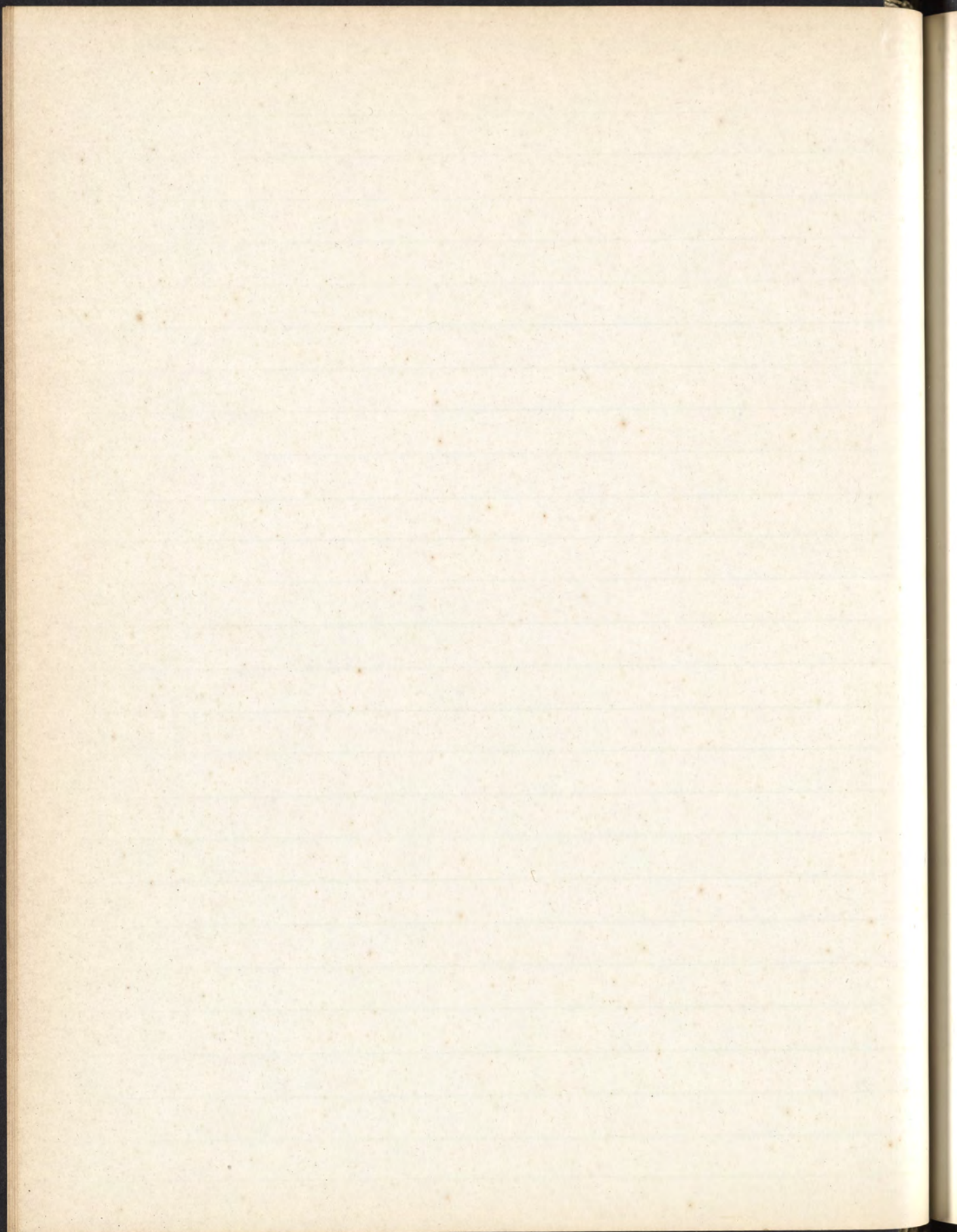


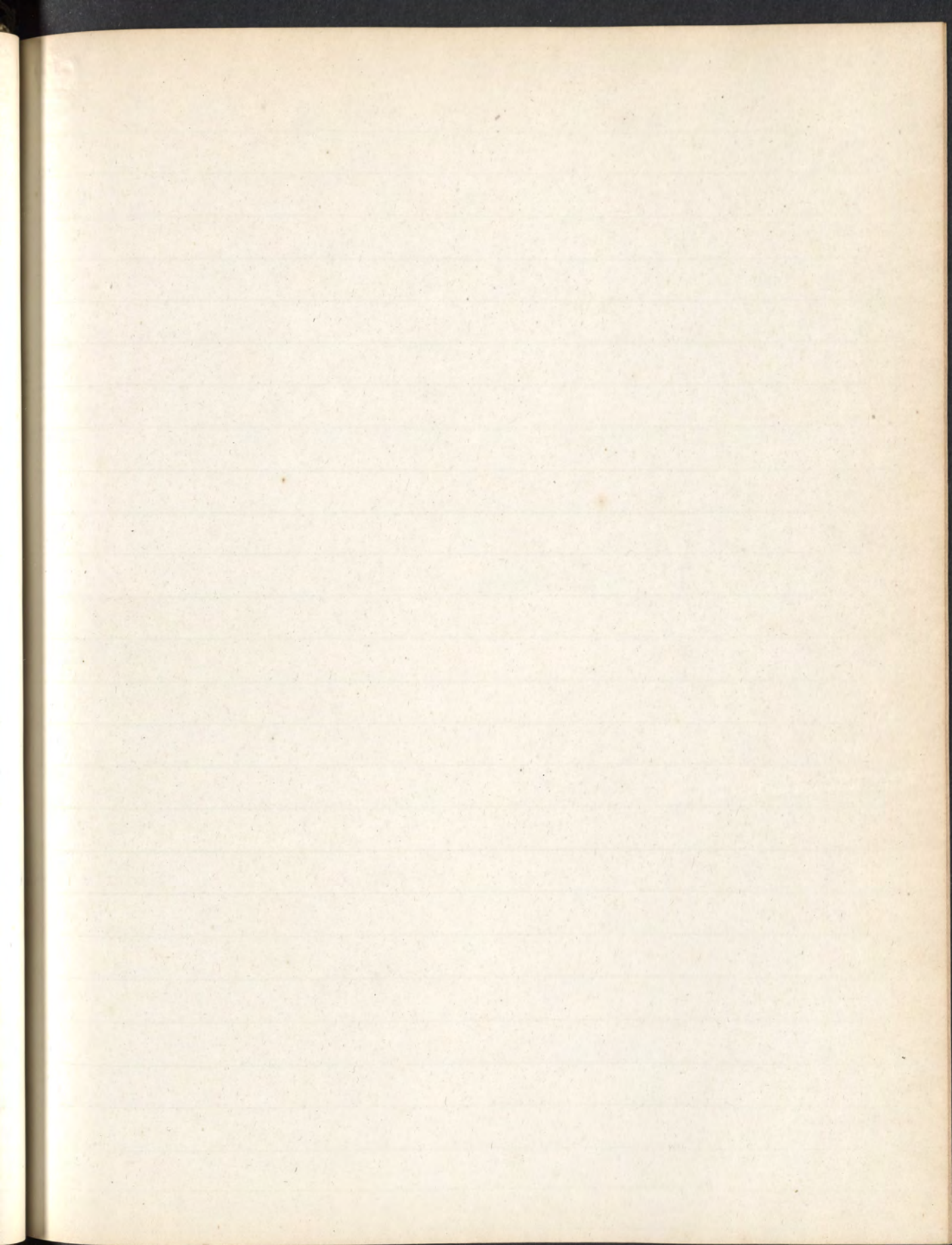


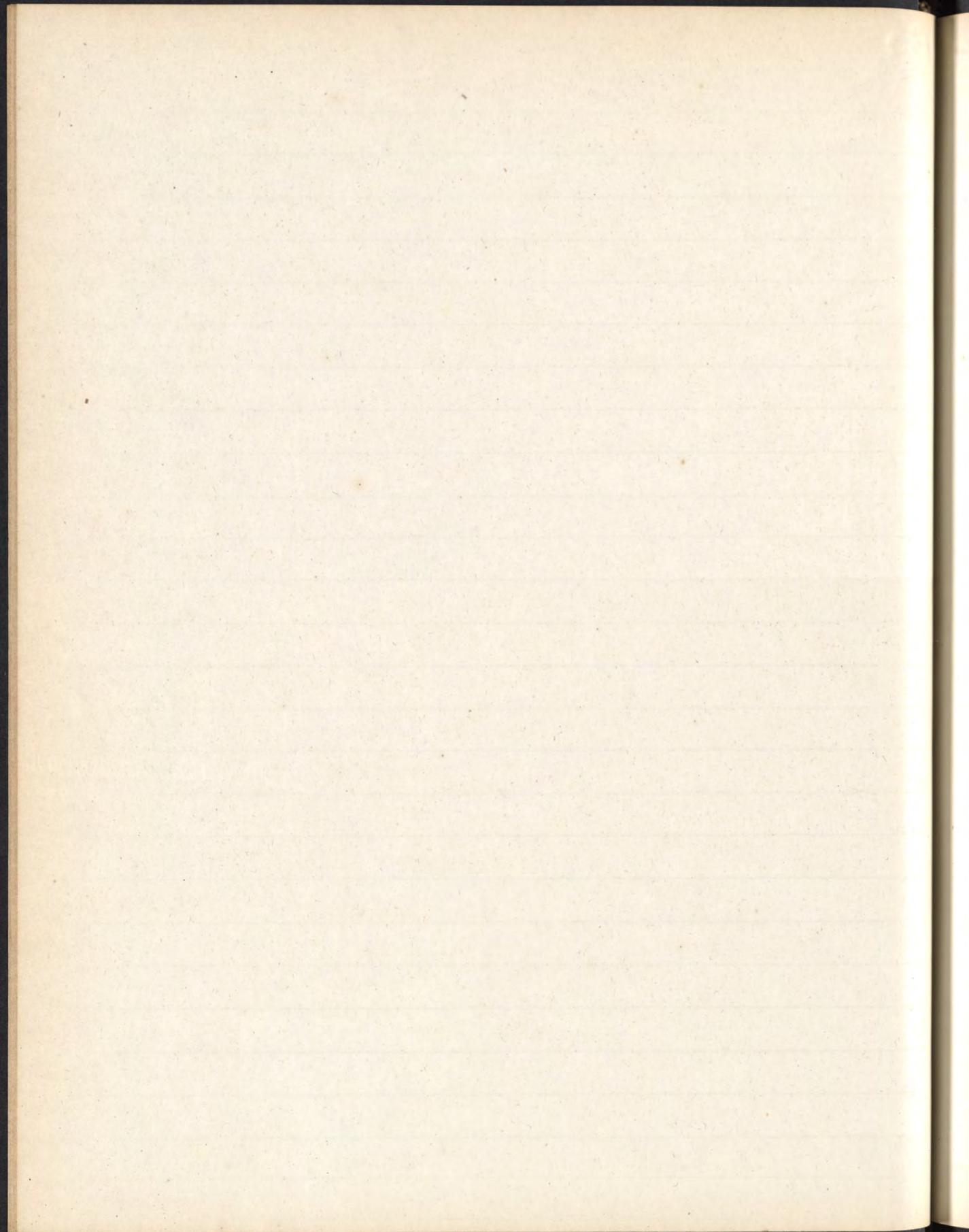


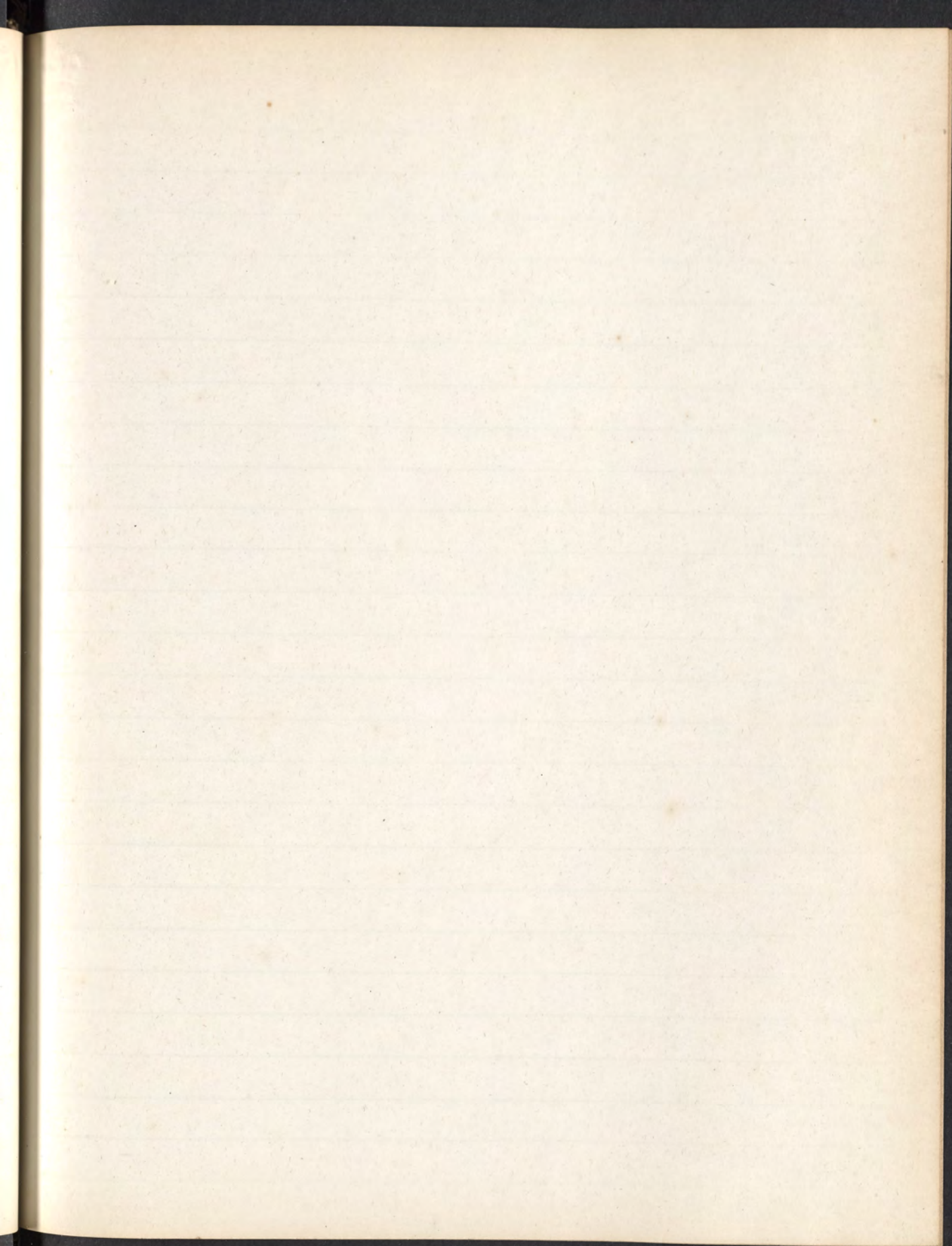


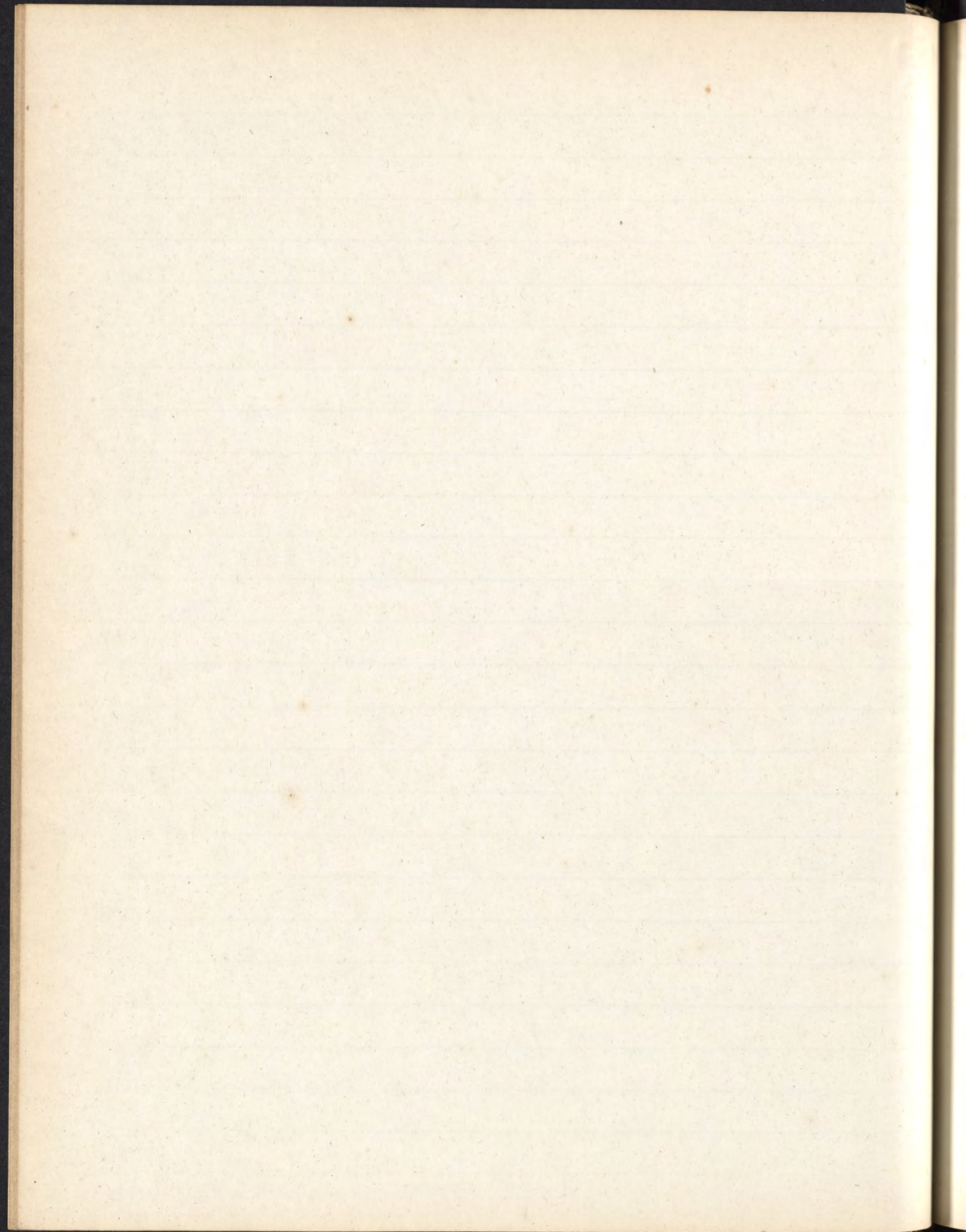


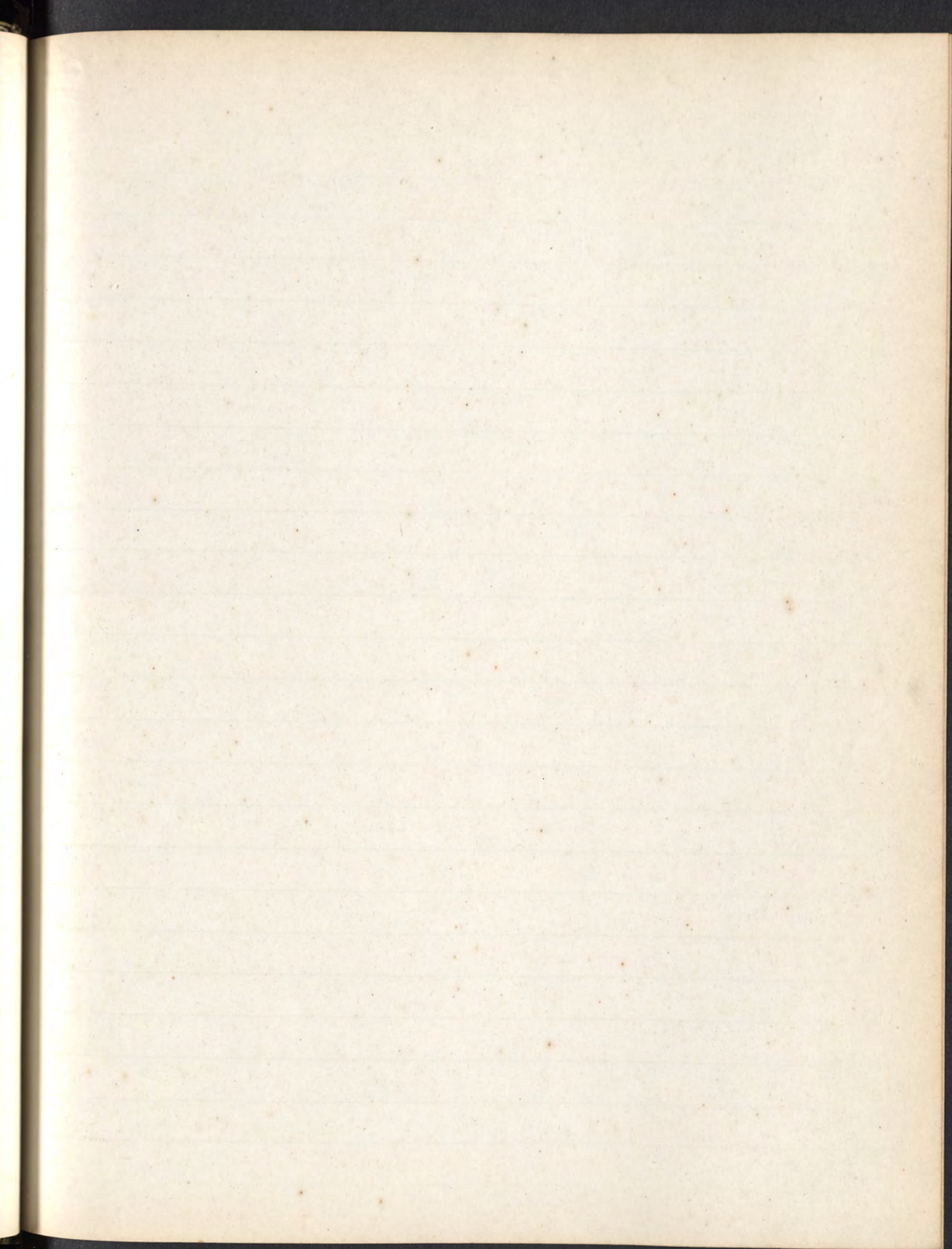


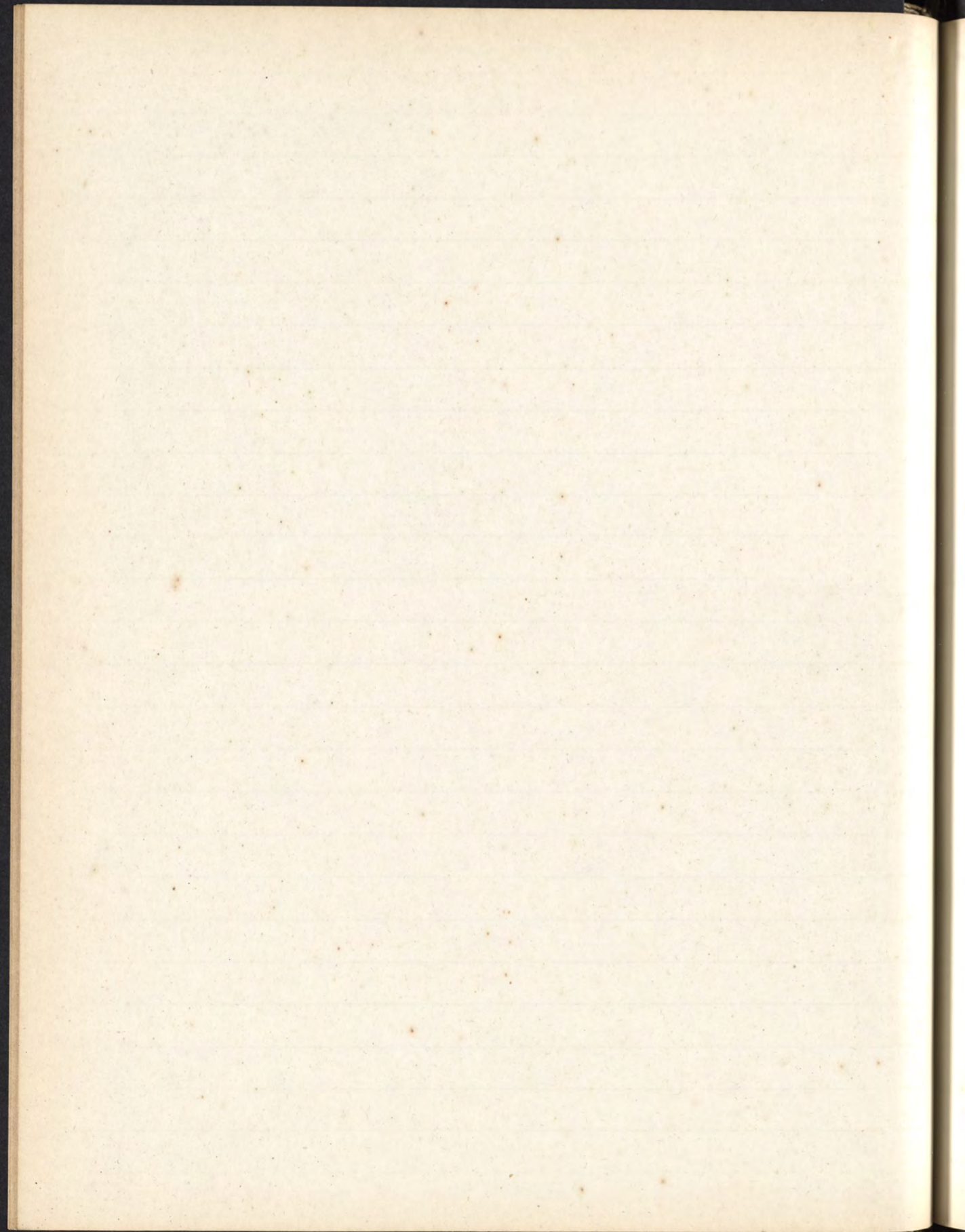


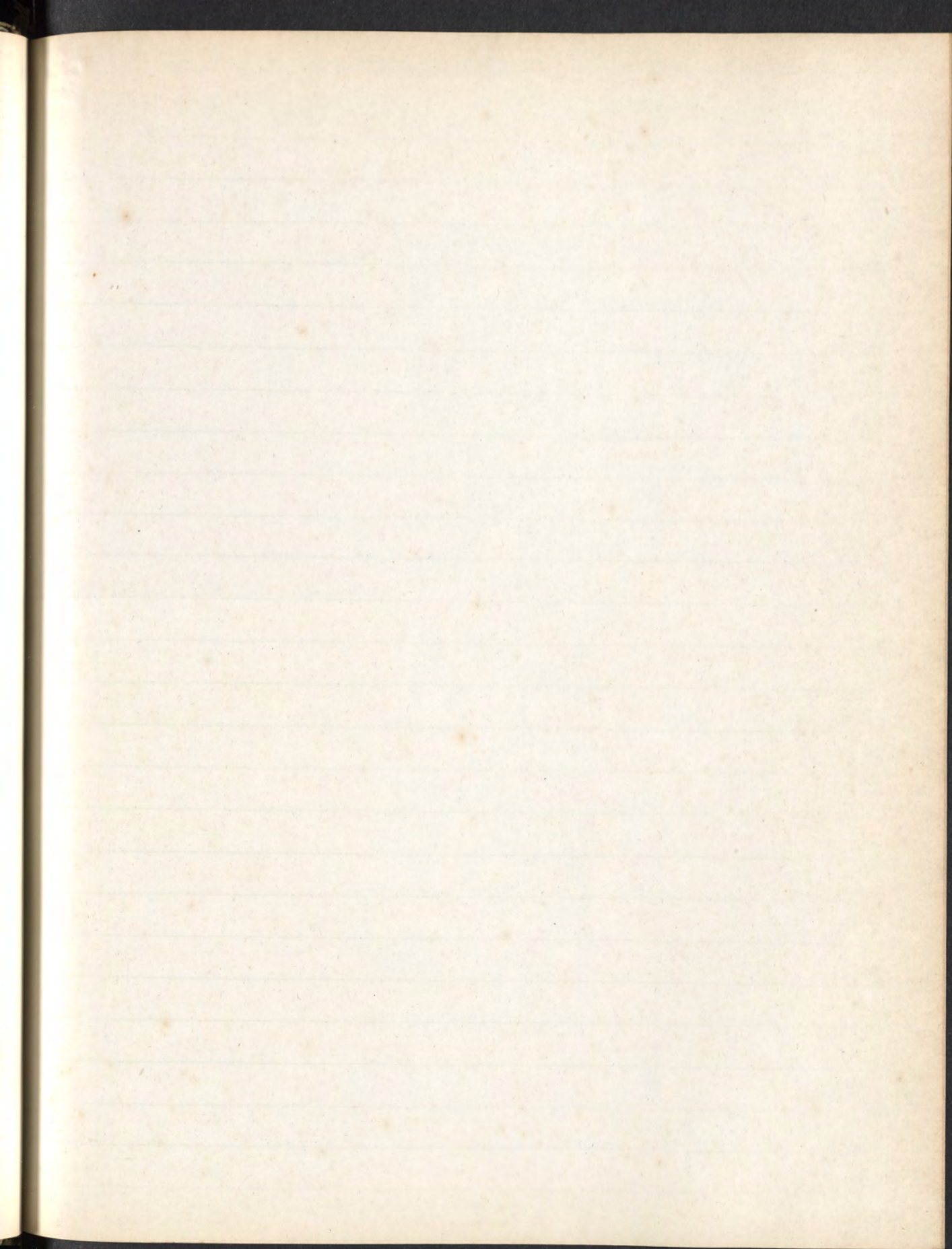


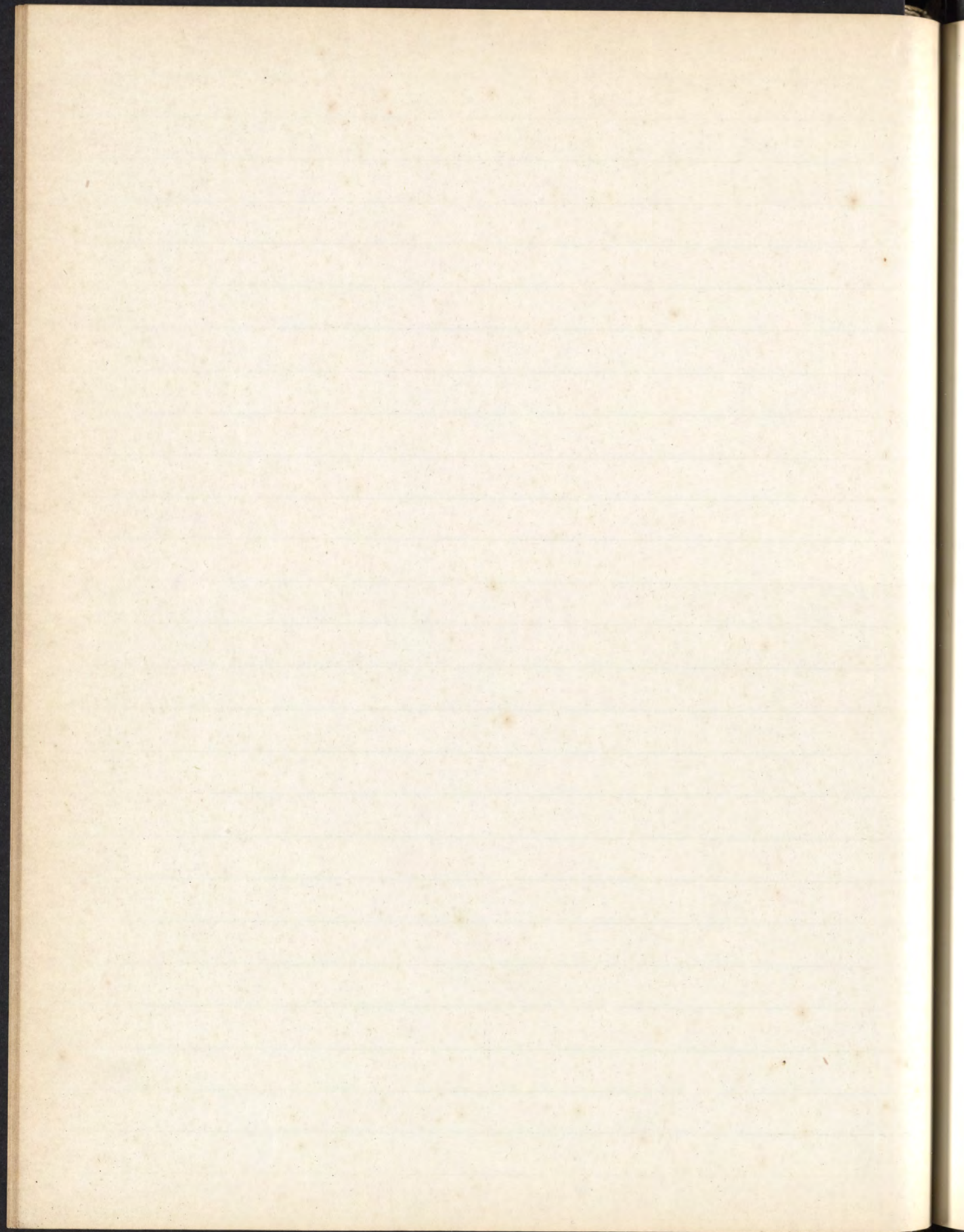


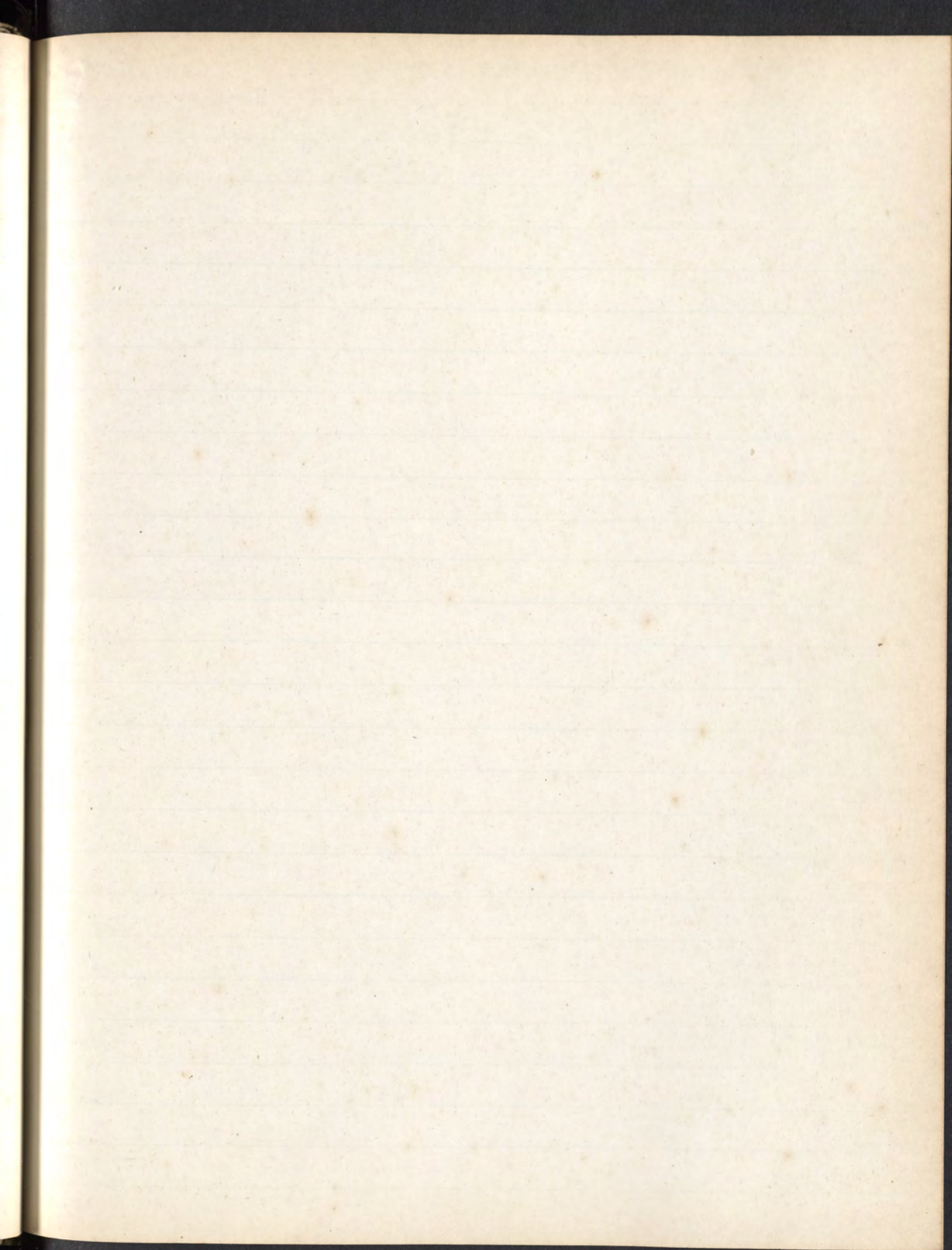


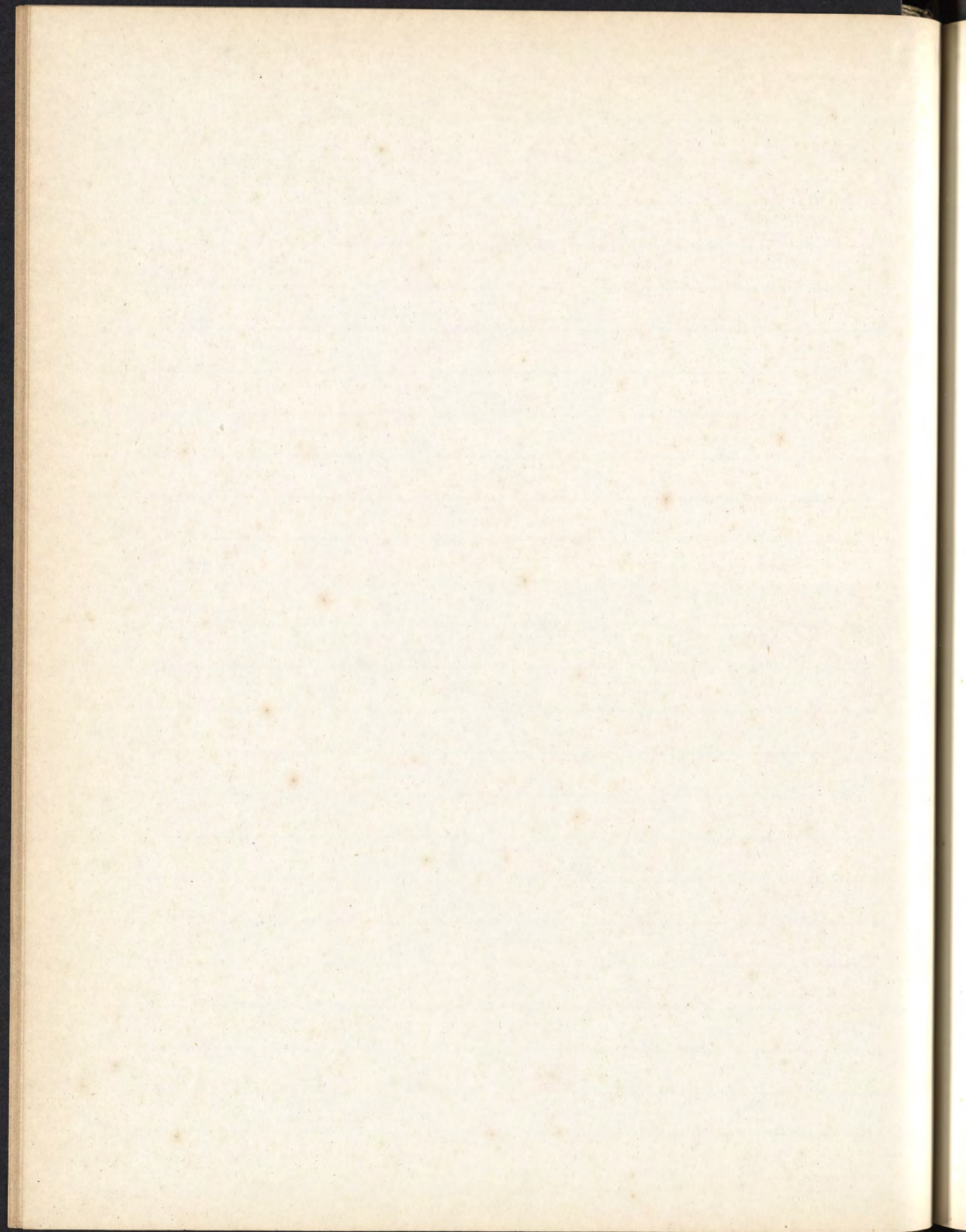


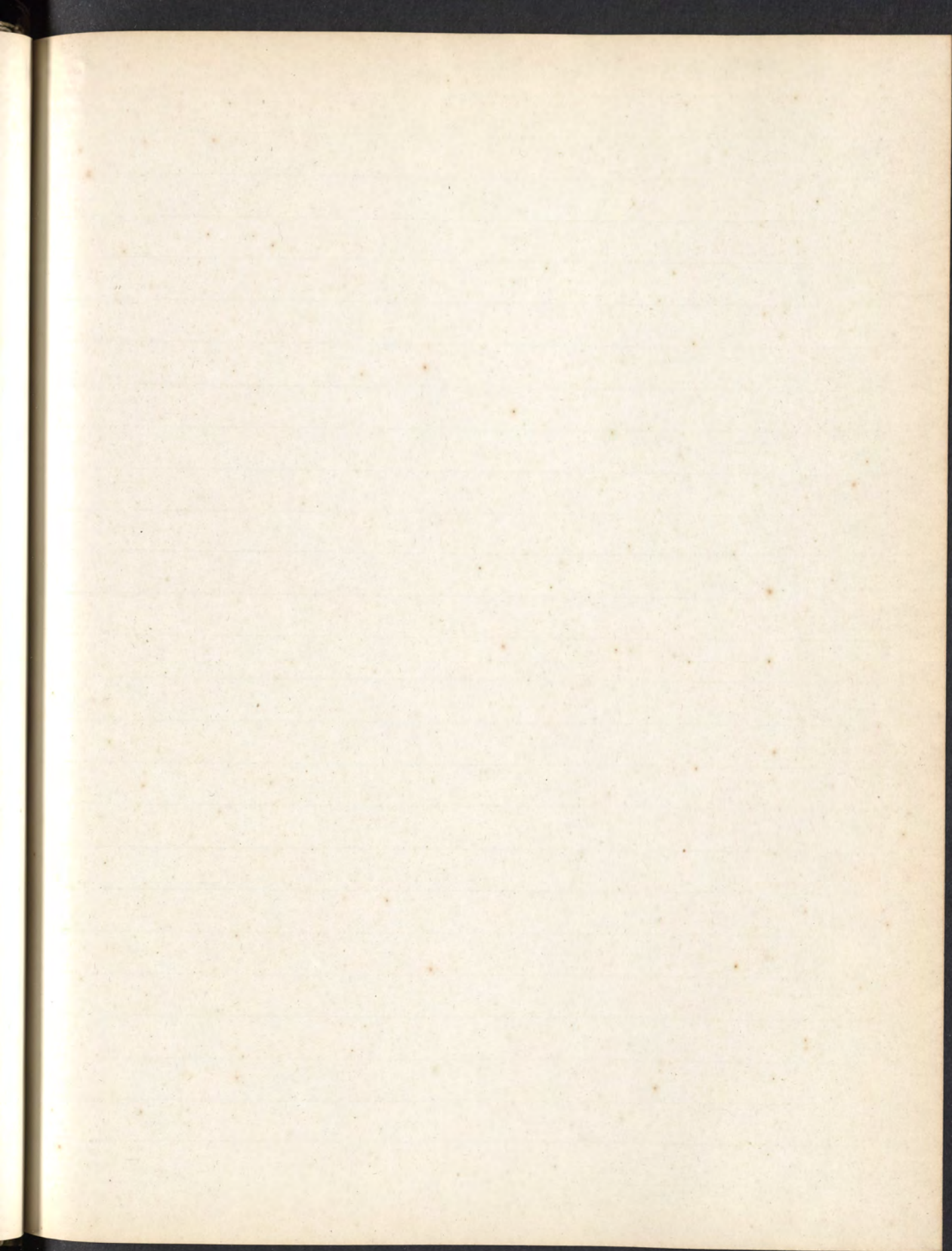


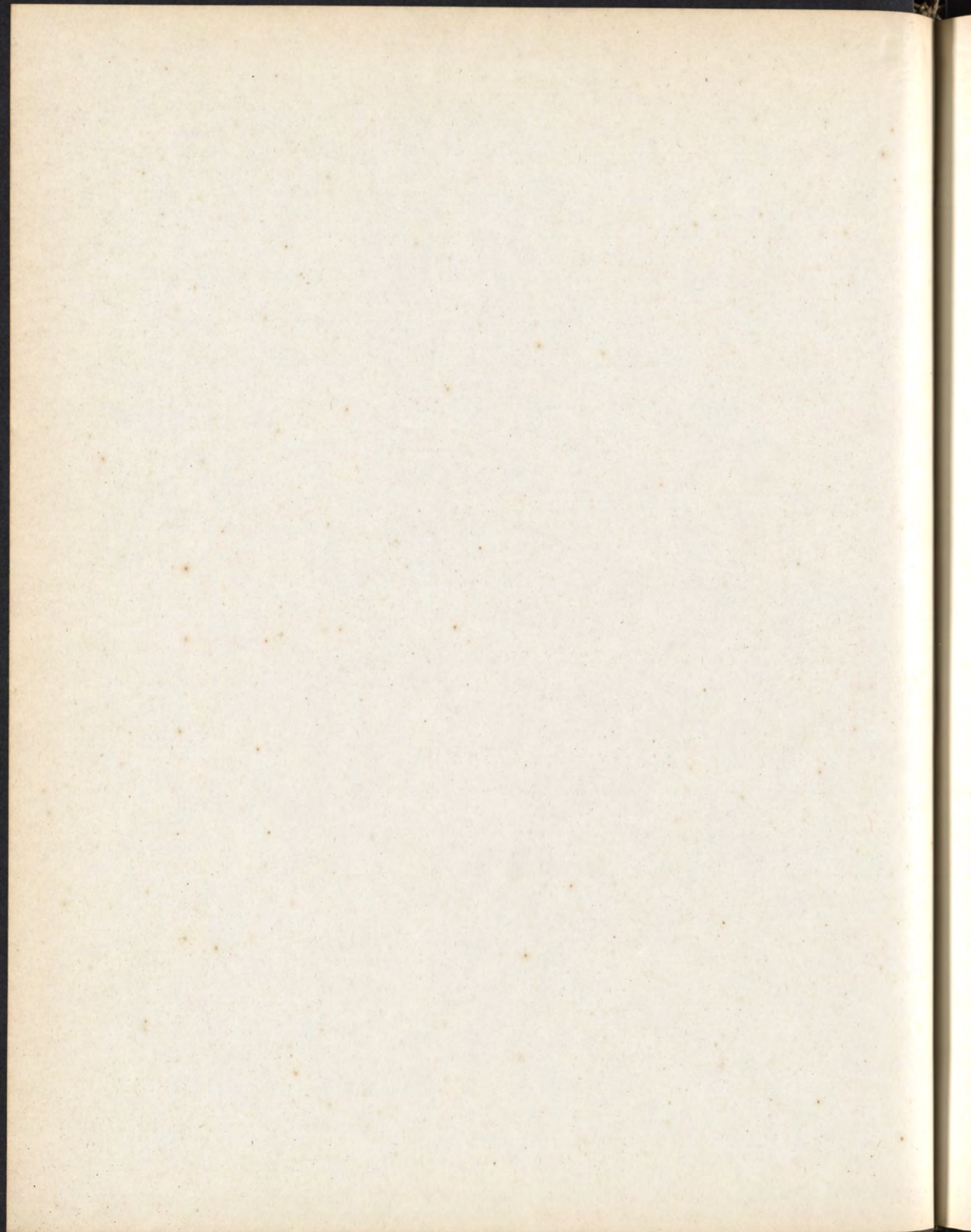


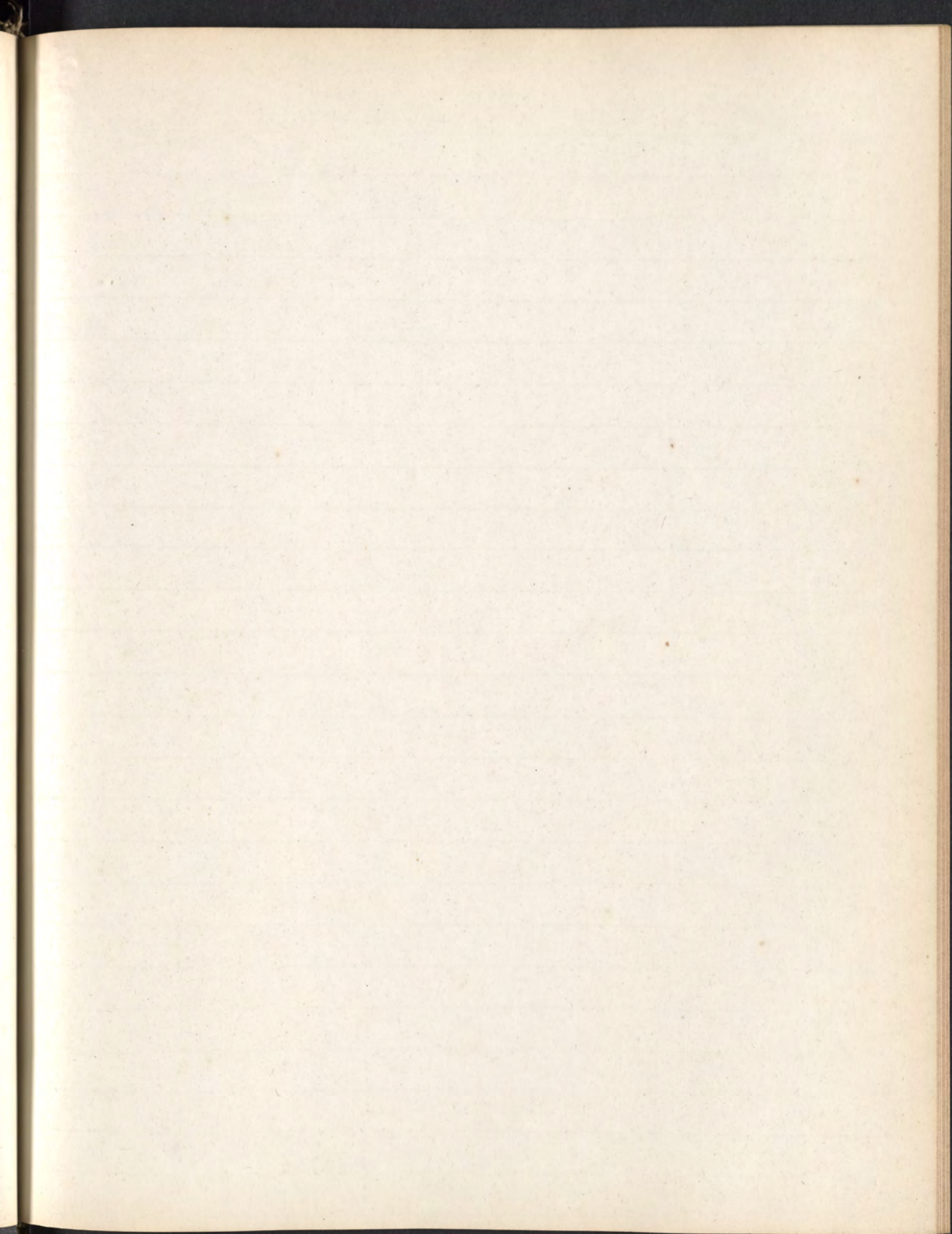


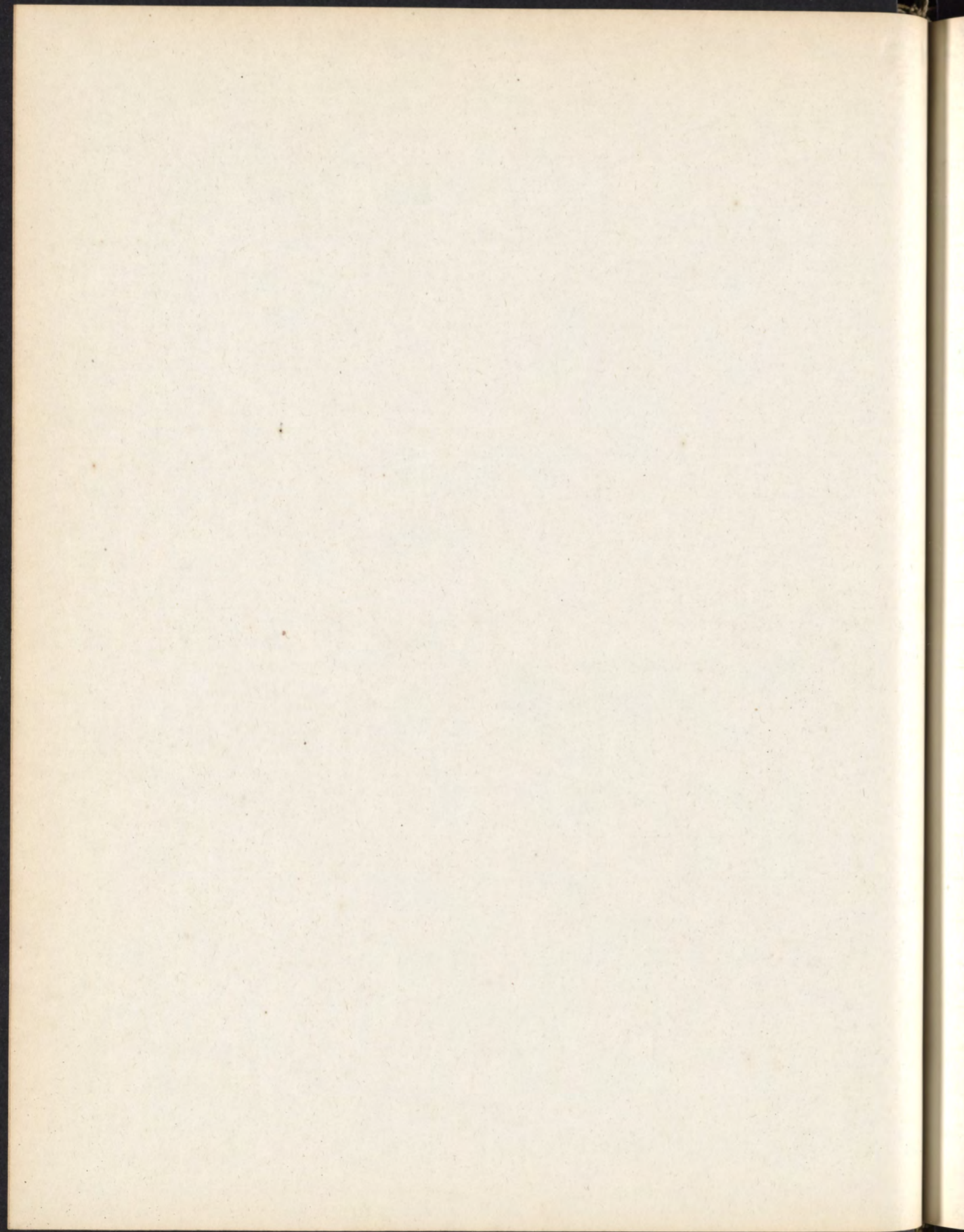


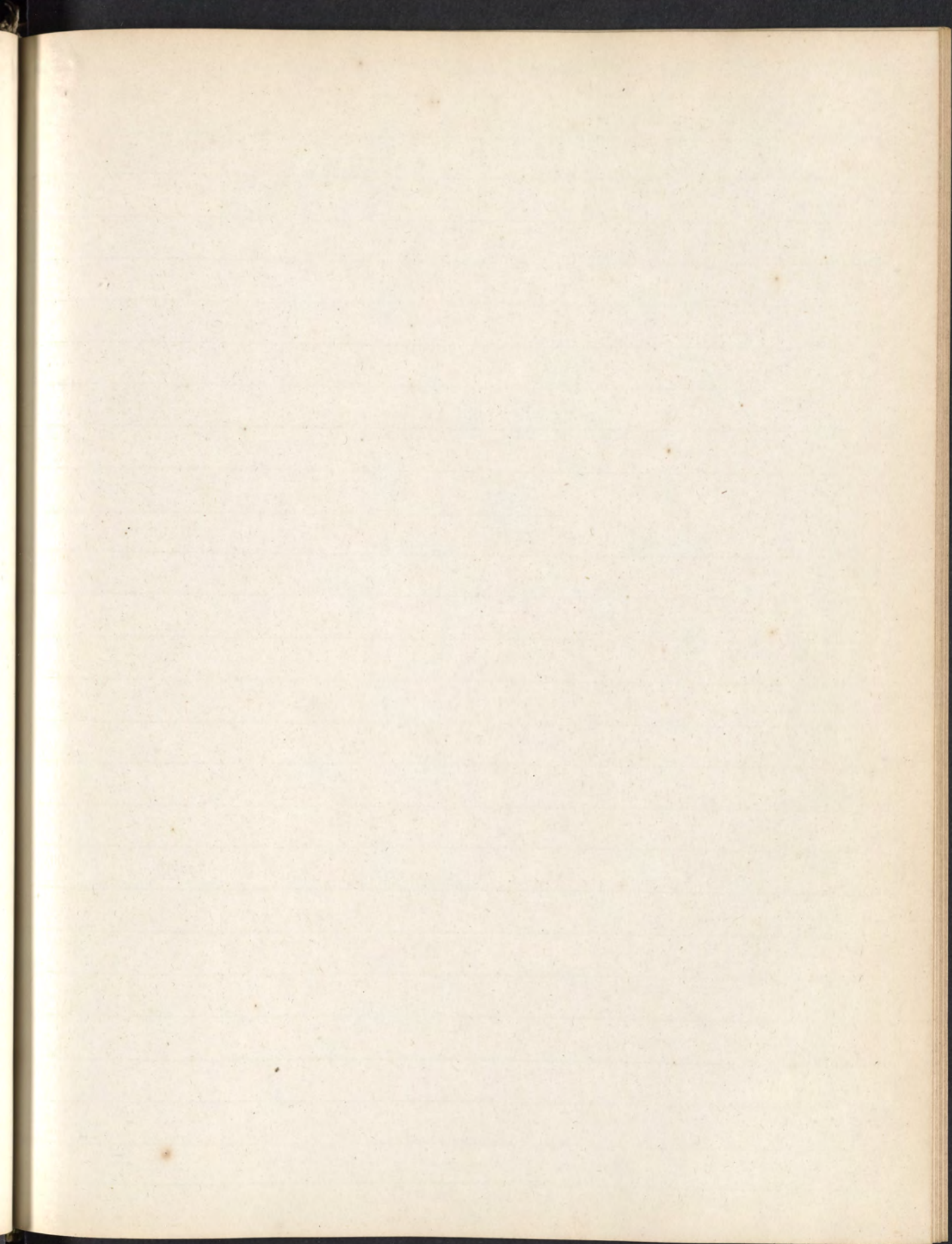


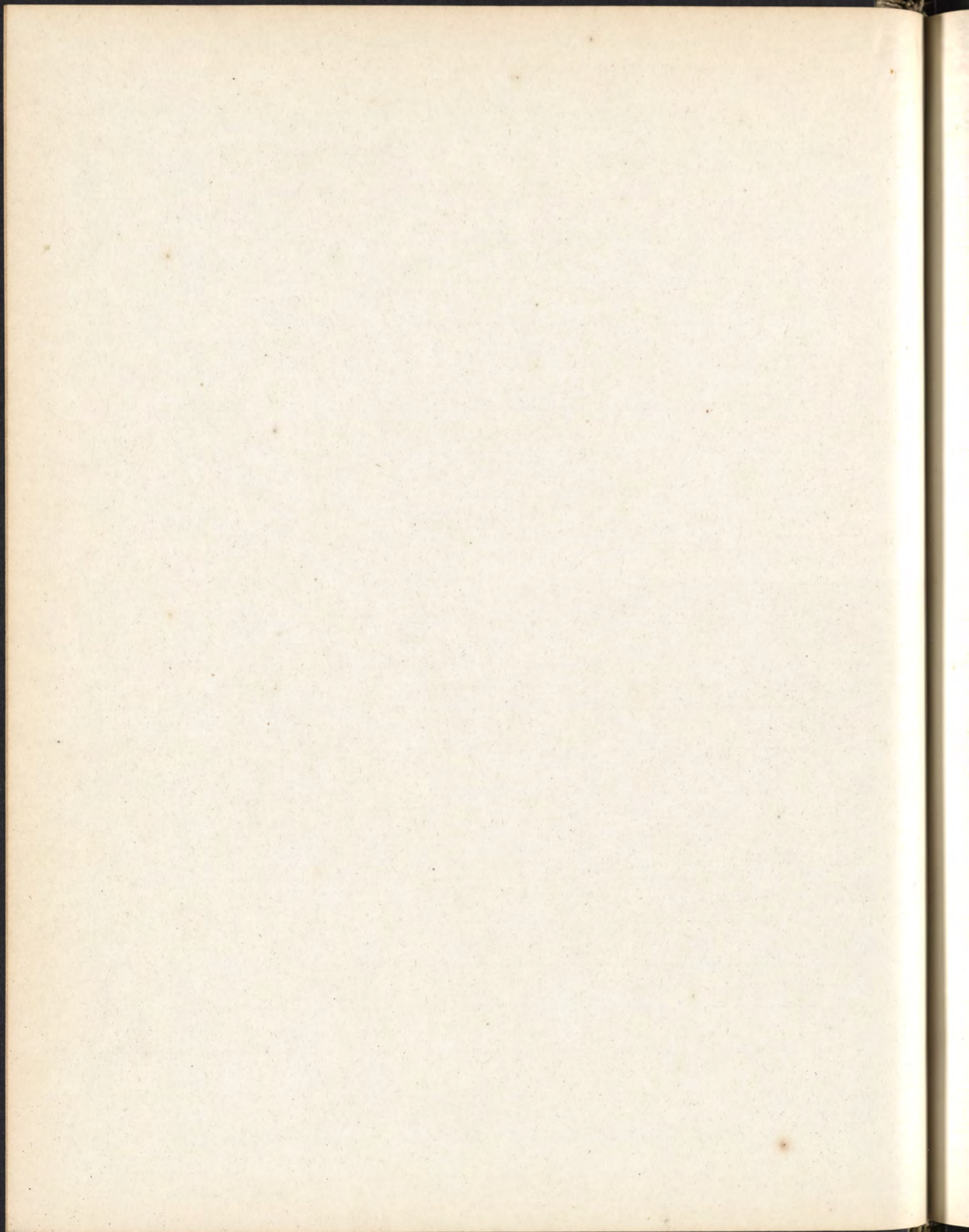


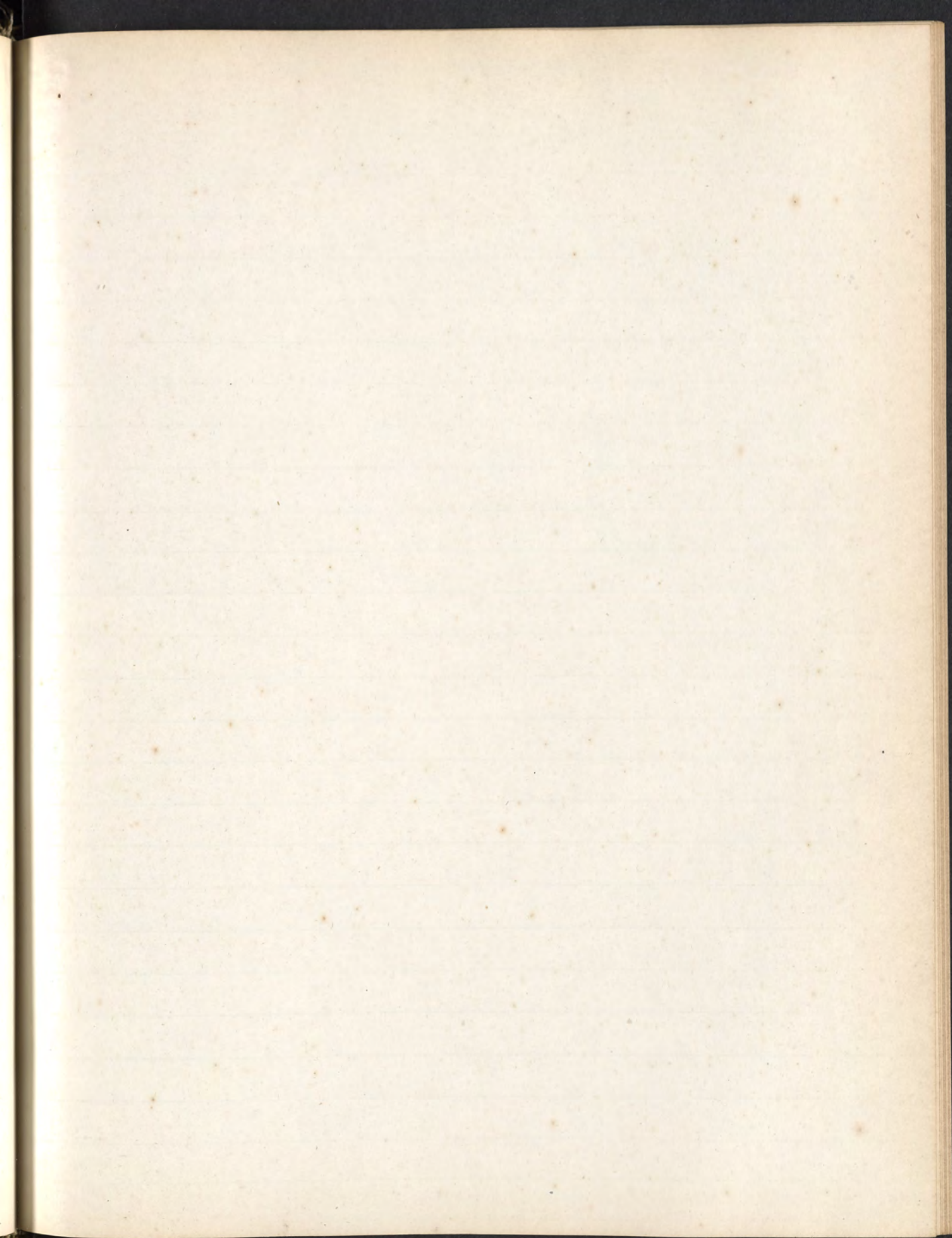


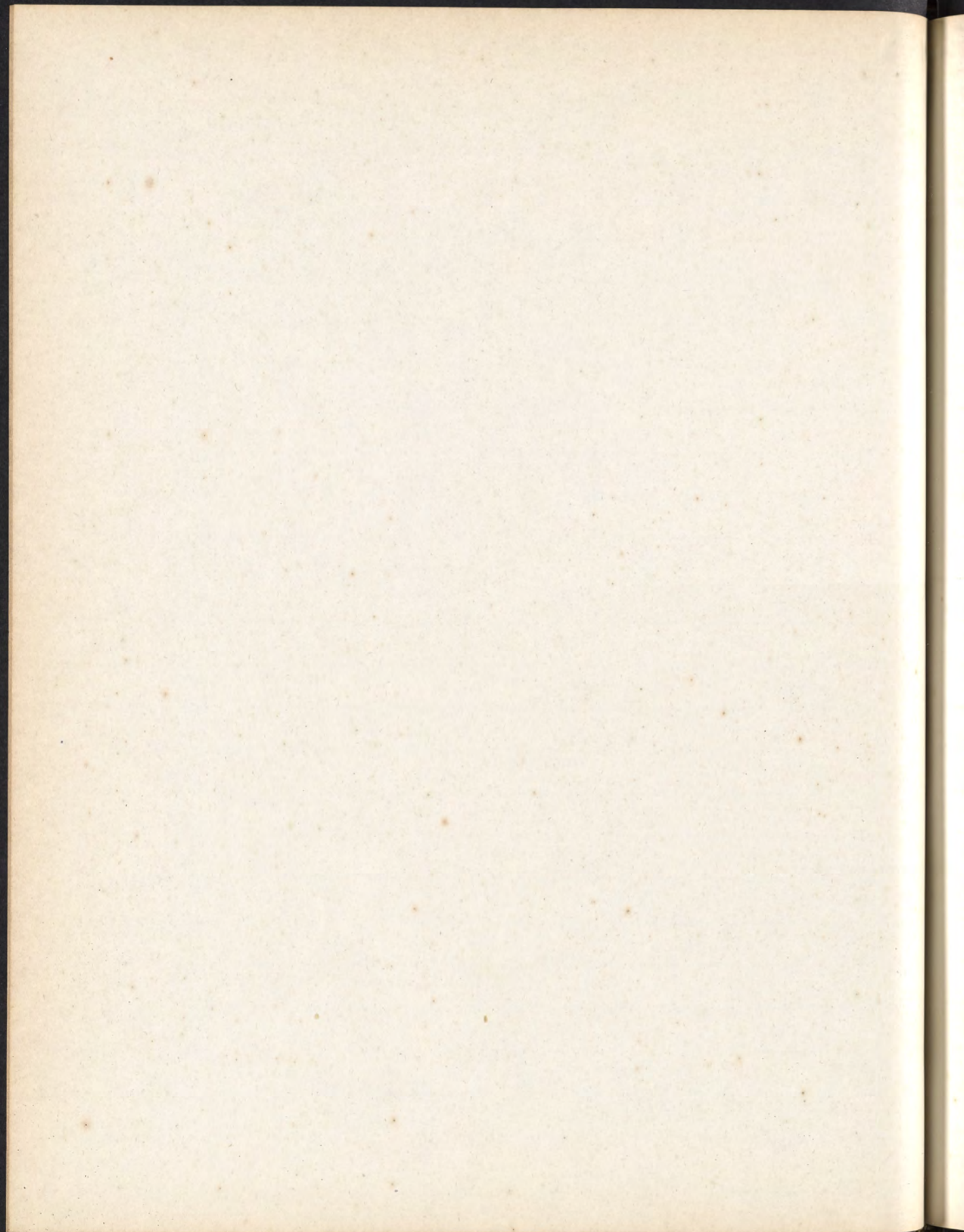


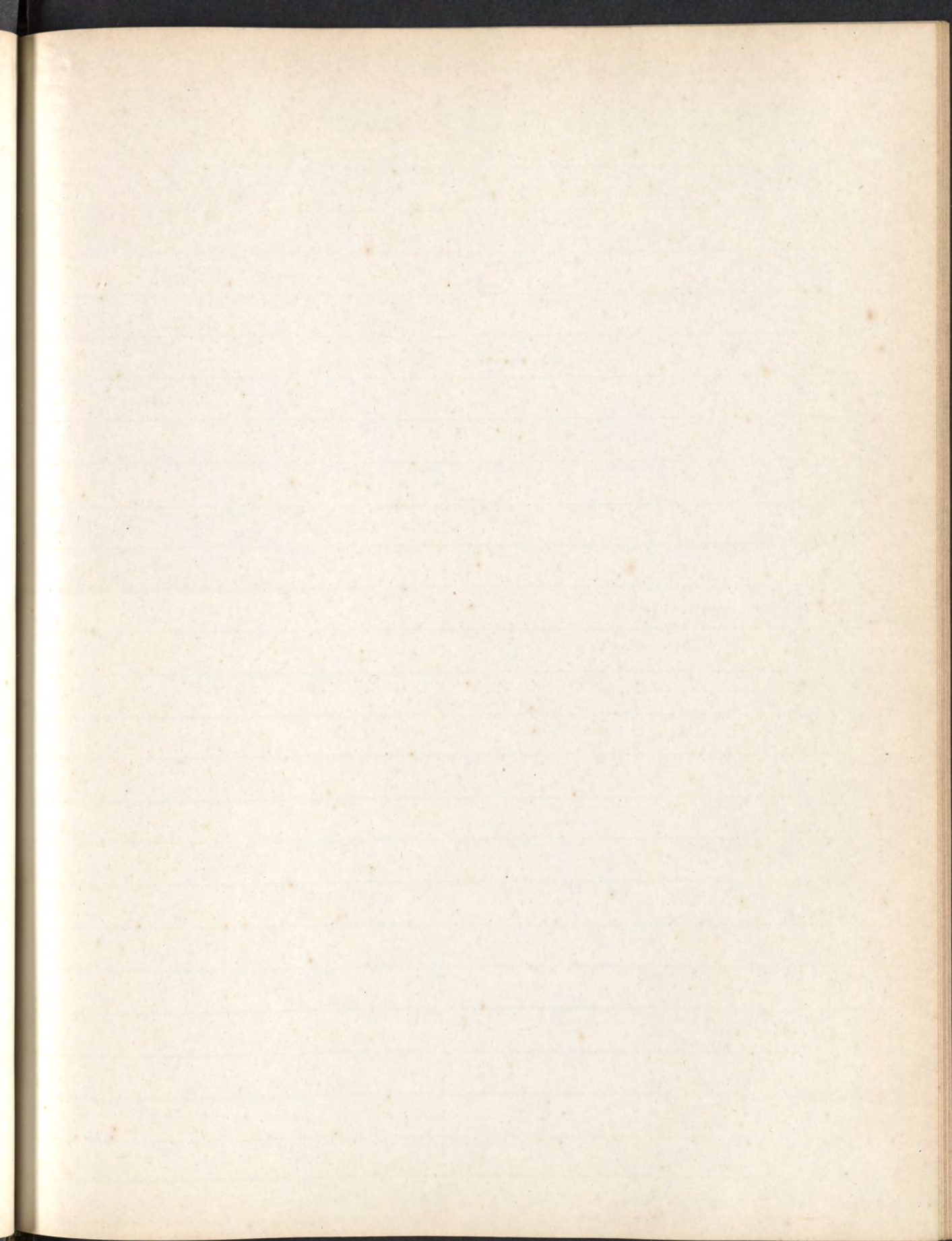


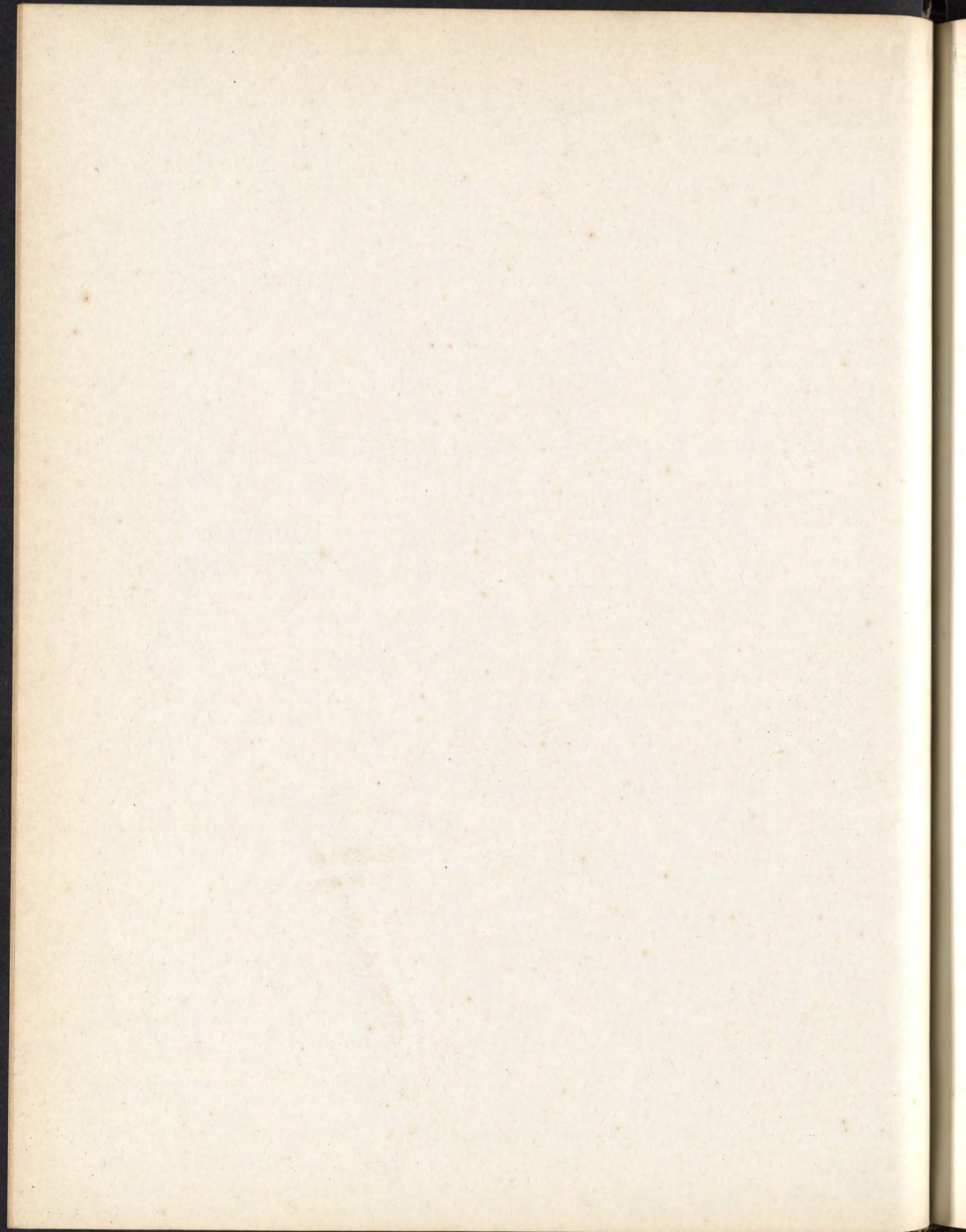




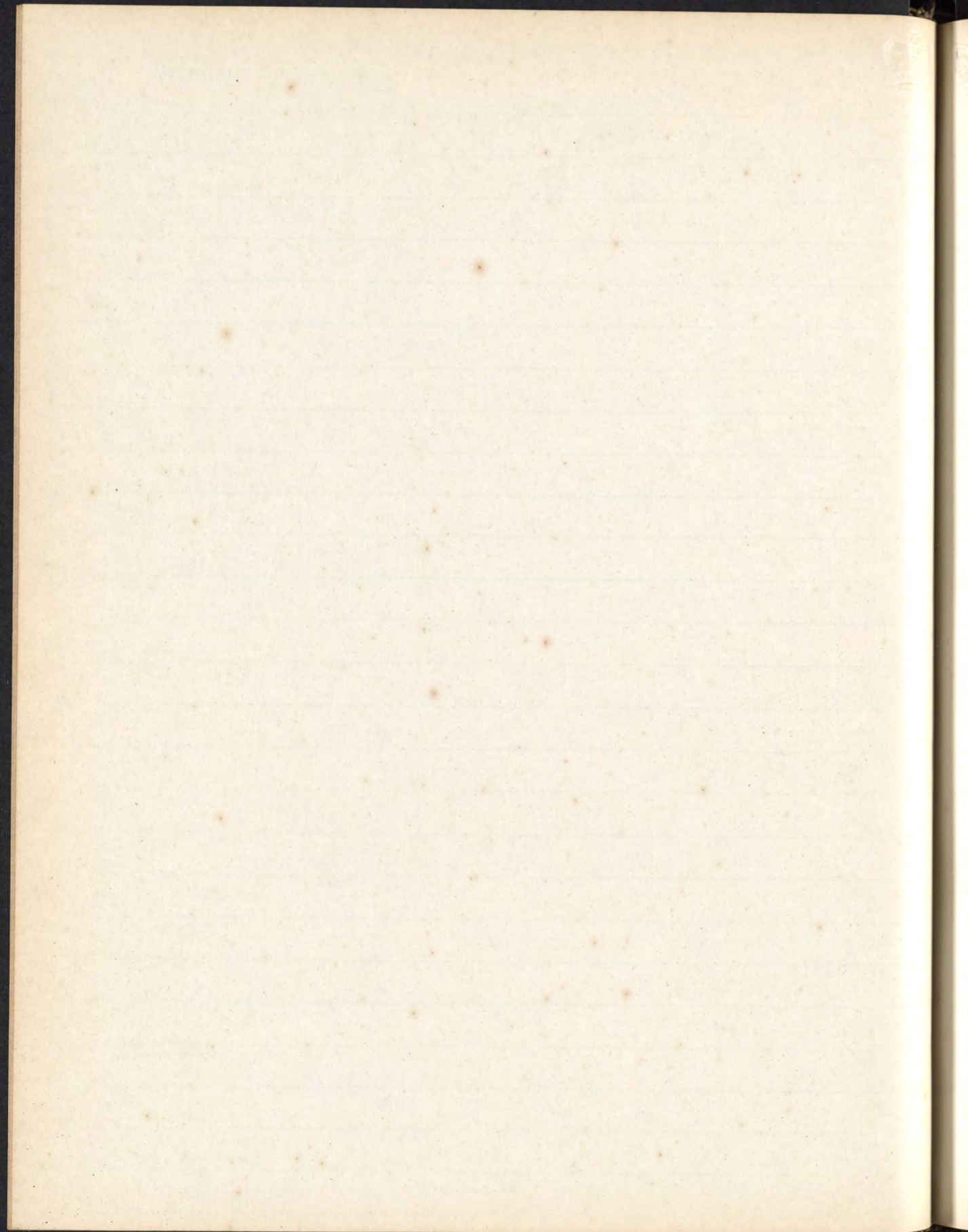


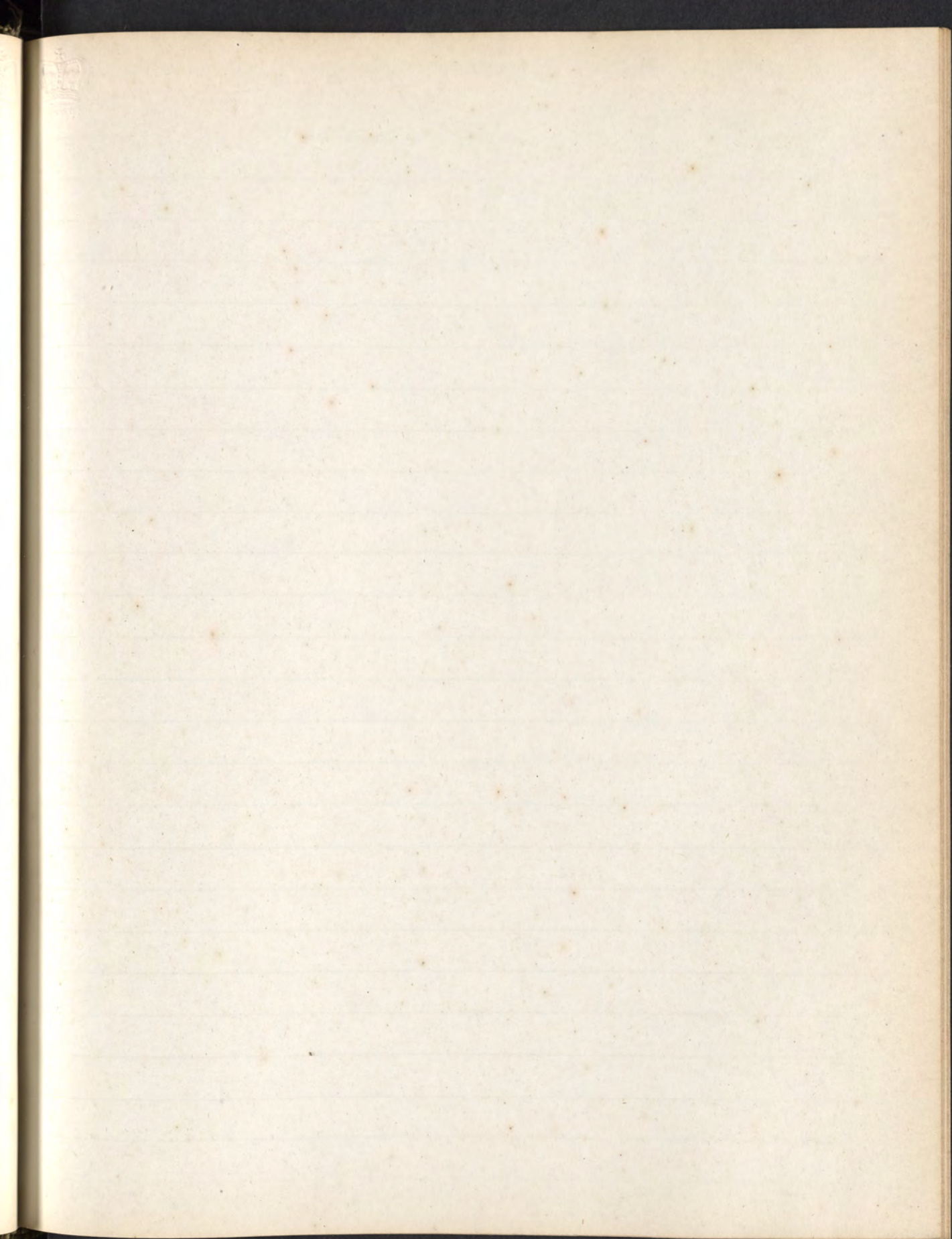


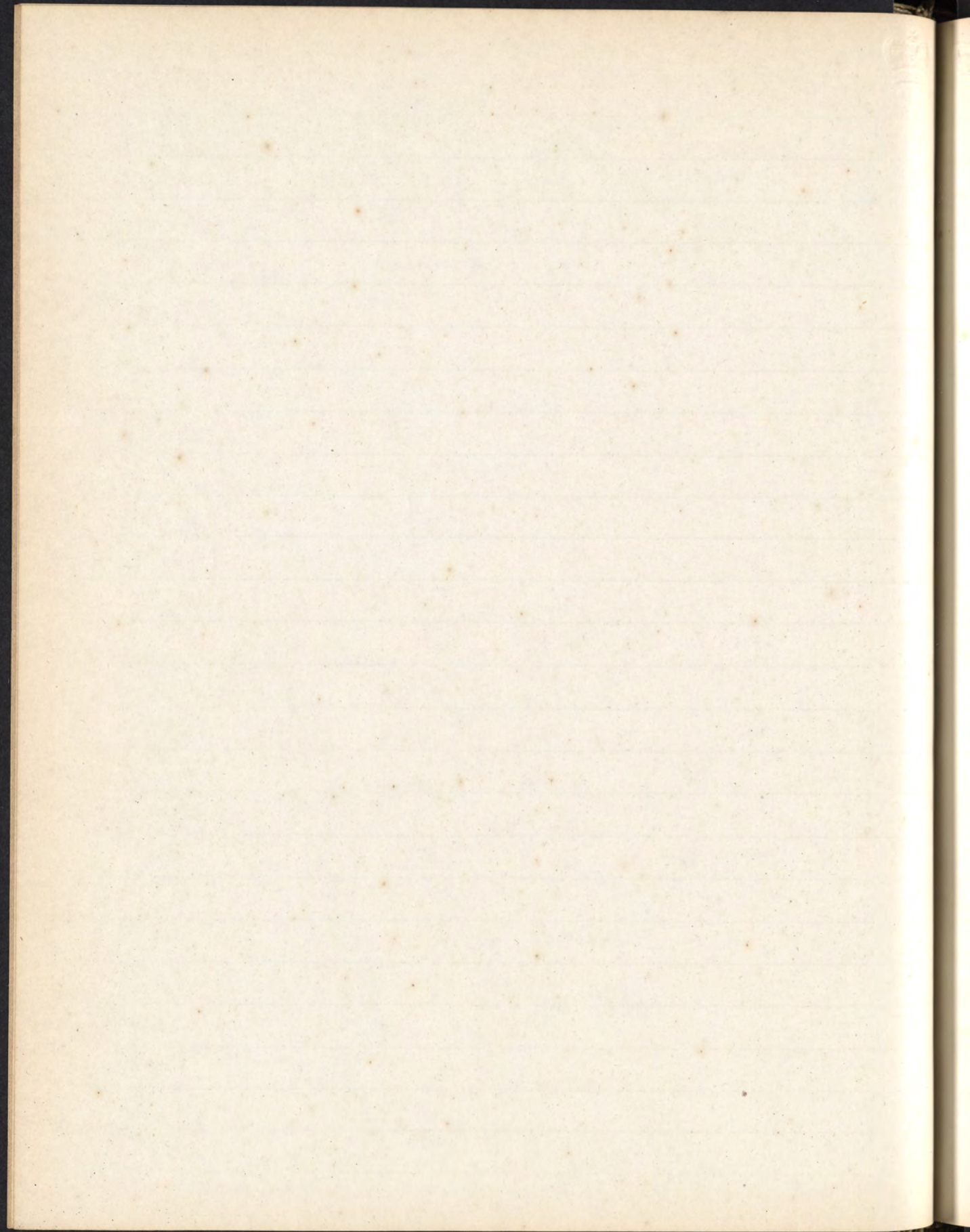


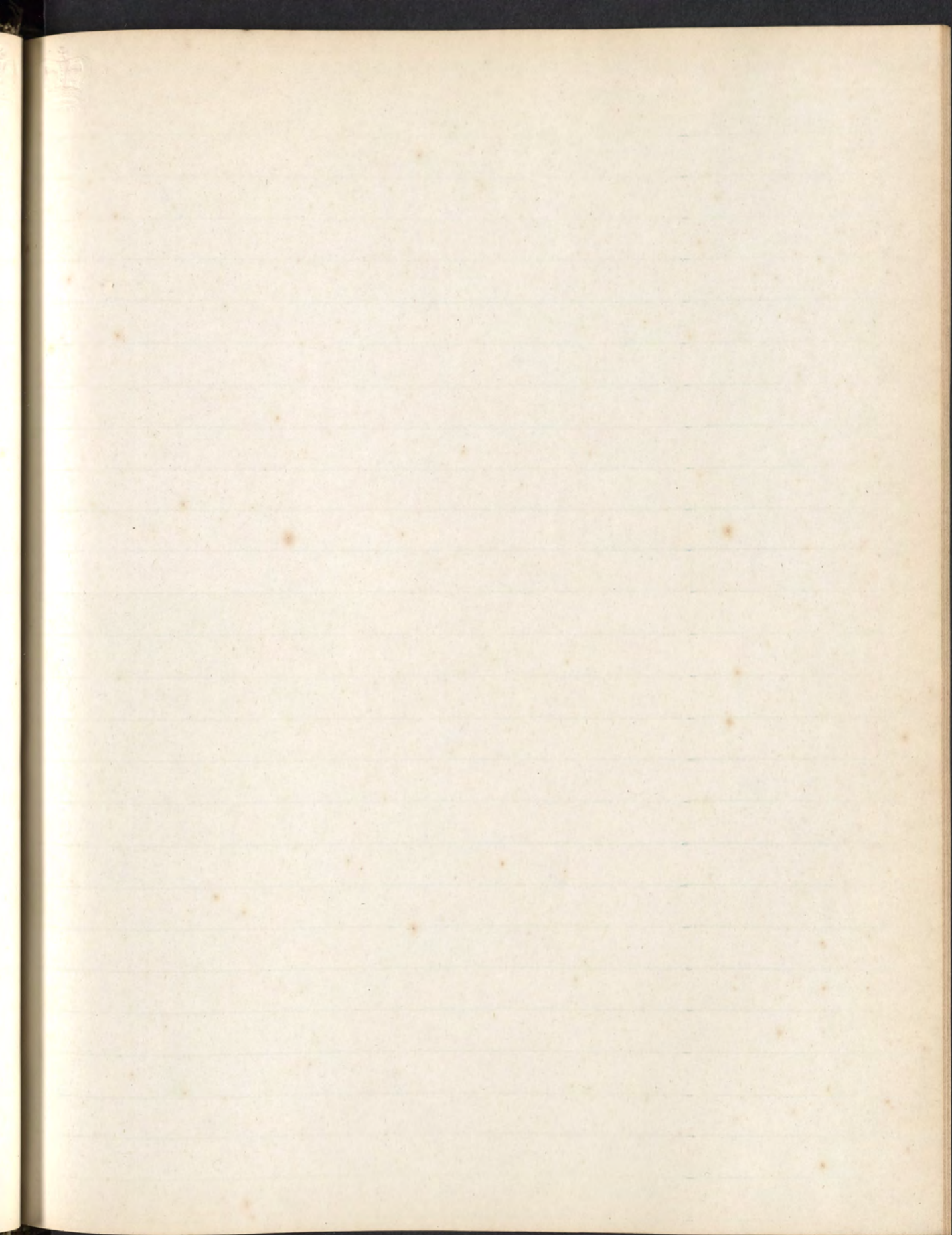


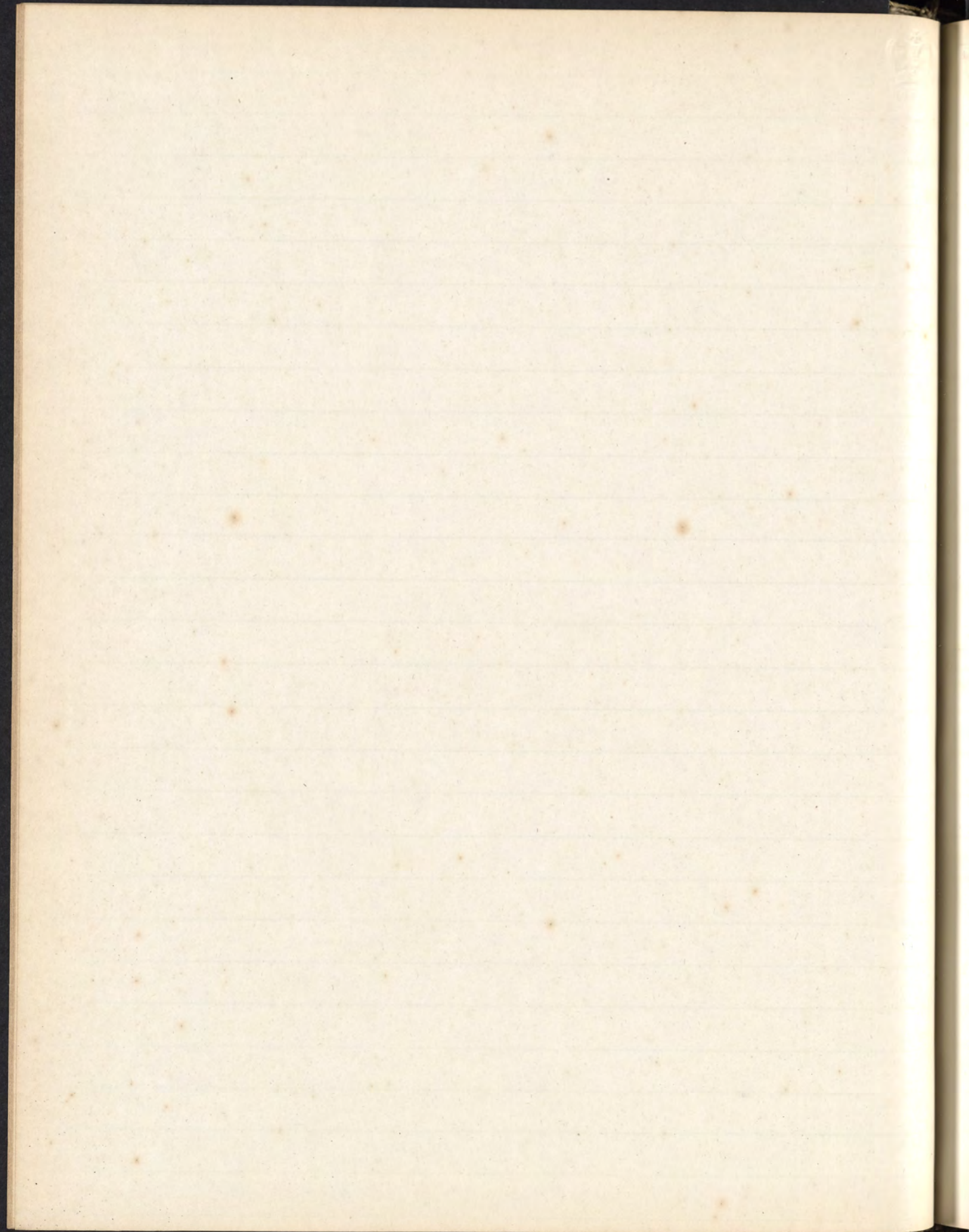


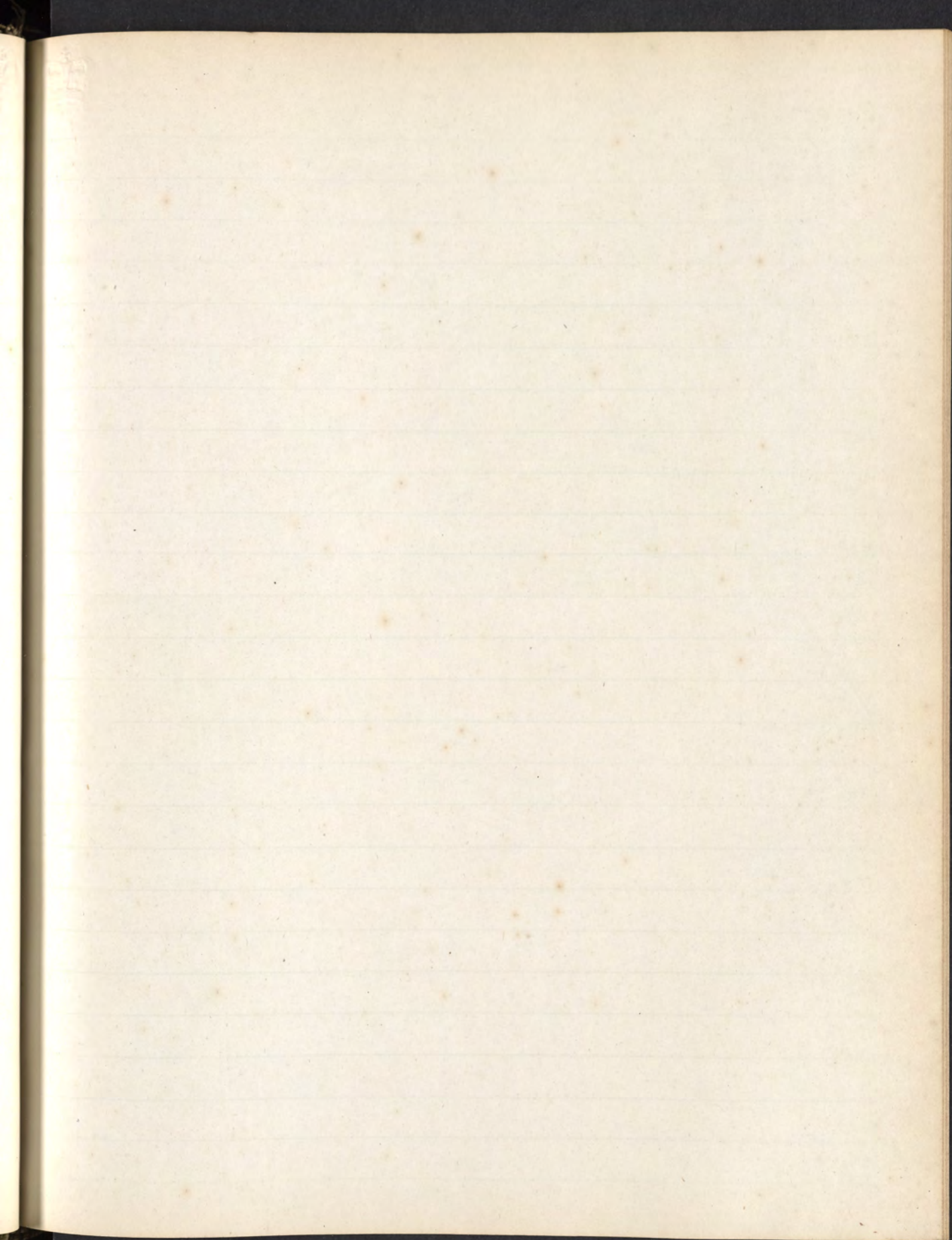


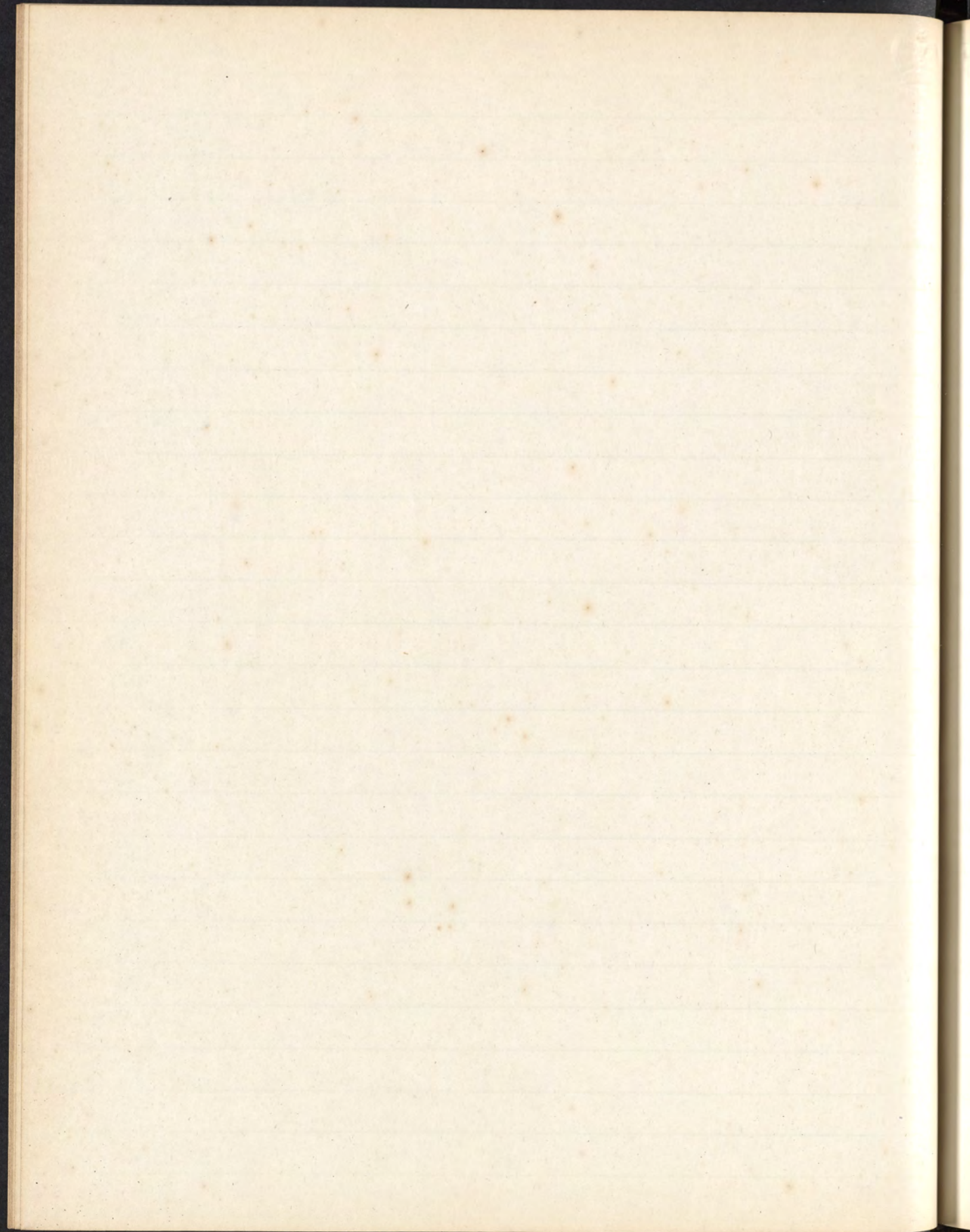


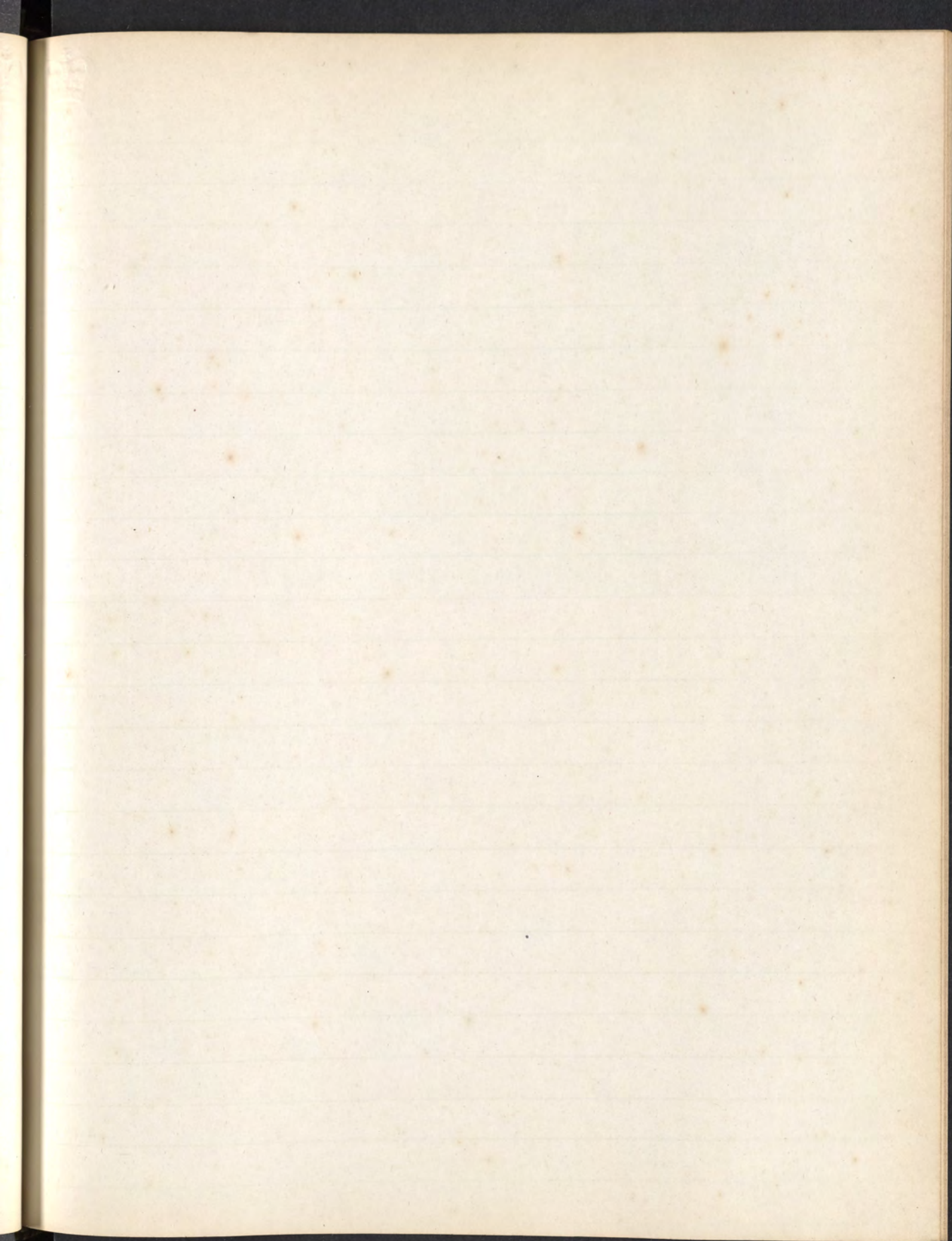


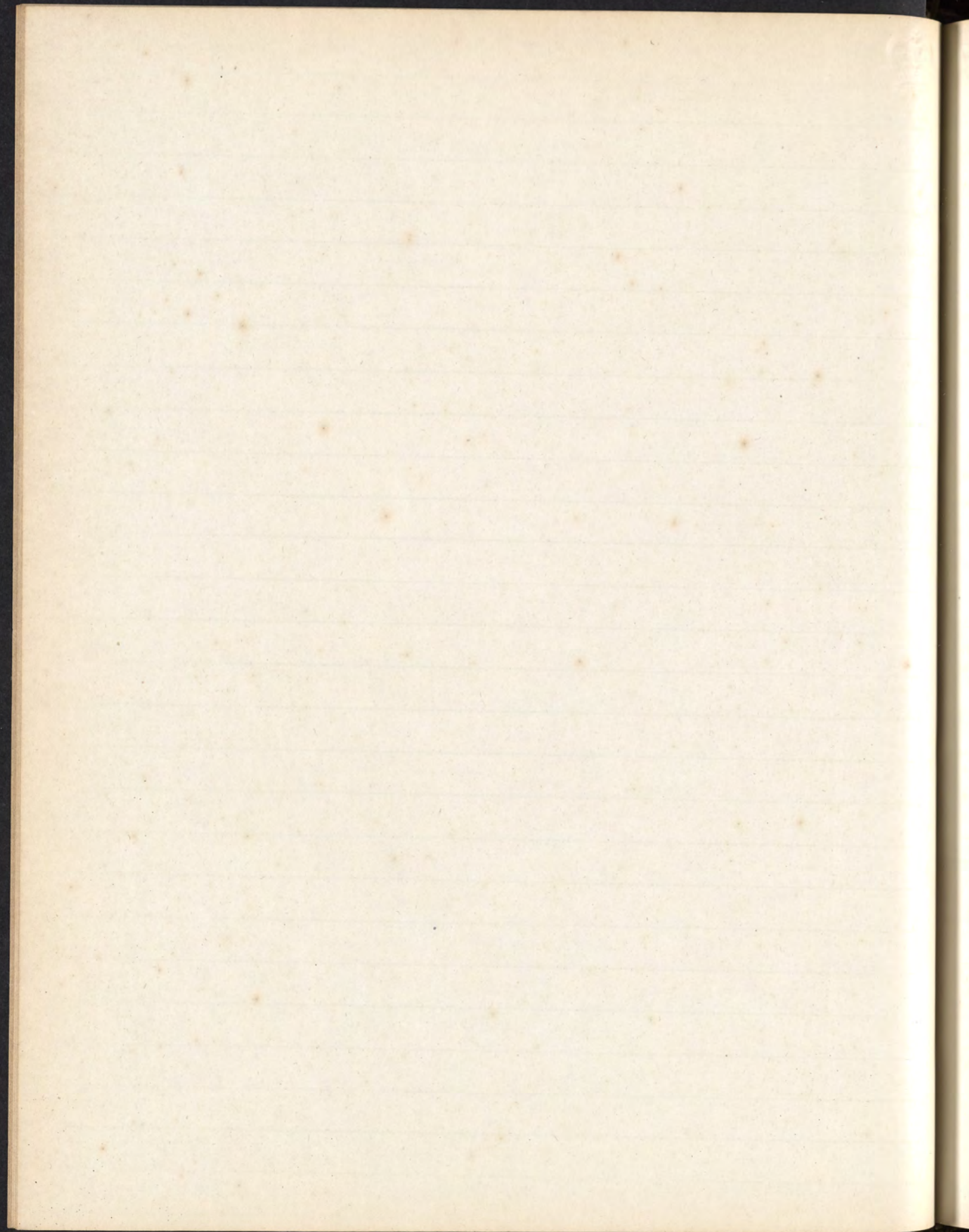


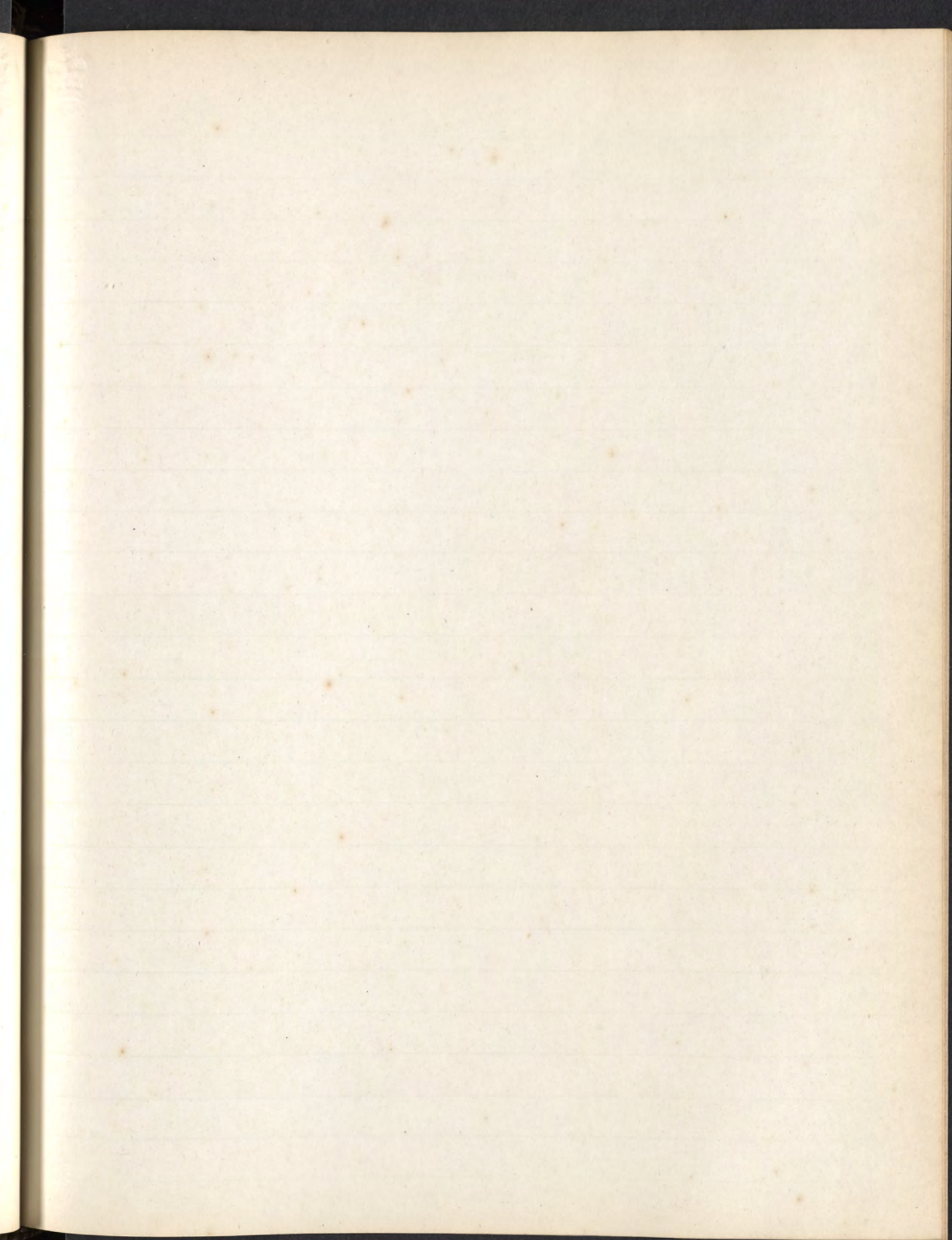


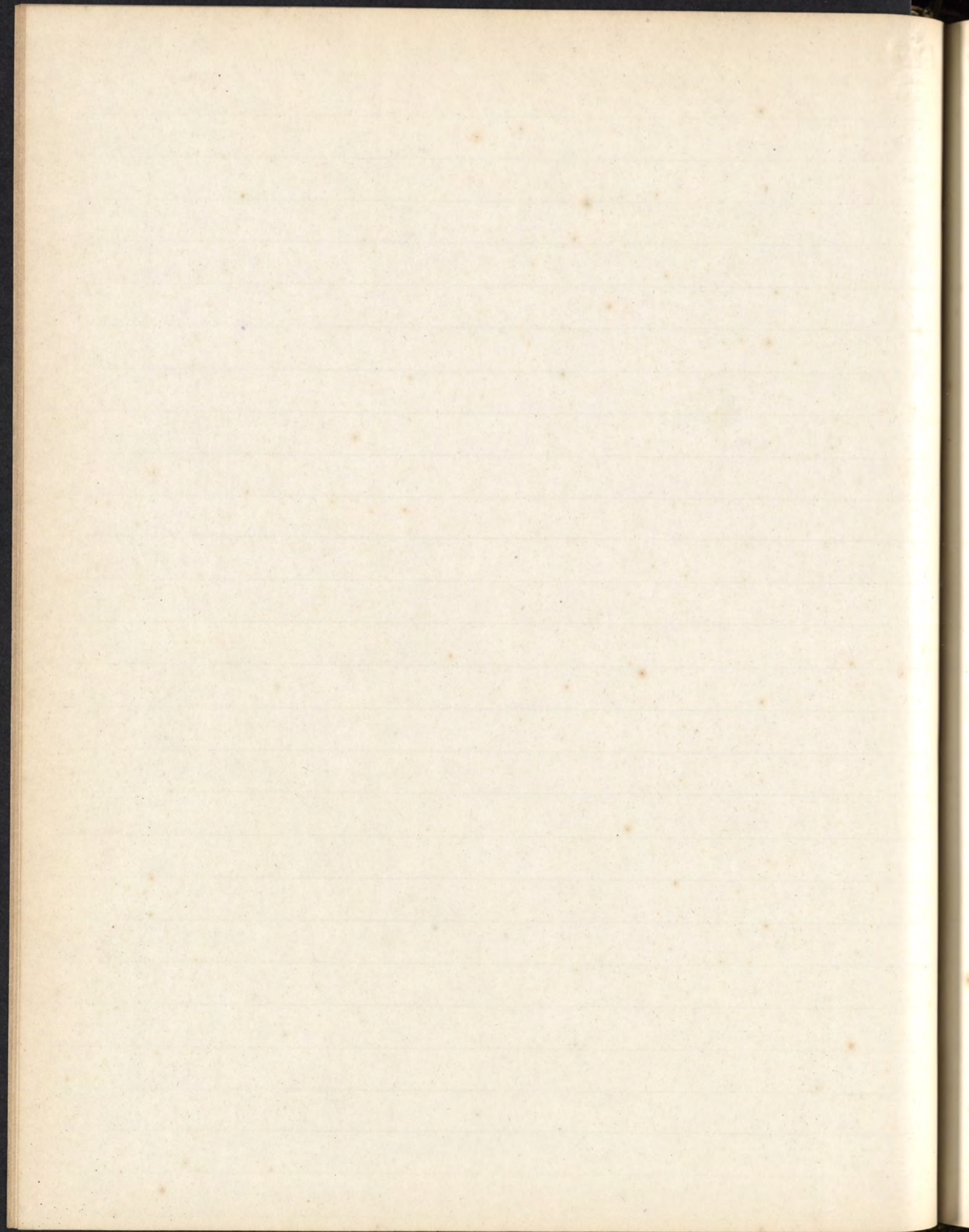


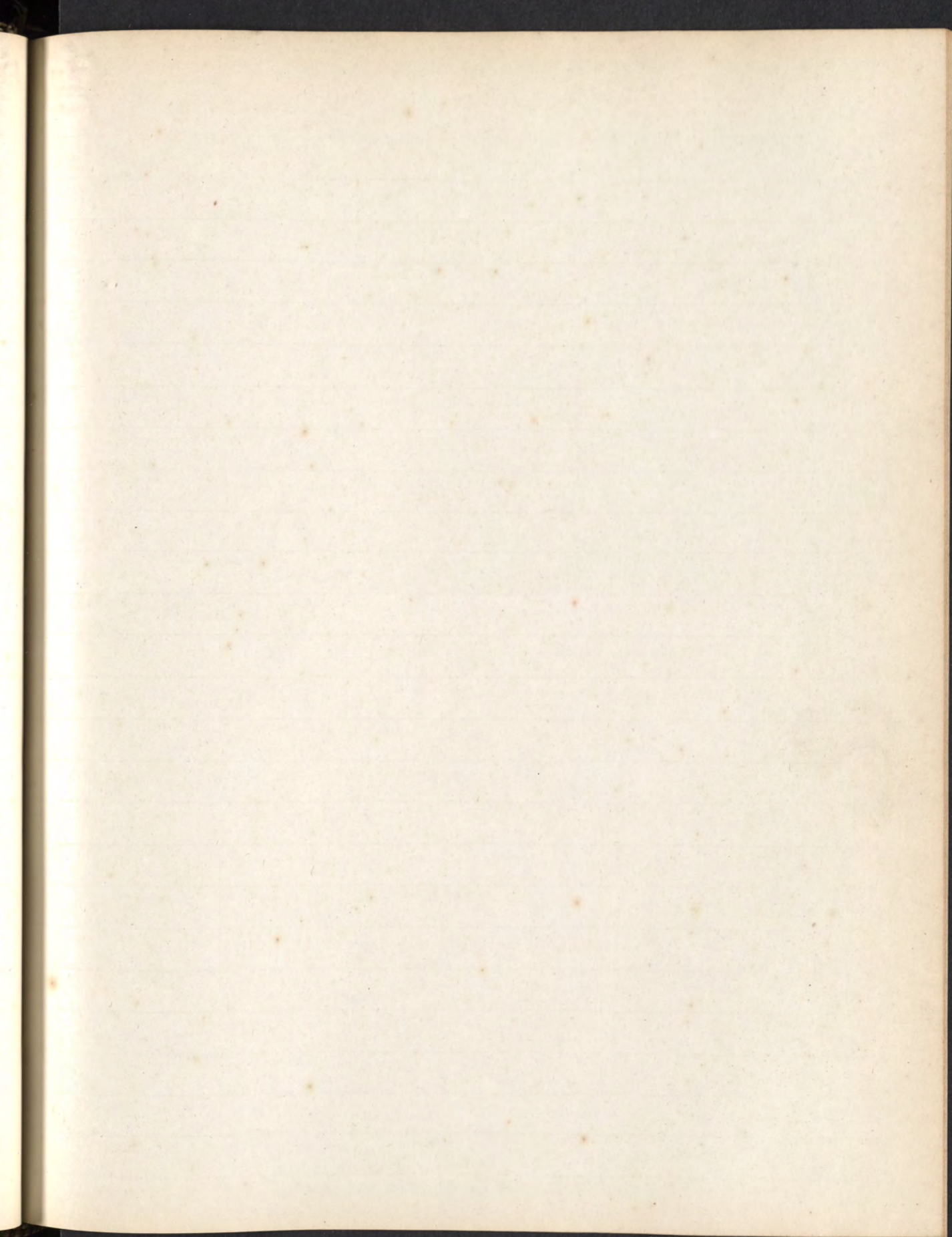


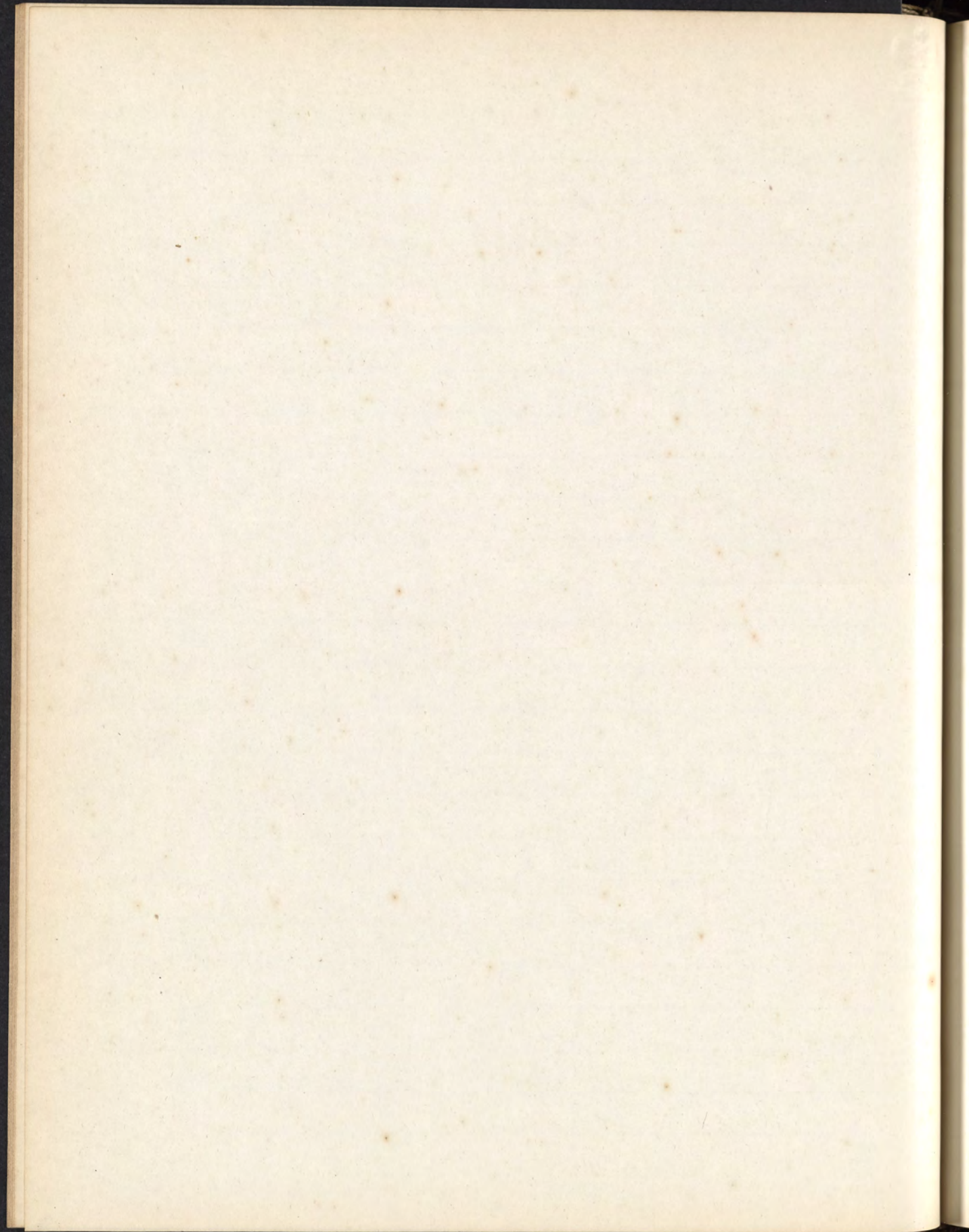


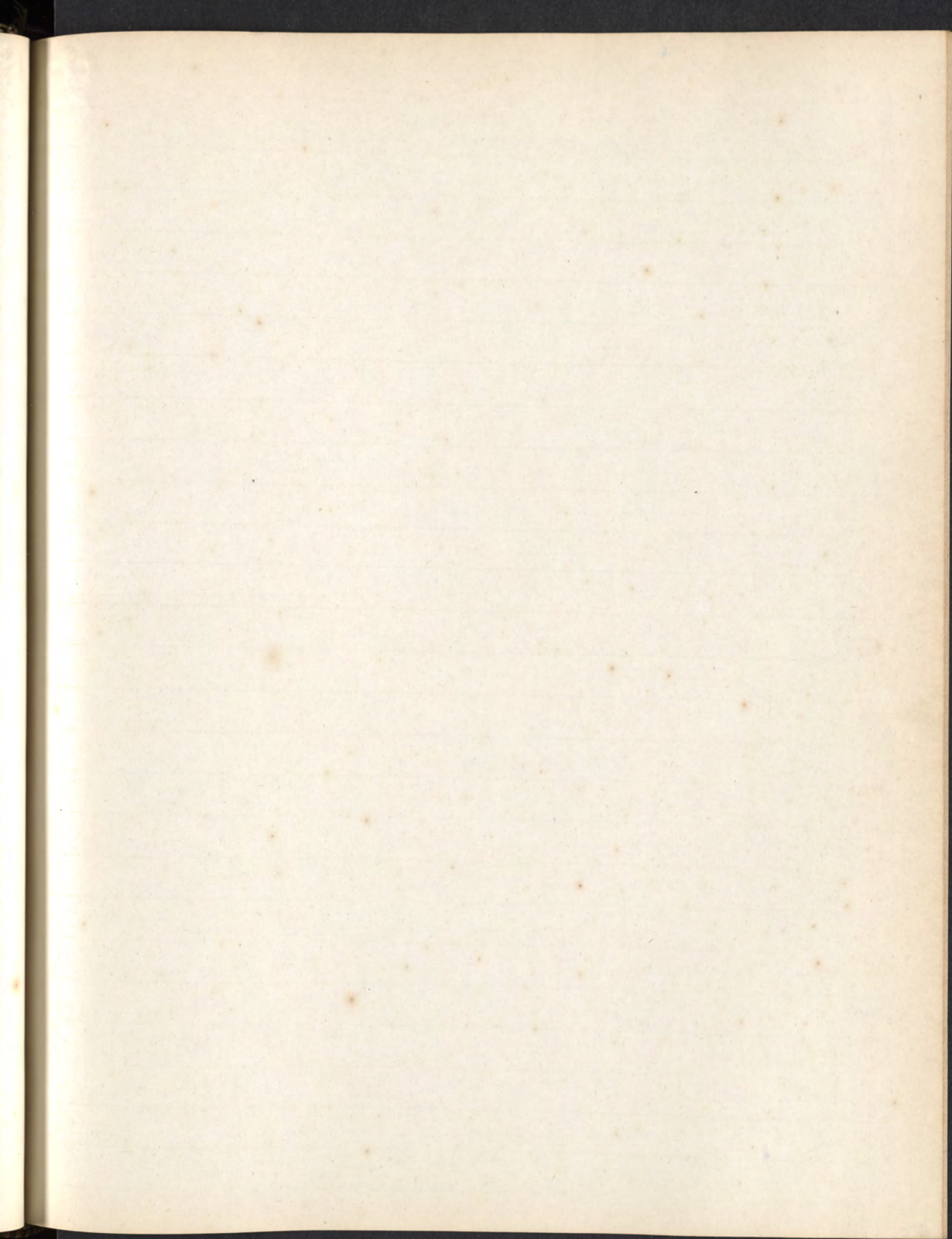


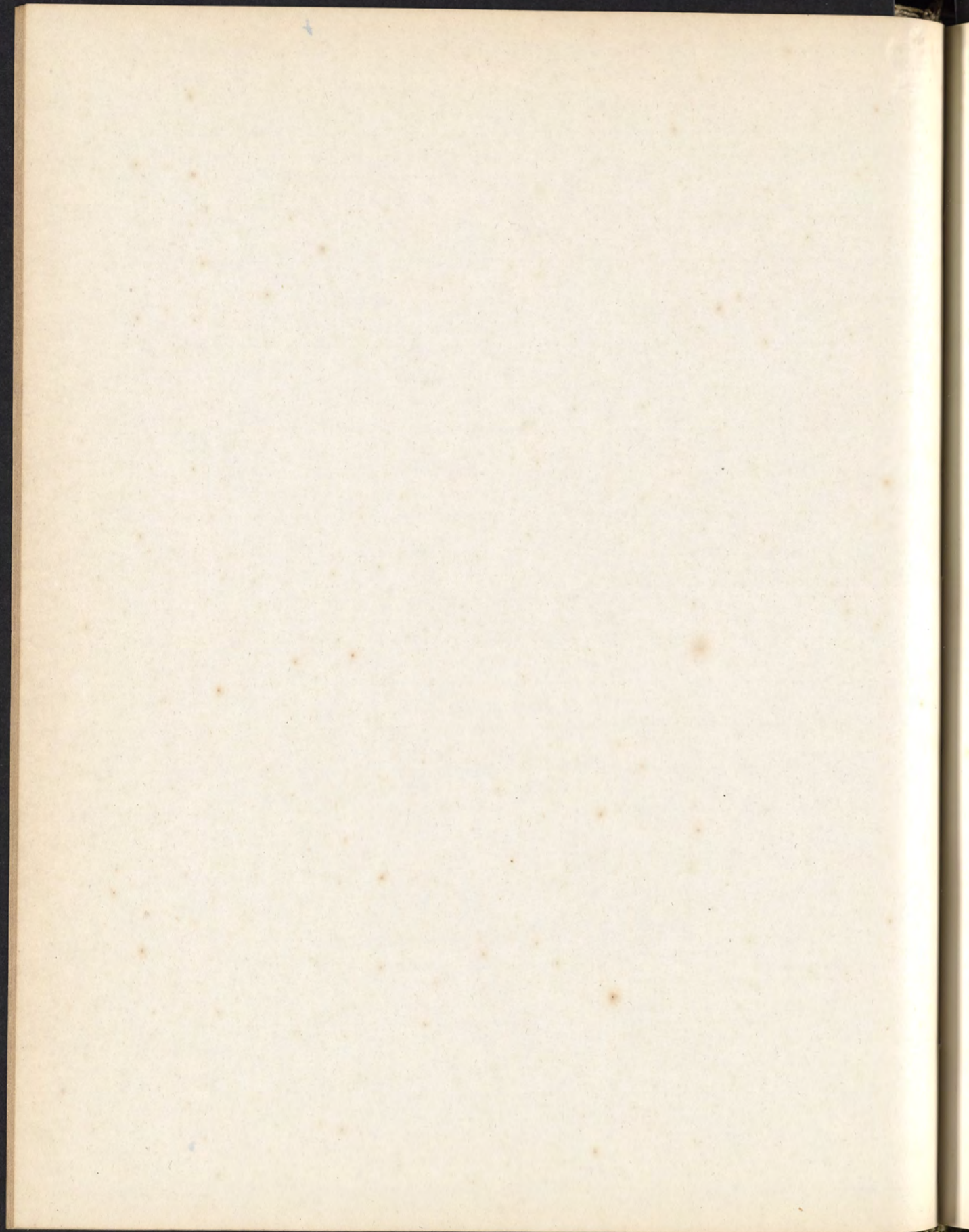


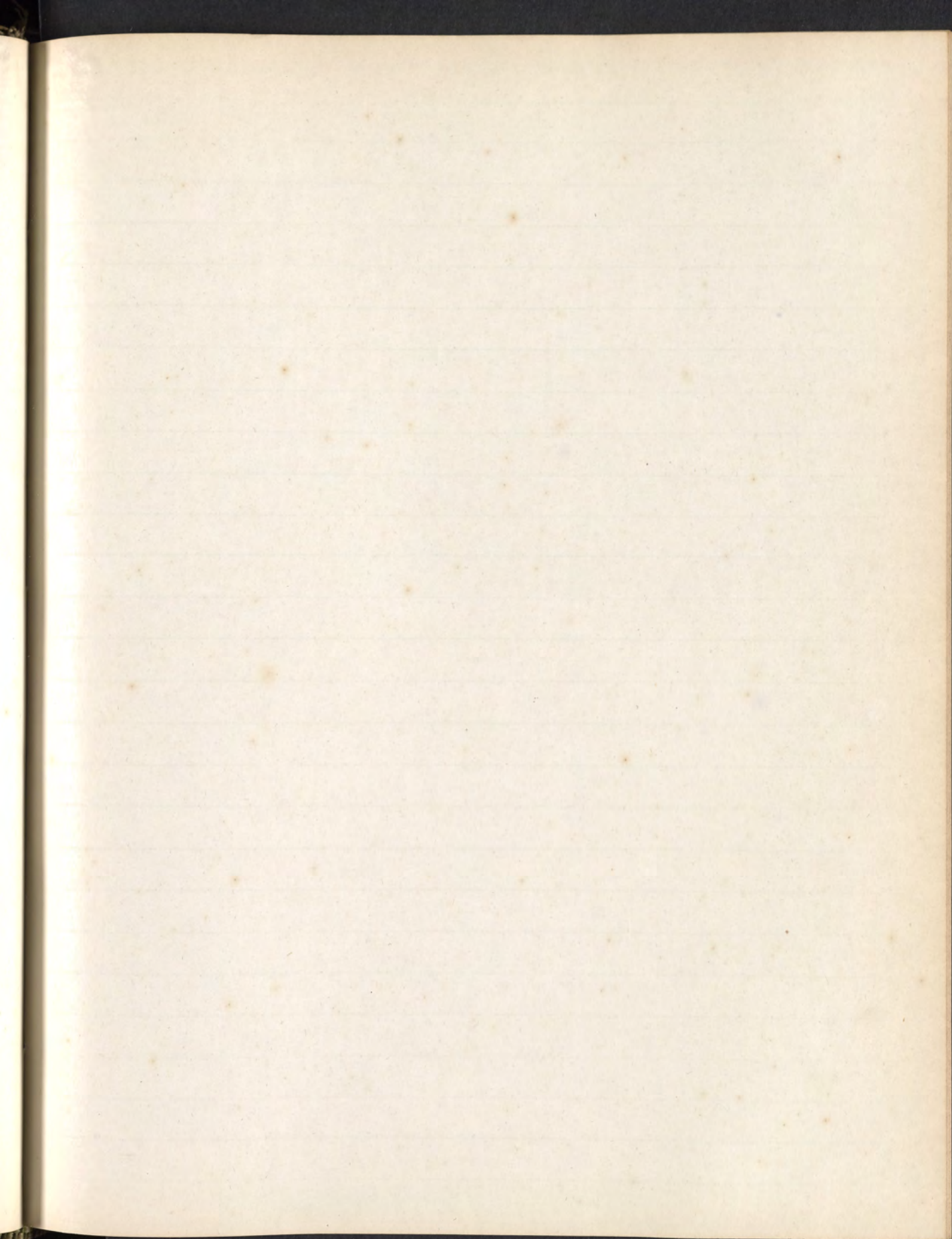


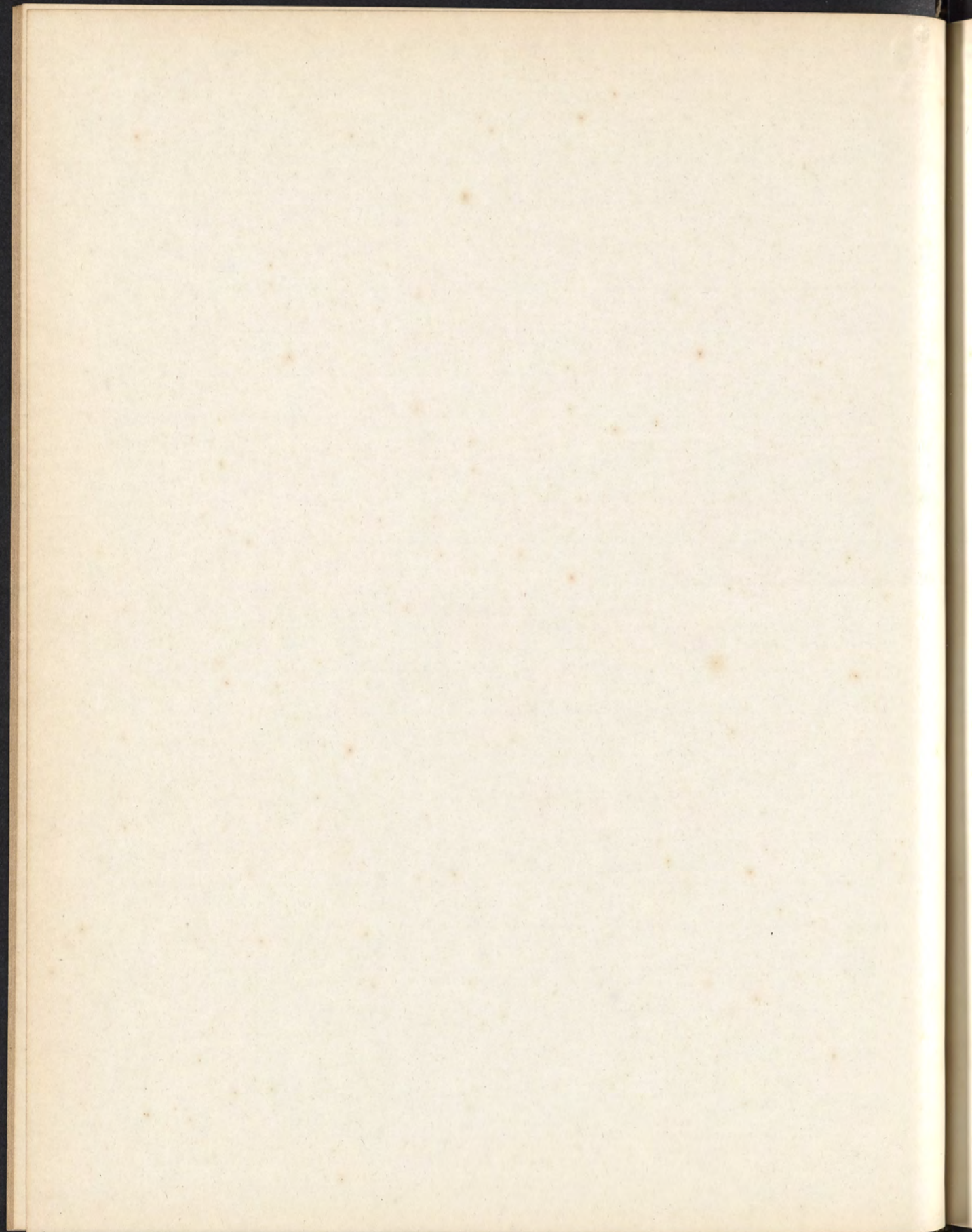


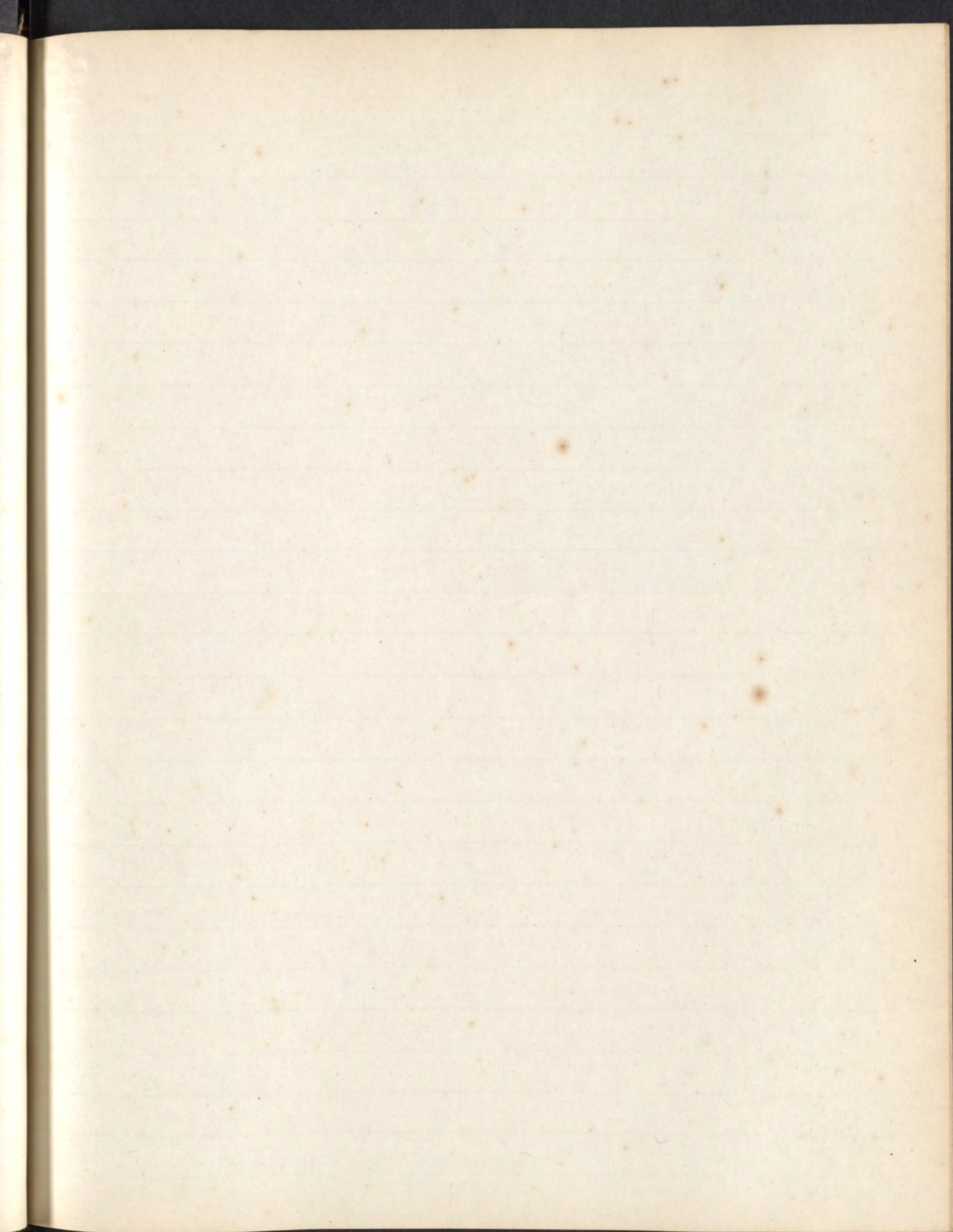


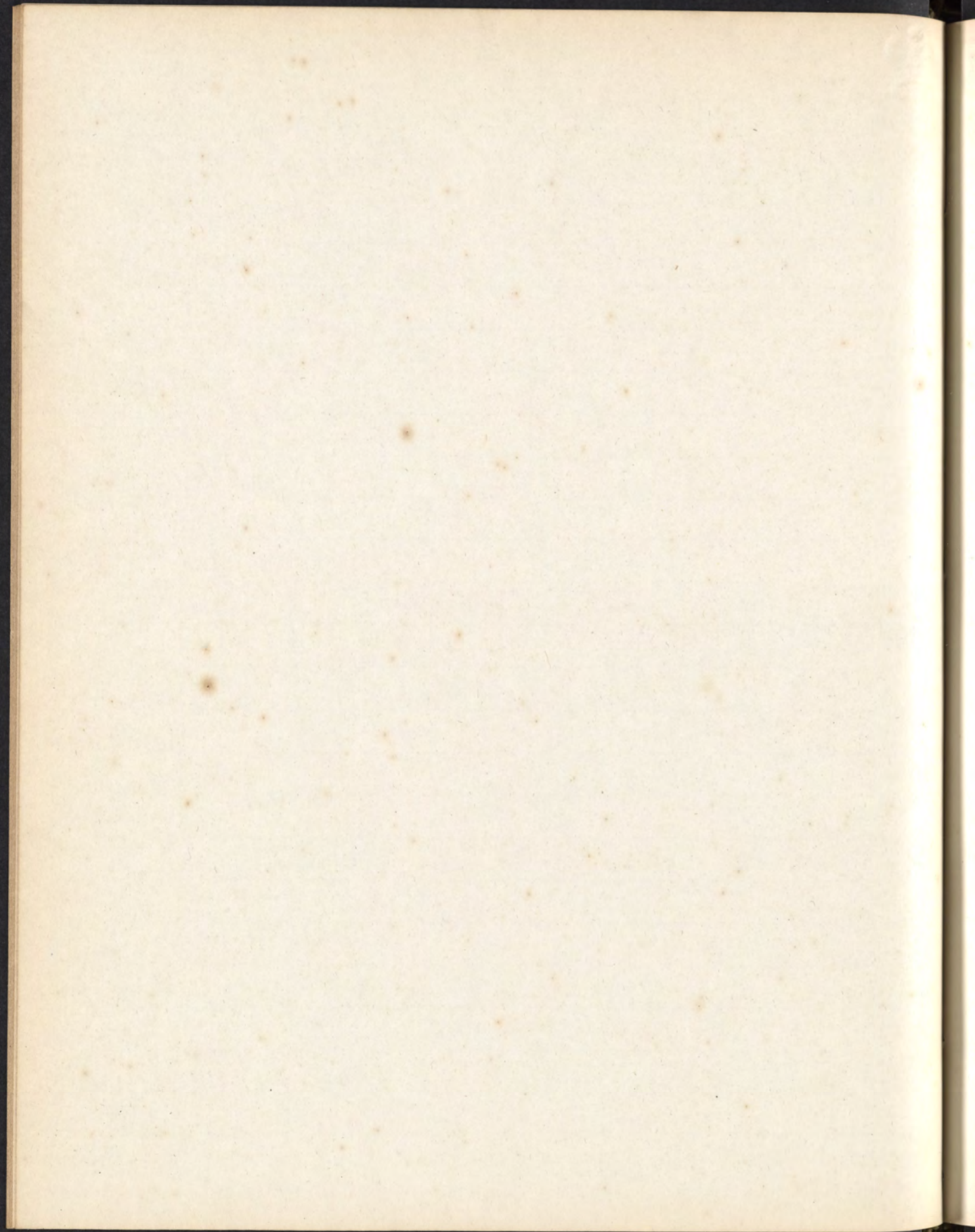


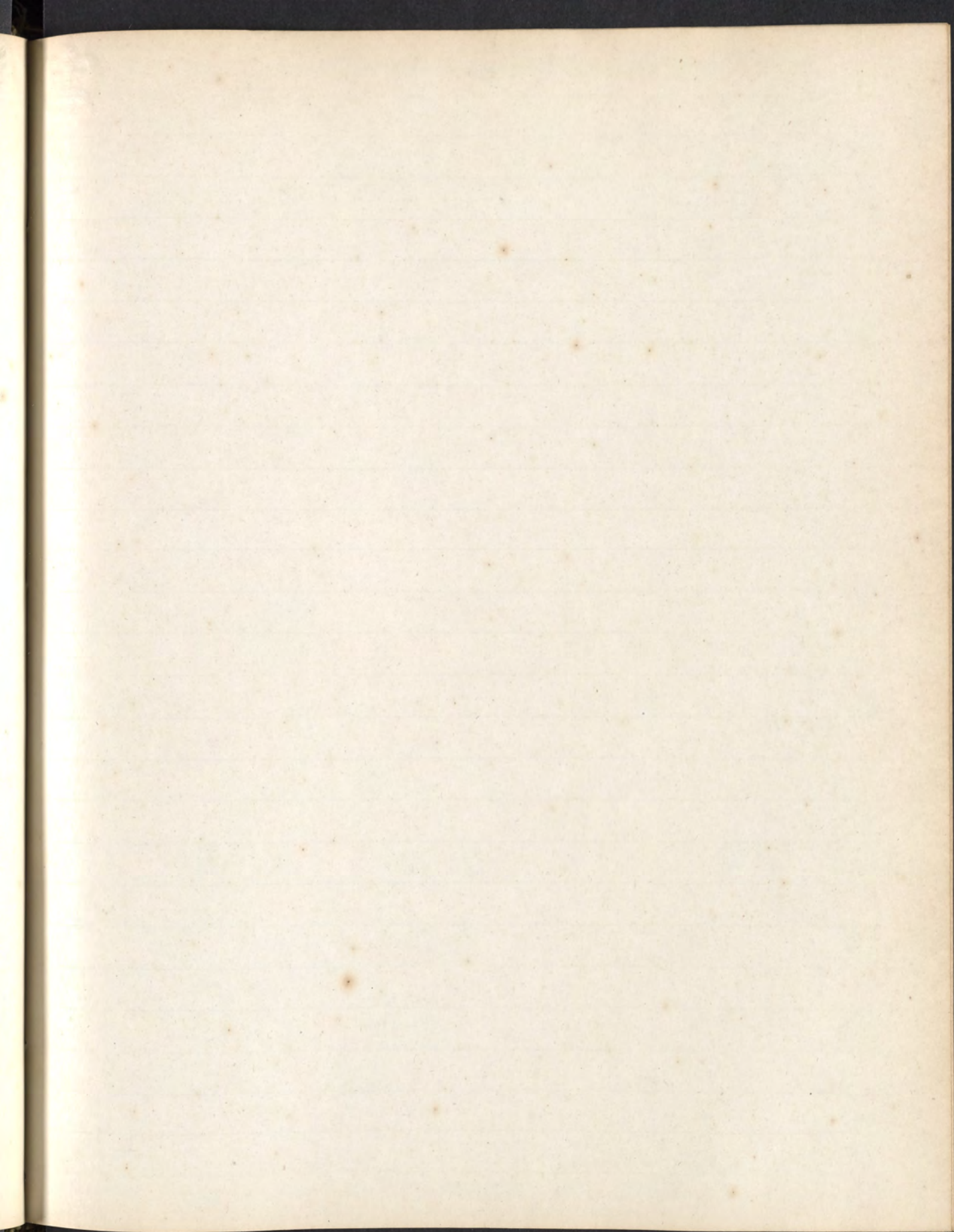


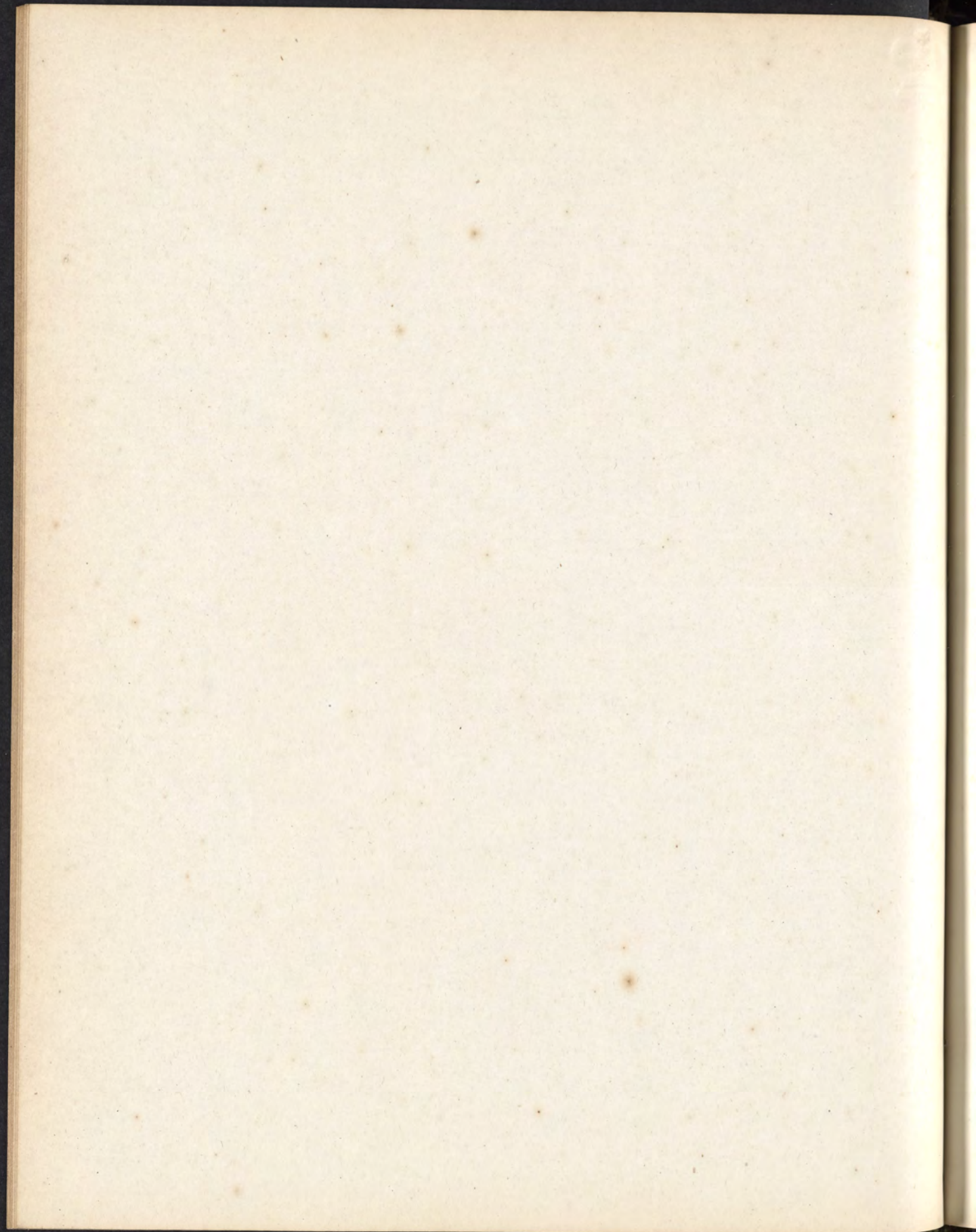


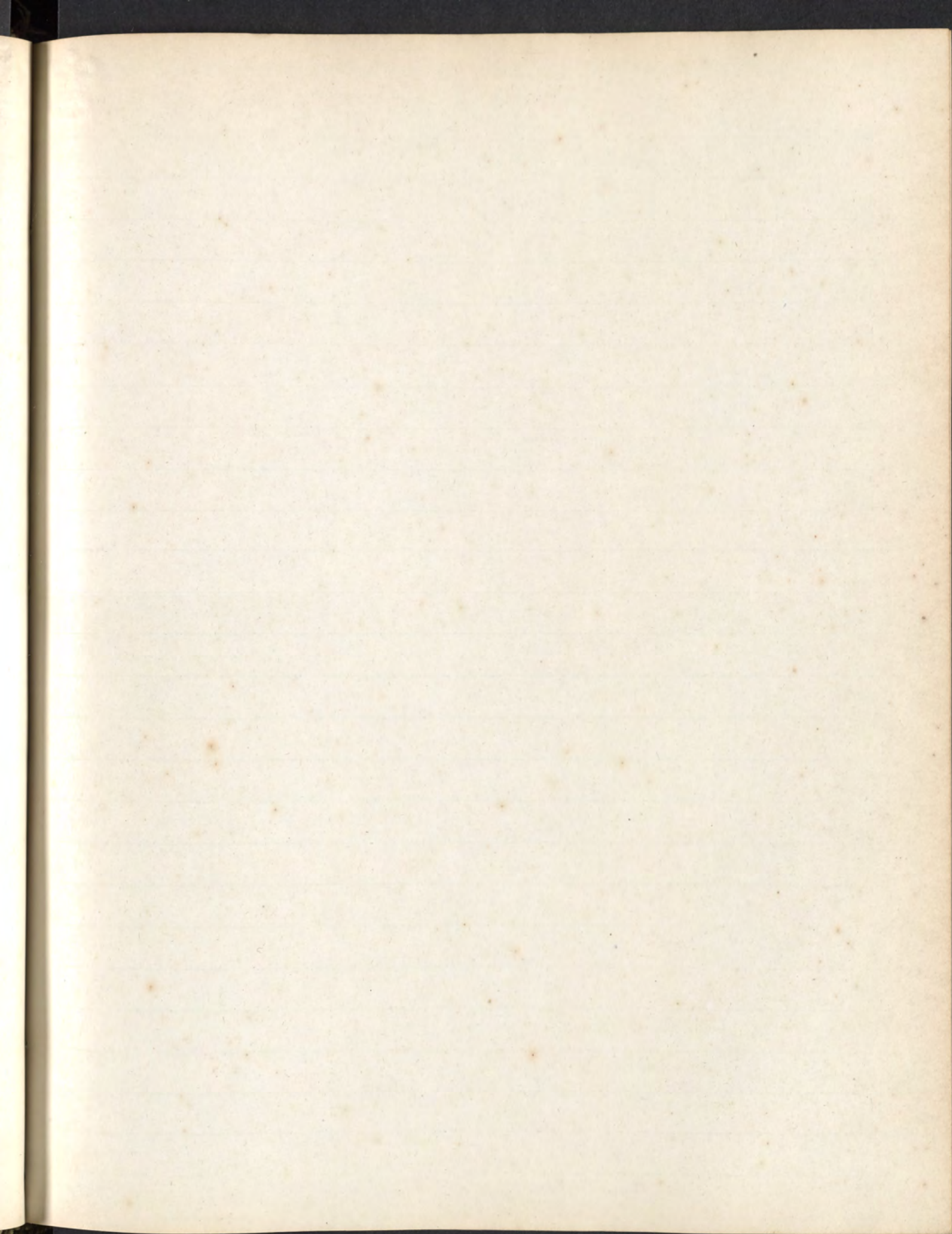


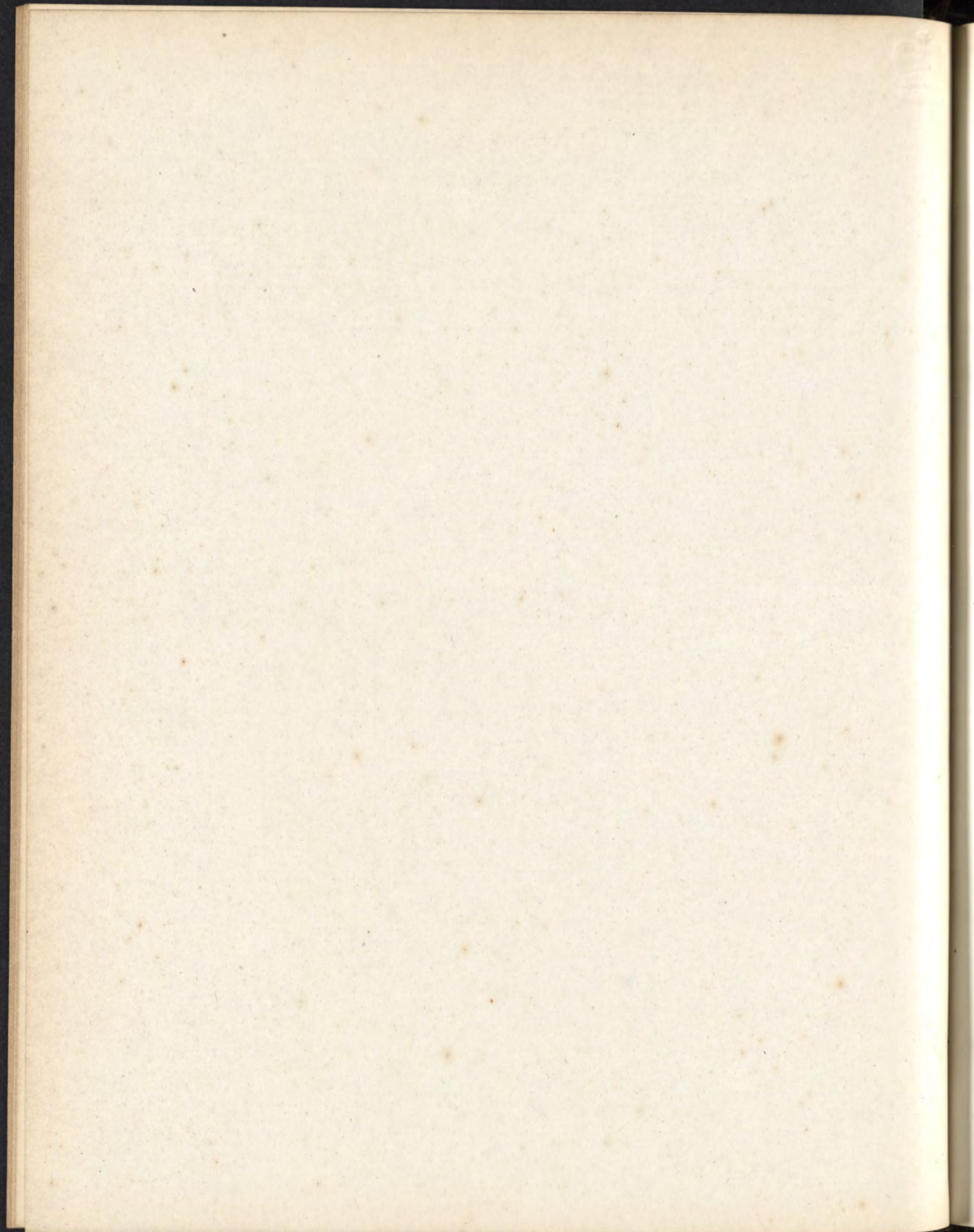












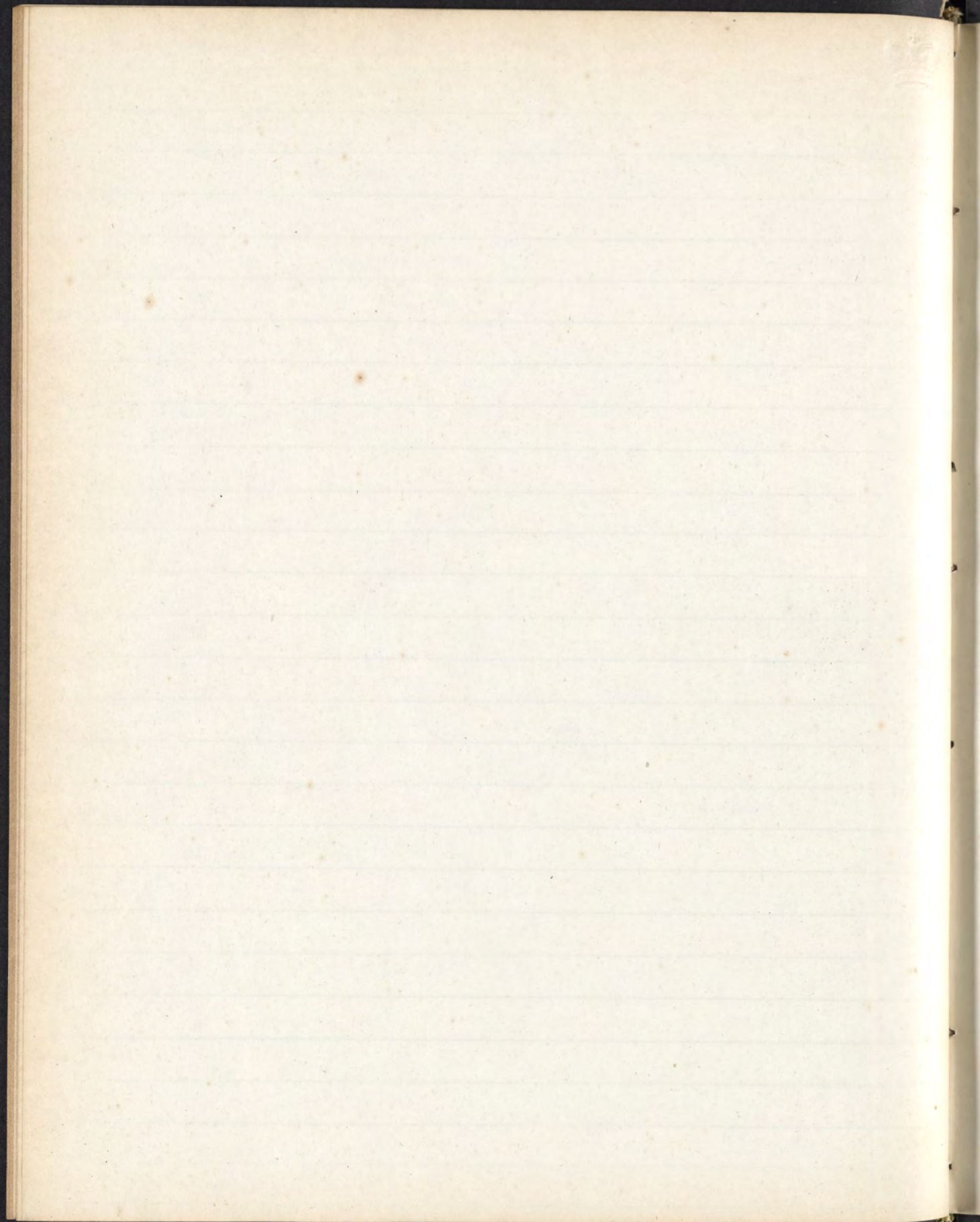


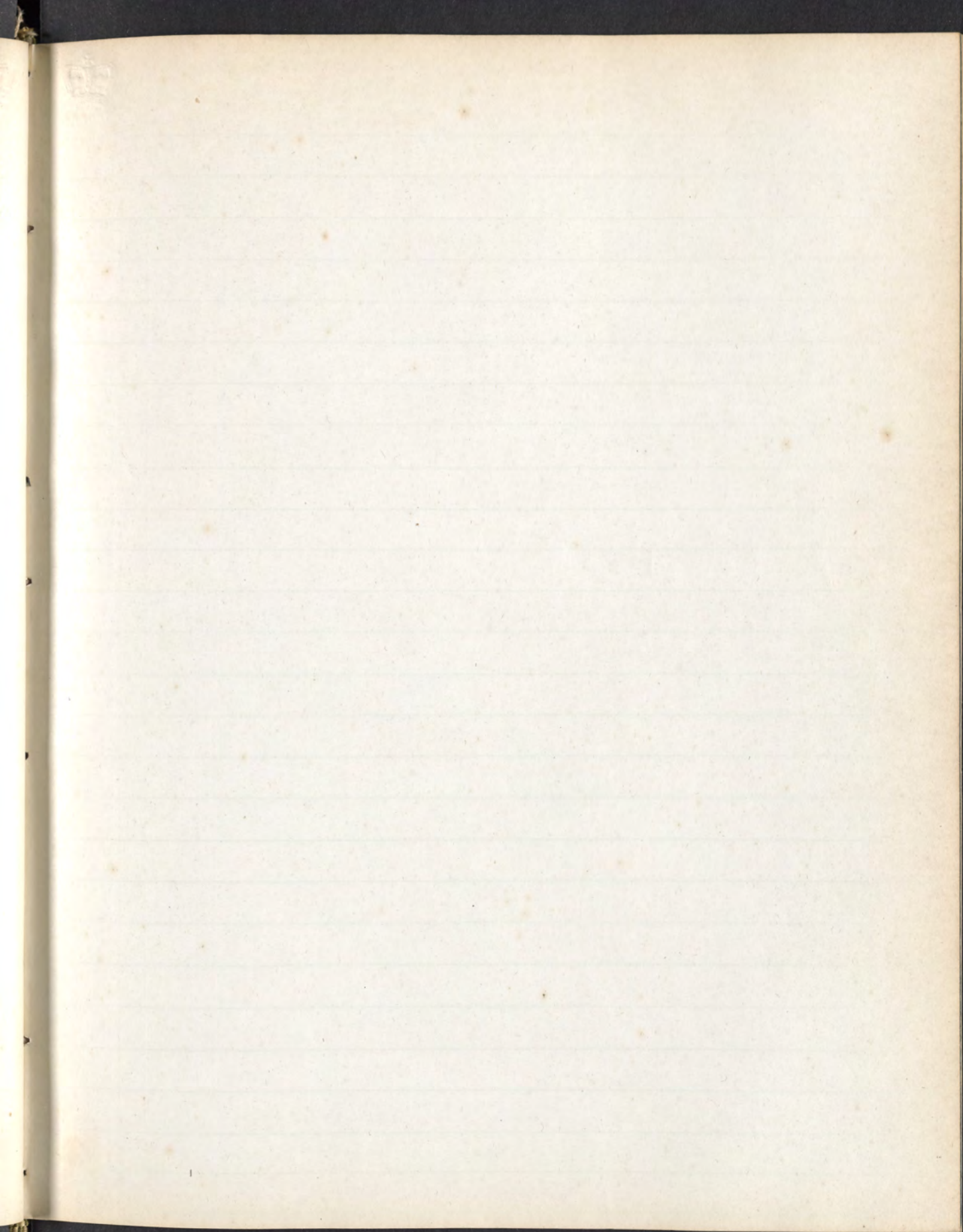


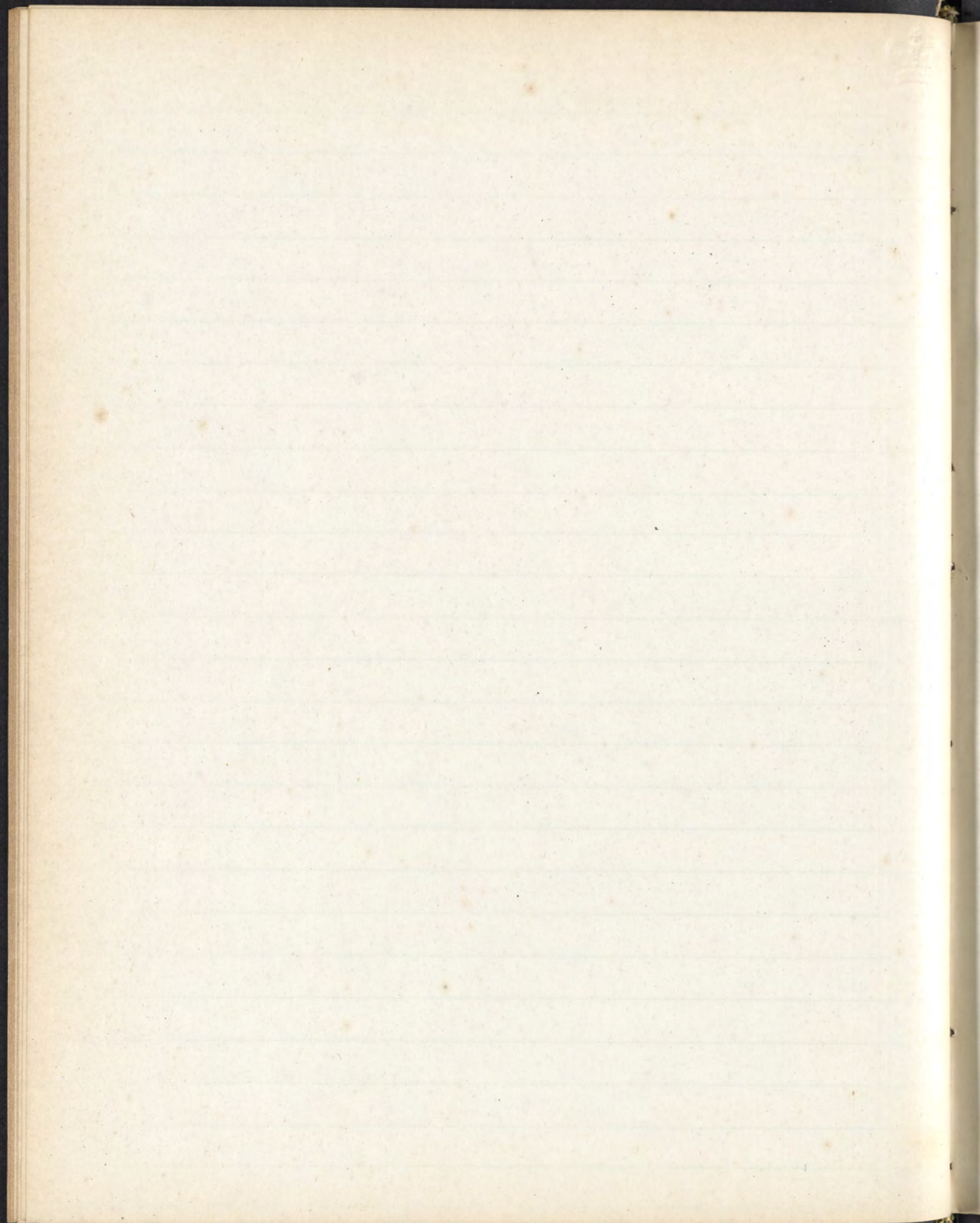


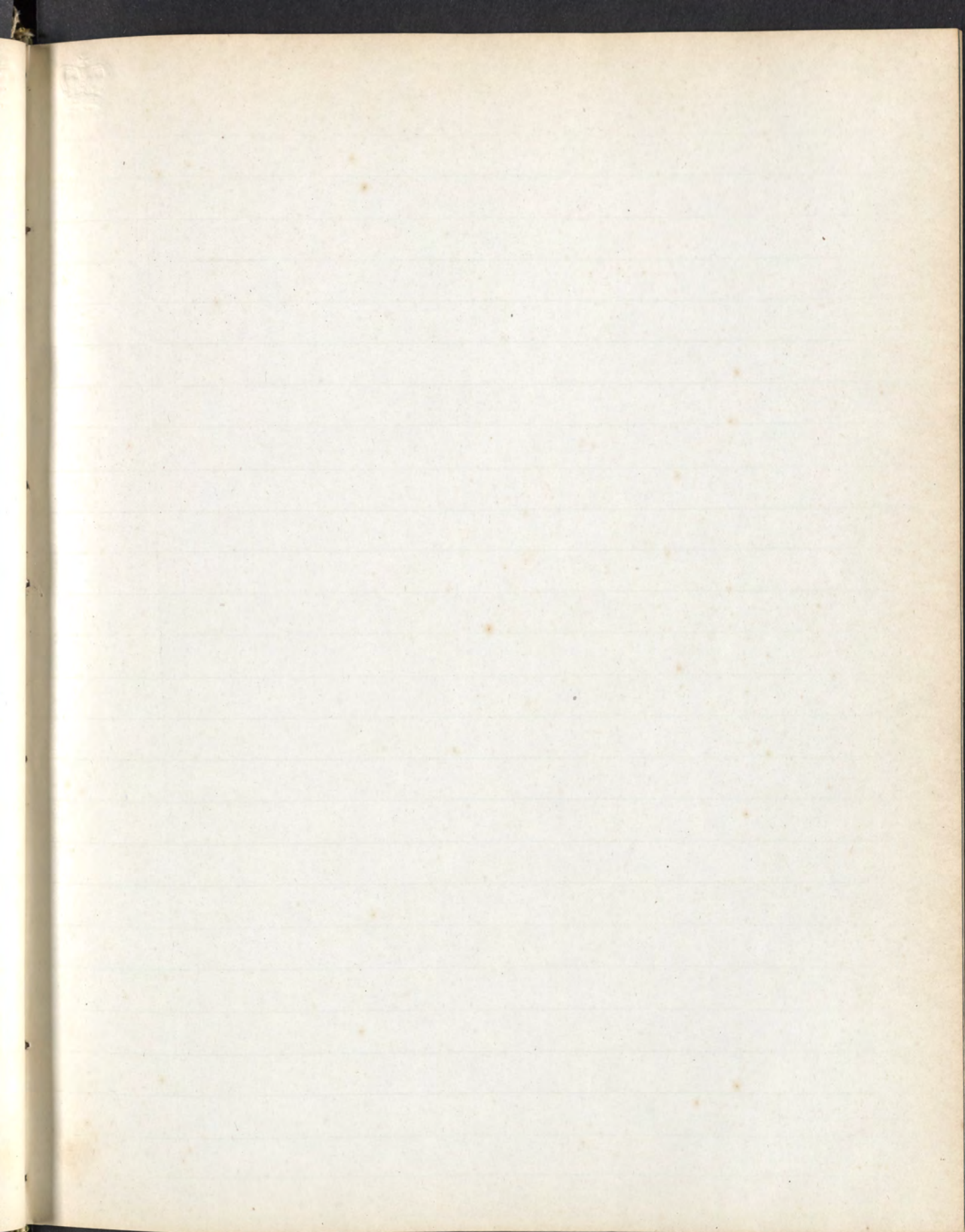


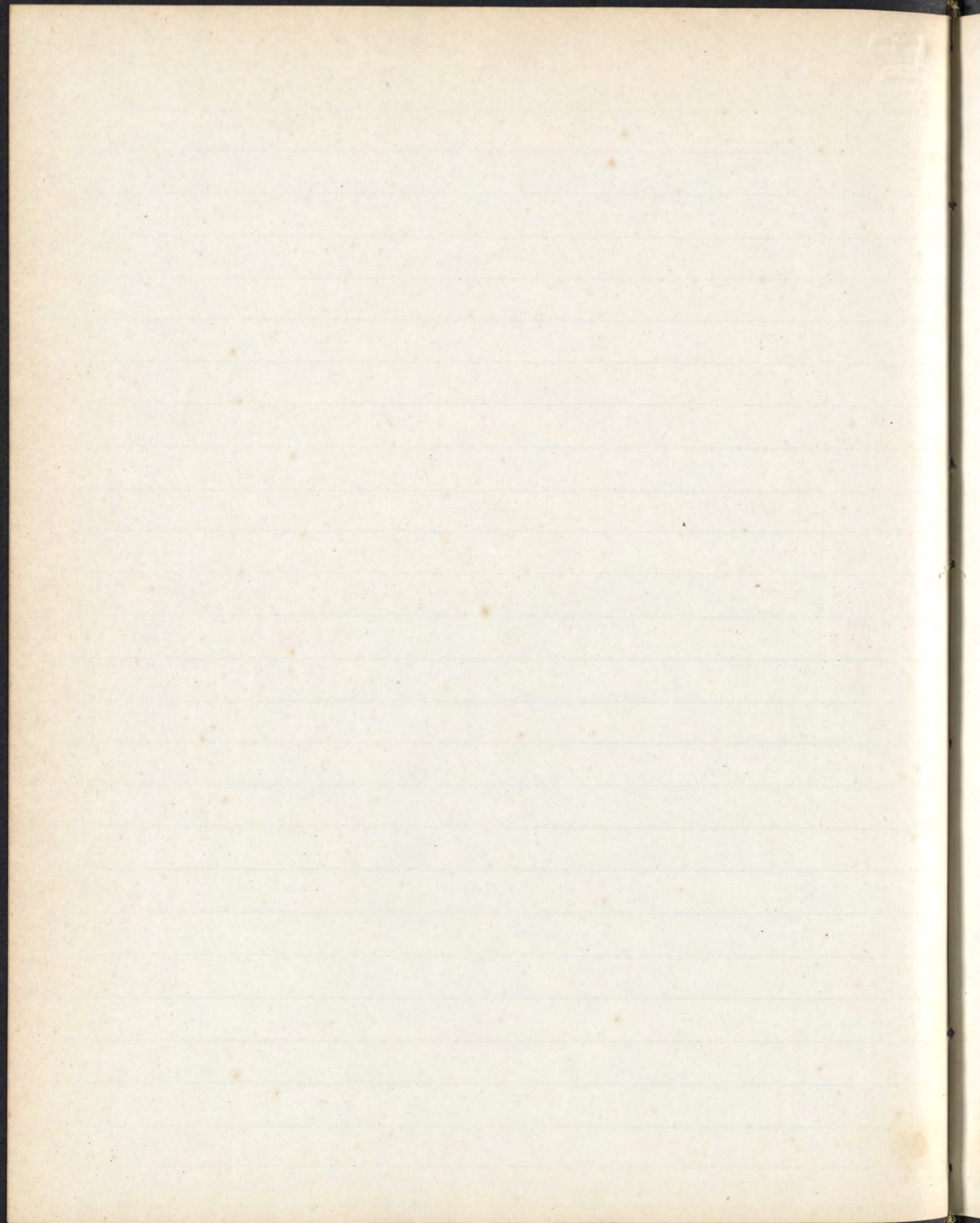


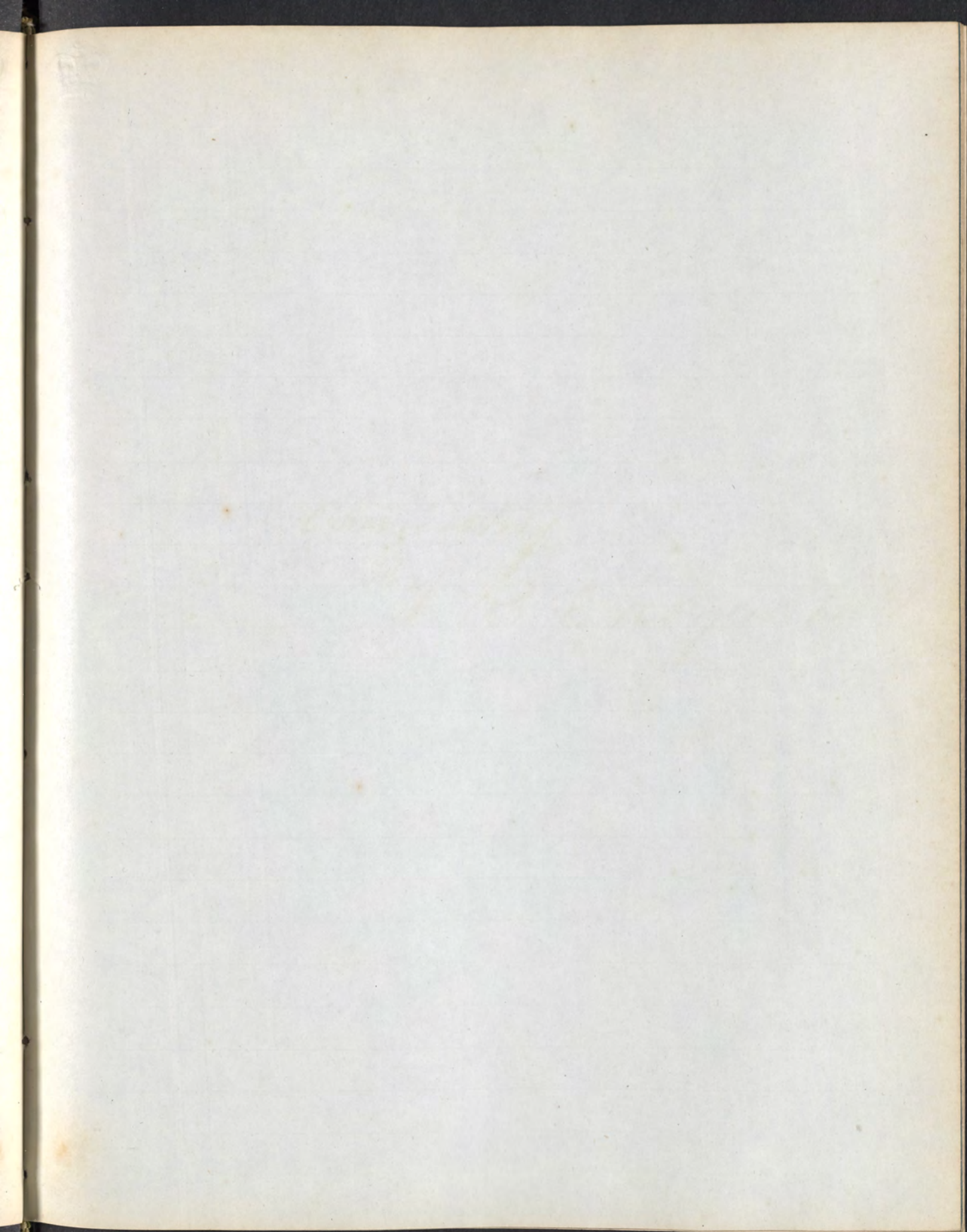








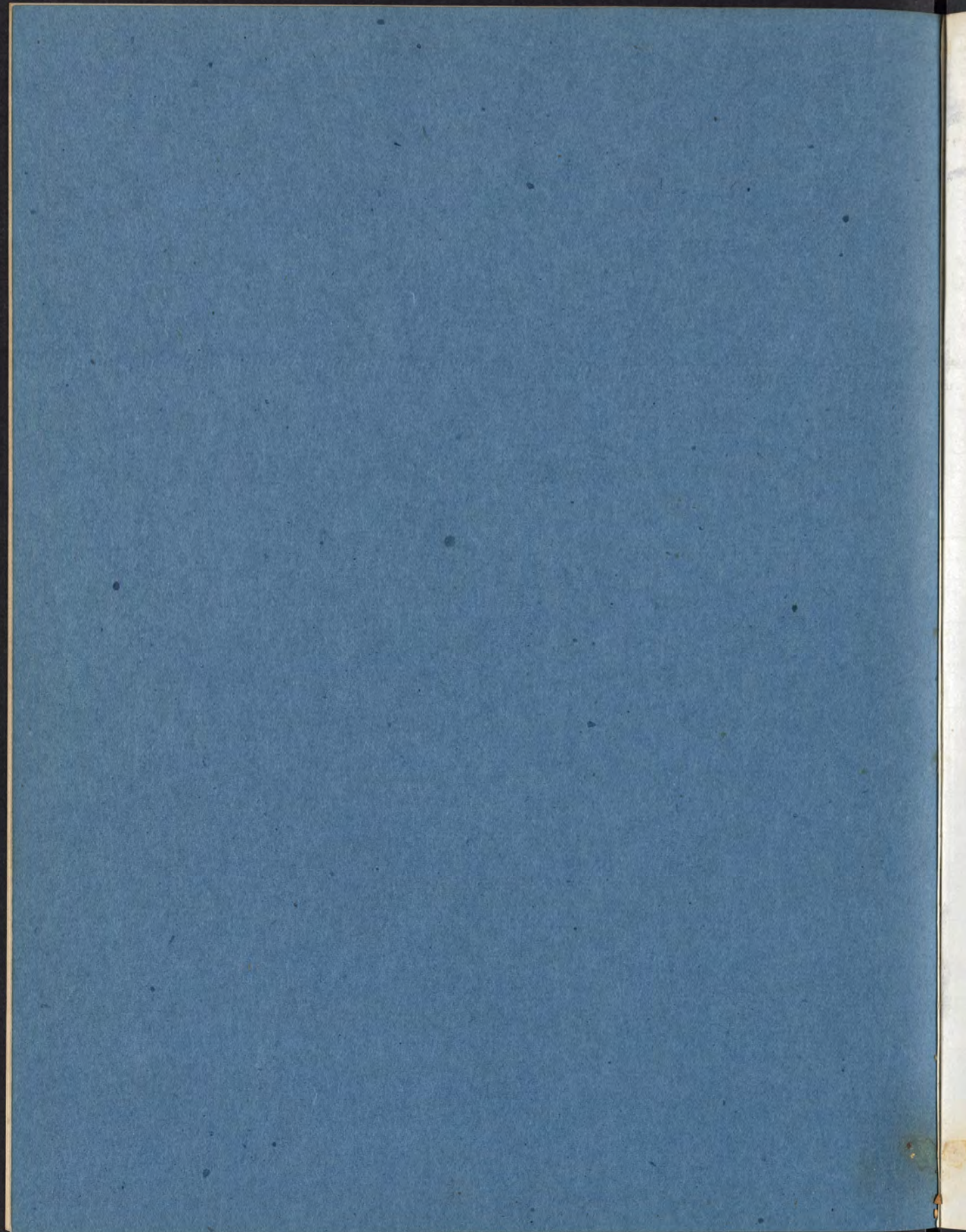




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Chemistry

By R. E. Rogers M.D.



Chemistry.

Chemistry is the study of the nature and properties of the various organized bodies.

Density of a body - is meant its mass or quantity of matter - Compared with the mass or quantity of matter of an equal volume of some standard body - arbitrarily chosen. -

Specific Gravity - denotes the weight of a body compared with the weight of an equal bulk of the standard body taken as unity - which is water. -

When a body is completely immersed in water it loses a weight equal to the weight of the displaced water.

Impponderable bodies - are Heat - Light - Electricity and Magnetism. -

Caloric expresses the agent of heat -

To determine the degrees of heat we use the Thermometer Fahrenheit. The Centigrade & Reaumur used in other countries - To convert Centigrade degrees into Fahrenheit Multiply by 9 divide the product by 5 and add 32 - To convert F into C - we subtract 32. multiply 5 and divide by 9. -

Mercury is the metal chosen to make Thermometers on account of its regularity of expansion. -

Chemistry

Chemistry is the study of the nature and properties of matter. It is a branch of science which deals with the composition, structure, and properties of matter. It is a science which seeks to explain the changes which matter undergoes. It is a science which seeks to discover the laws which govern the behavior of matter. It is a science which seeks to understand the nature of the forces which act upon matter. It is a science which seeks to discover the secrets of the universe. It is a science which seeks to understand the nature of life. It is a science which seeks to discover the secrets of the human mind. It is a science which seeks to understand the nature of the soul. It is a science which seeks to discover the secrets of the universe. It is a science which seeks to understand the nature of life. It is a science which seeks to discover the secrets of the human mind. It is a science which seeks to understand the nature of the soul.

The process of boiling water called Convection.
Air conducts Caloric even more readily
than liquids -

Radiation - when Caloric goes off from
a given centre - its takes place inde-
pendently of the matter which inter-
venes - Caloric has now so much
to do with radiation as the texture &
the same with absorption -

Dew Point - is the shifting temperature
when it collects as the air is cooled.
Heat is stronger on bodies according
as they are at rest or in motion

Land Breeze - The wind from the
land toward the sea: in the after-
noon -

Sea Breeze - the wind from the sea
toward the land in the morning -

Trade Wind - The air going from North
& South to fill the vacuum at the
Equator -

Latent Heat - The heat that disappears
in turning a solid to a liquid - Vapor of
water contains 1000° of heat which the
water itself does not contain

Capacity for Heat - That quantity of
heat which is necessary to raise the
temperature of any substance 1 degree.

Specific Heat. - those numbers which express the relation of the different capacities for heat of different bodies. -

There is a pressure of 15-pounds upon every square inch of our bodies. -

Every liquid will boil 140° lower if all pressure be removed -

Water at 72° in a perfect vacuum
Ebullition - takes place at a lower temperature in a vacuum. -

Light. light goes through a diathermous body - heat through a tra terminous body - Light is a compound of Colors Red - orange - yellow - green - Blue - Indigo - violet - these combined make pure white light -

Reflection. - is rebounding - Angle of reflection is equal to angle of incidence

Refraction - breaking of the line of motion of the light. -

Double Convex Lens - two Lens brought together -

Laws of Chemical Combination.—

i. Bodies combine in fixed and definite proportions.—

ii. Law of Equivalency—

iii. Law of Multiple and Sub Multiple proportions.—

Some bodies mingle in all proportions— And some combine in all proportions up to a certain limit.—

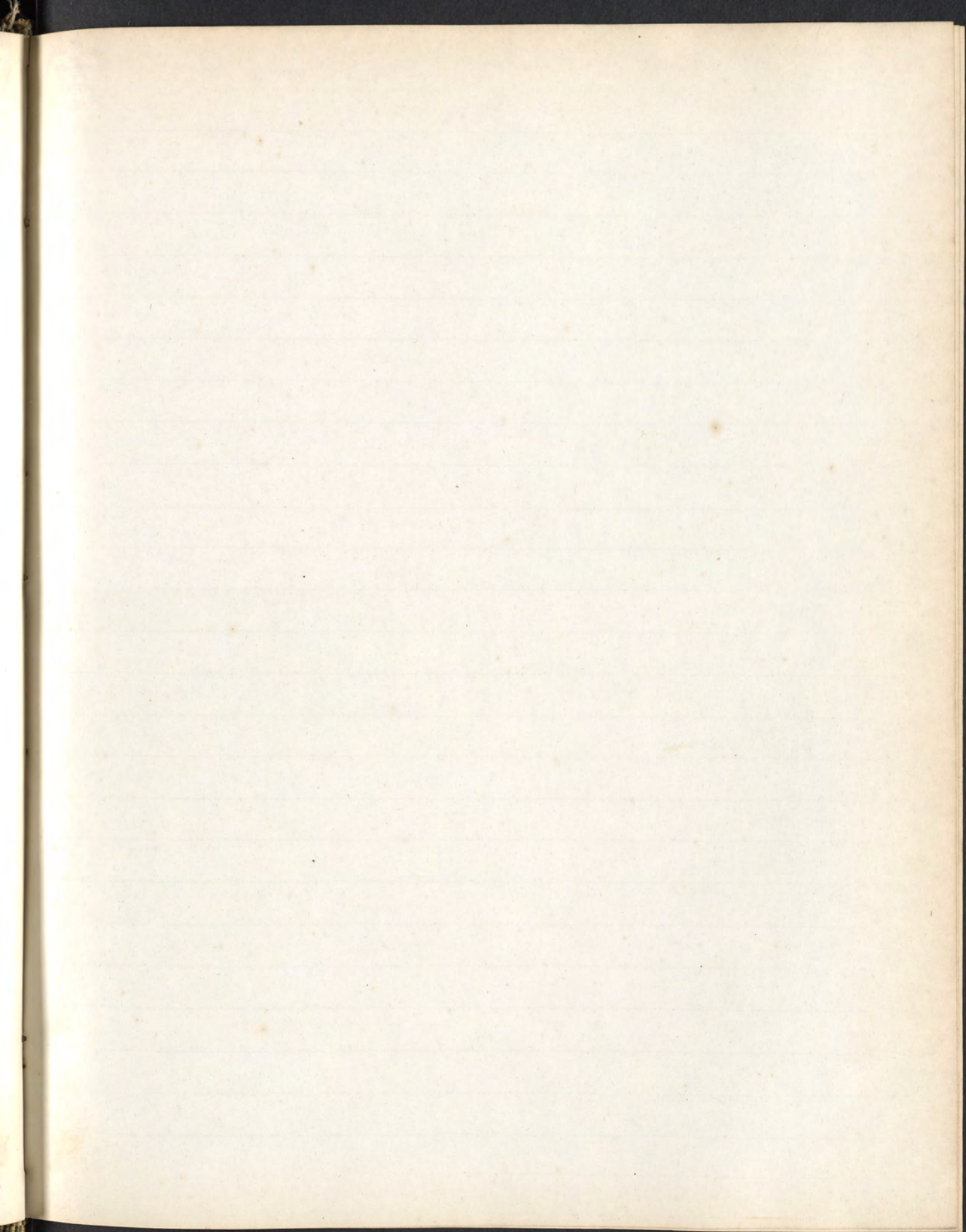
Nomenclature— invented by Lavoisier and Berthollet—

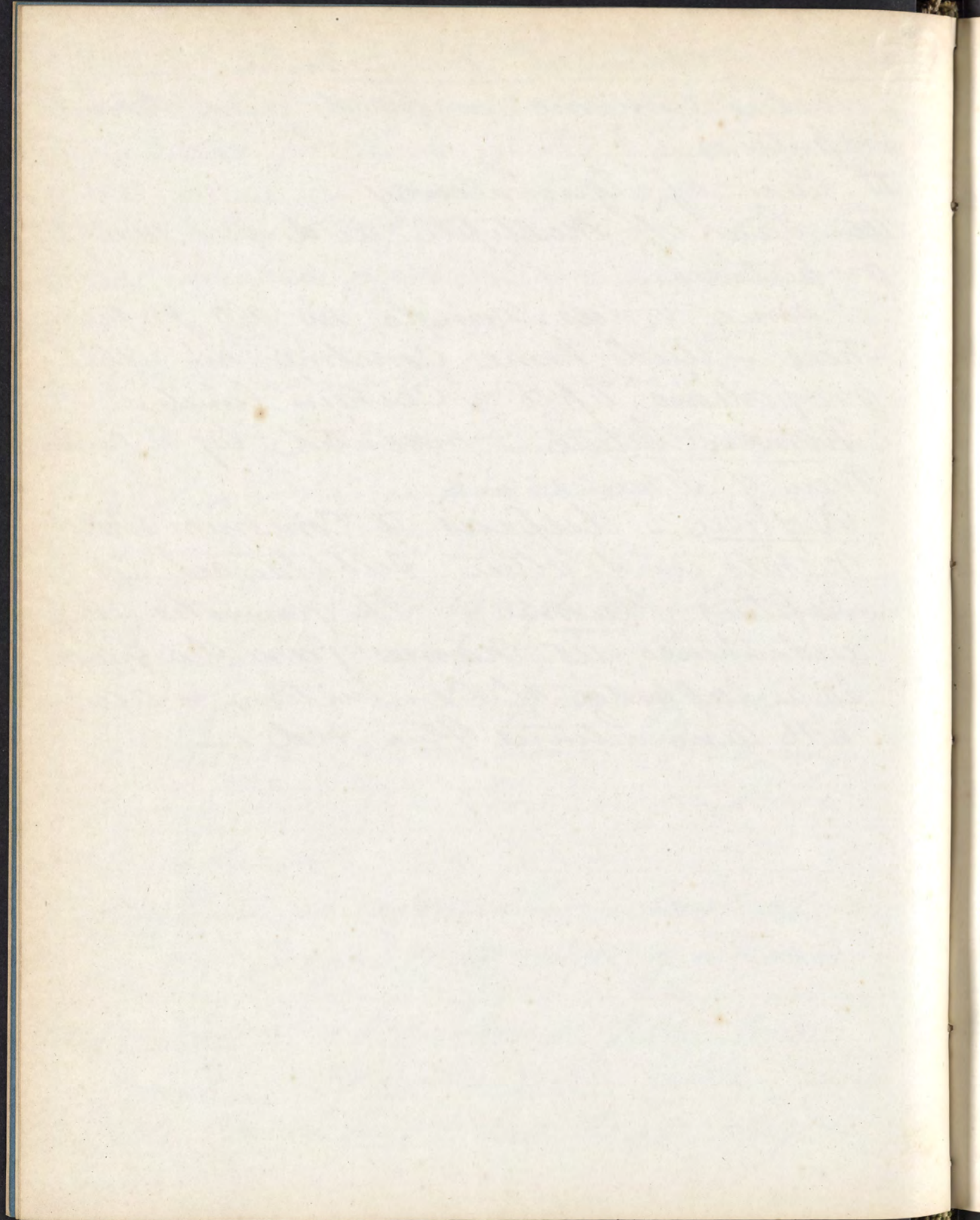
Oxygen— disposes to combine with metals and other substances— Excepting Fluorine— It generates acid and hence its name from the greek.— Is a supporter of combustion— and will turn Litmus Blue Red.—

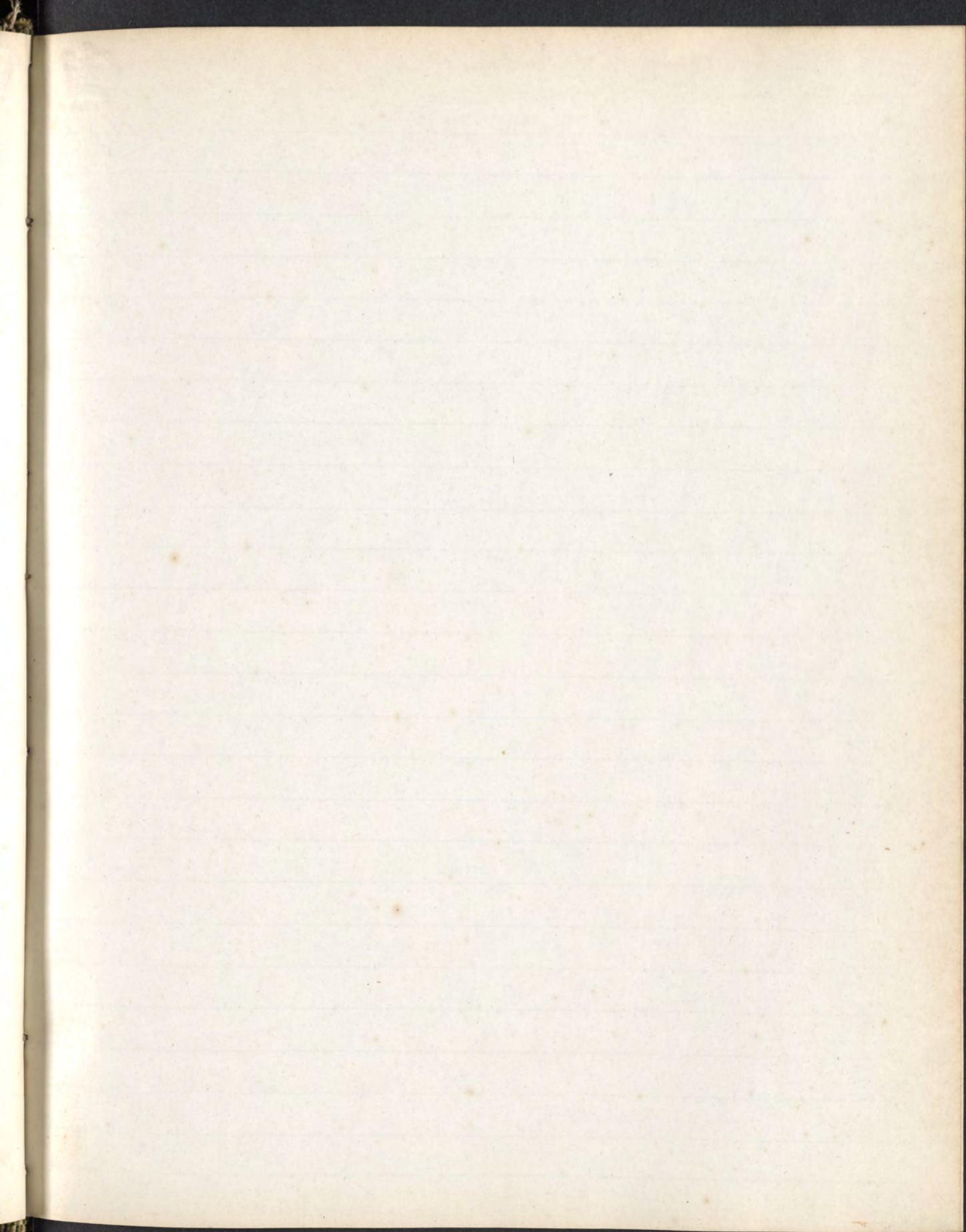
Properties of Lenses
I. Converging Lenses -
capacities for heat of different
II. Diverging Lenses -
the same of multiple and multiple
properties of an object
Image of an object in a lens
Image of an object in a lens
Image of an object in a lens
Image of an object in a lens
Image of an object in a lens

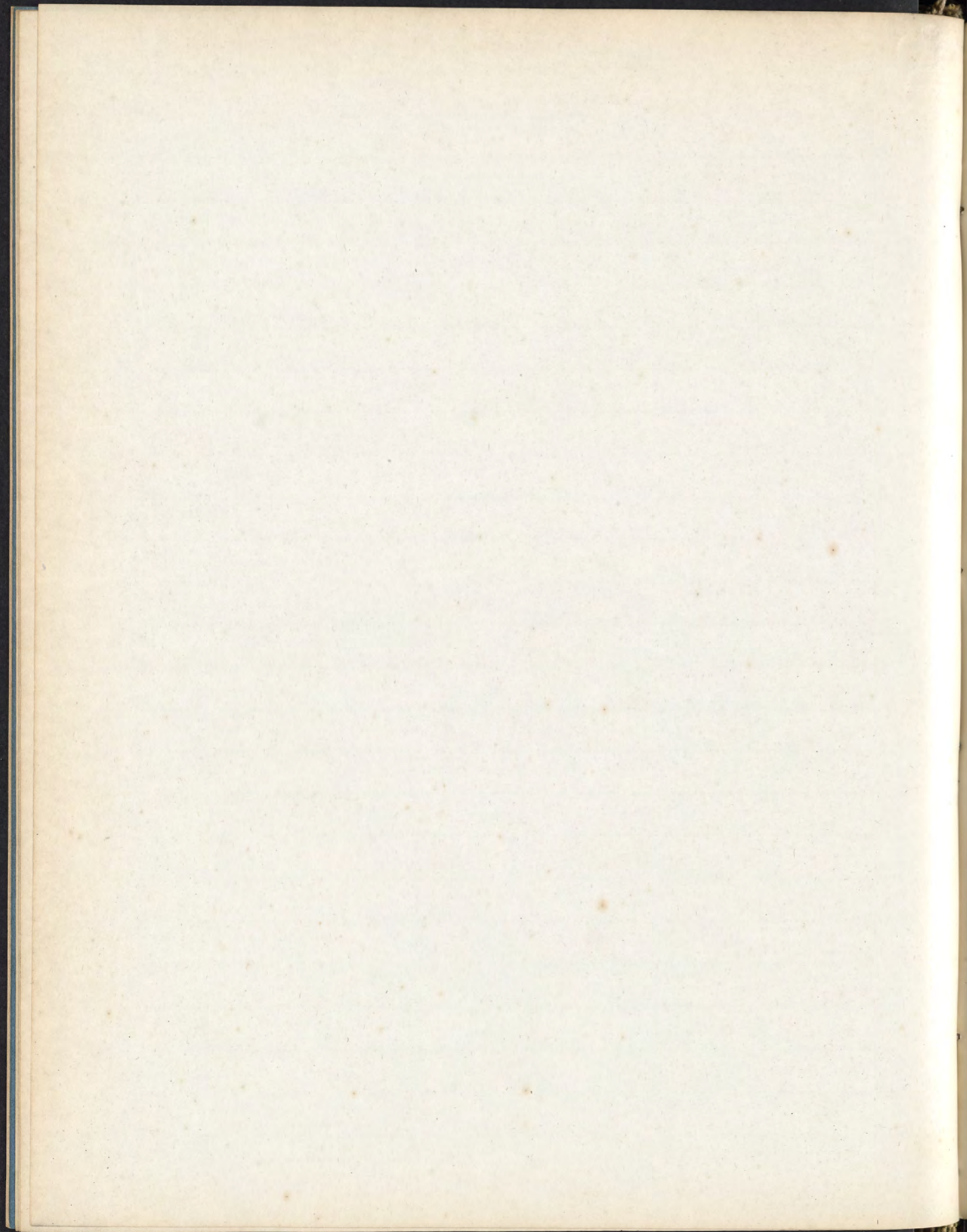
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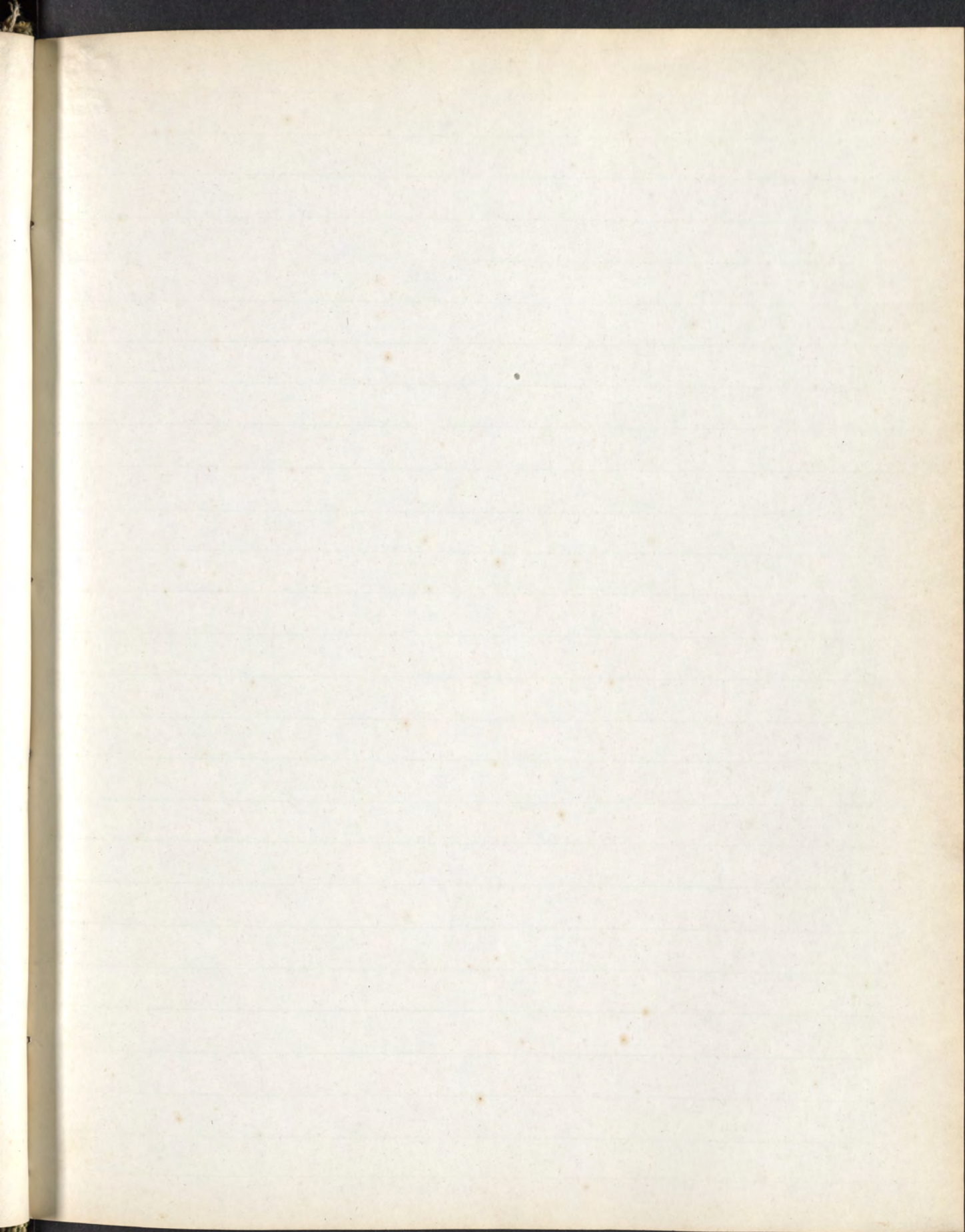
Reflection - rebounding - Angle of
reflection is equal to angle of incidence
Refraction - bending of the line
of motion of the light.
Double Convex Lens - two lenses brought
together.

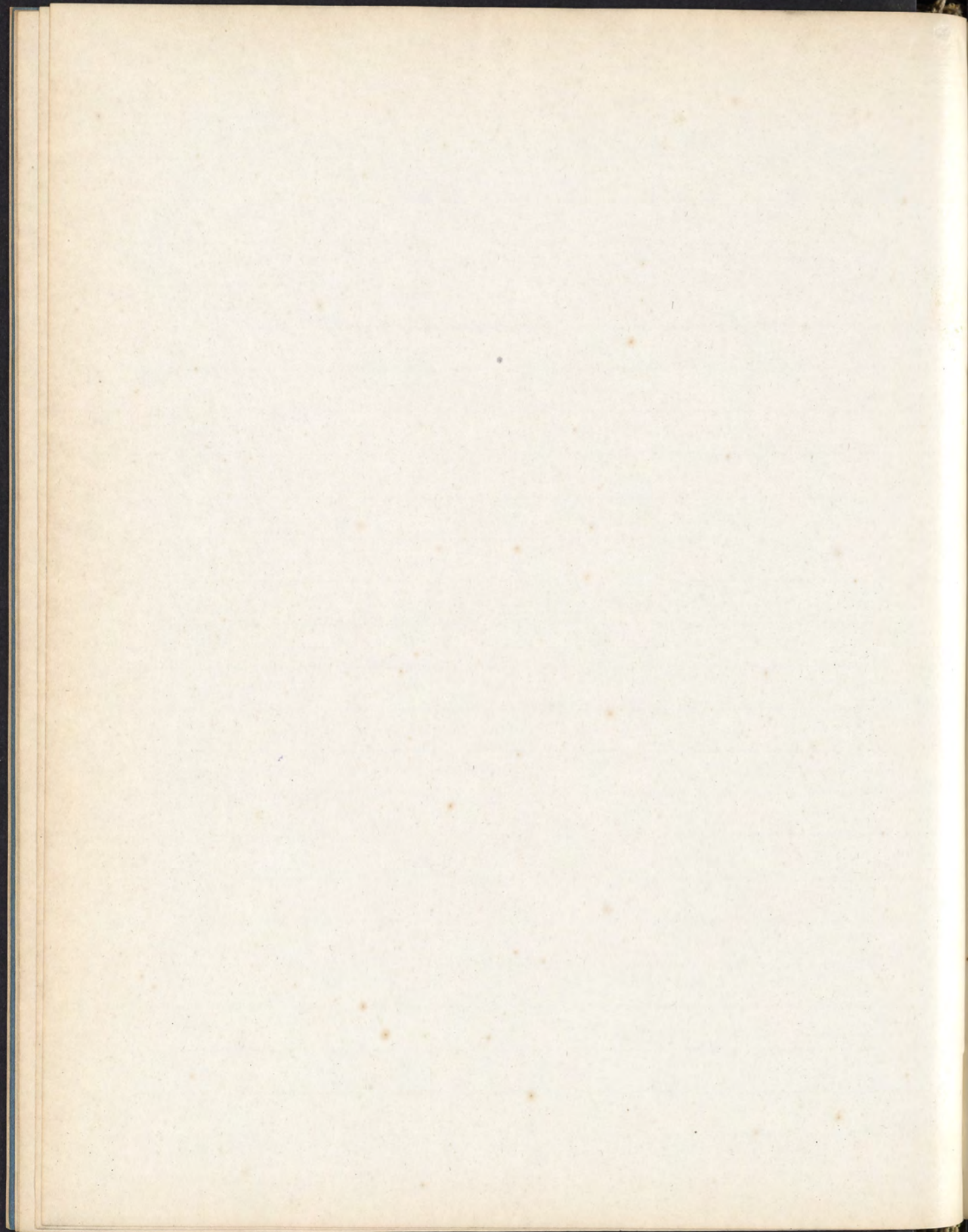


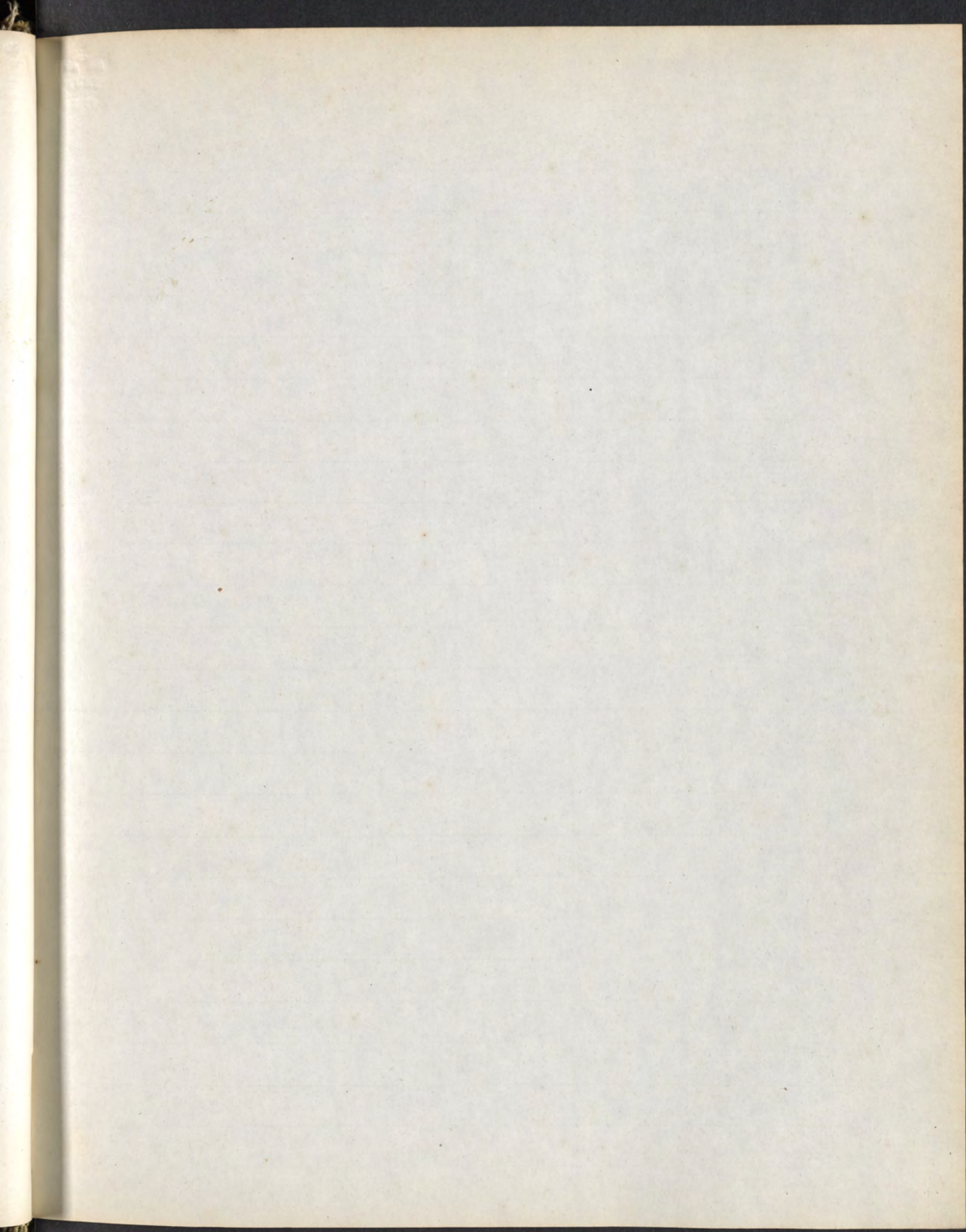


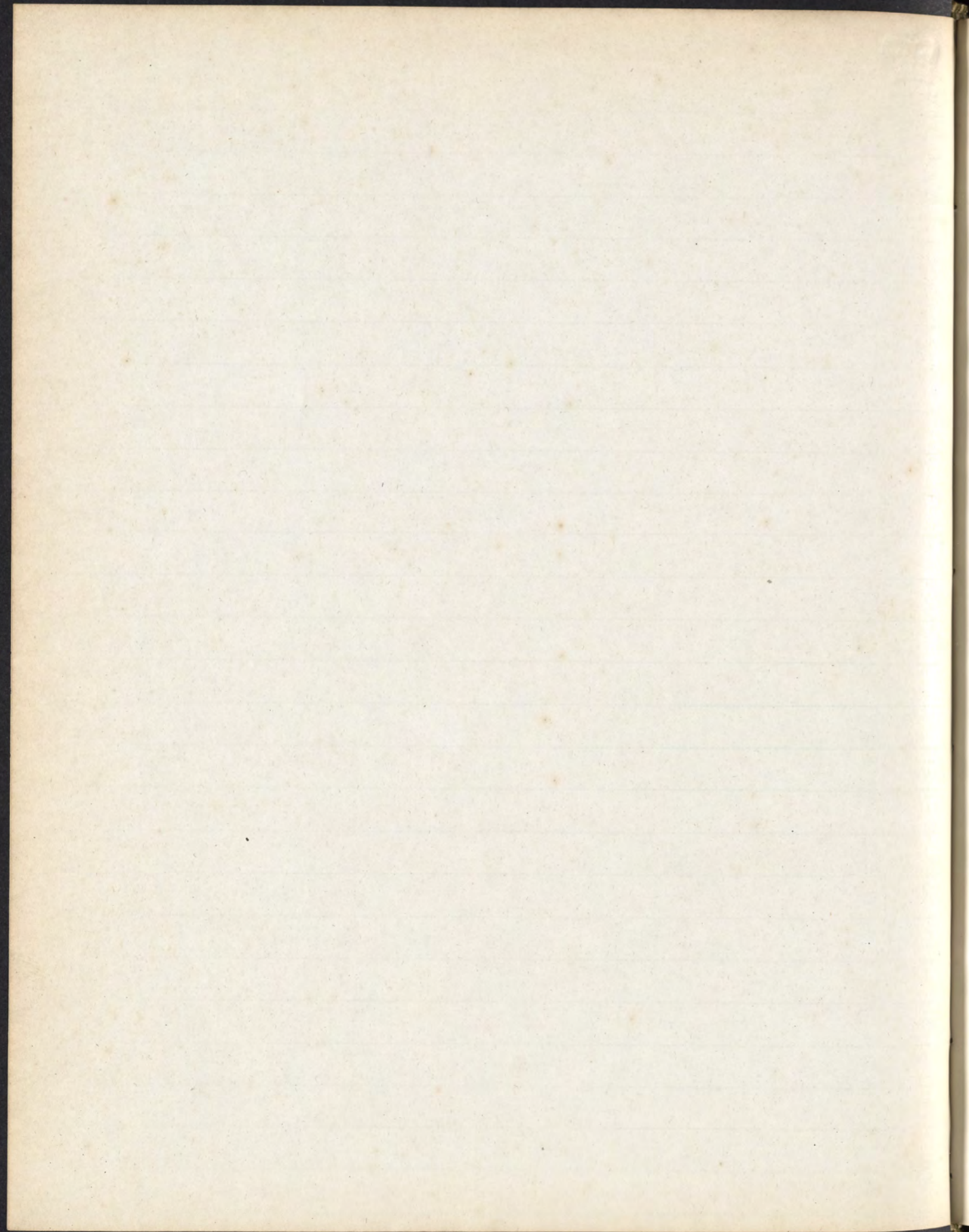


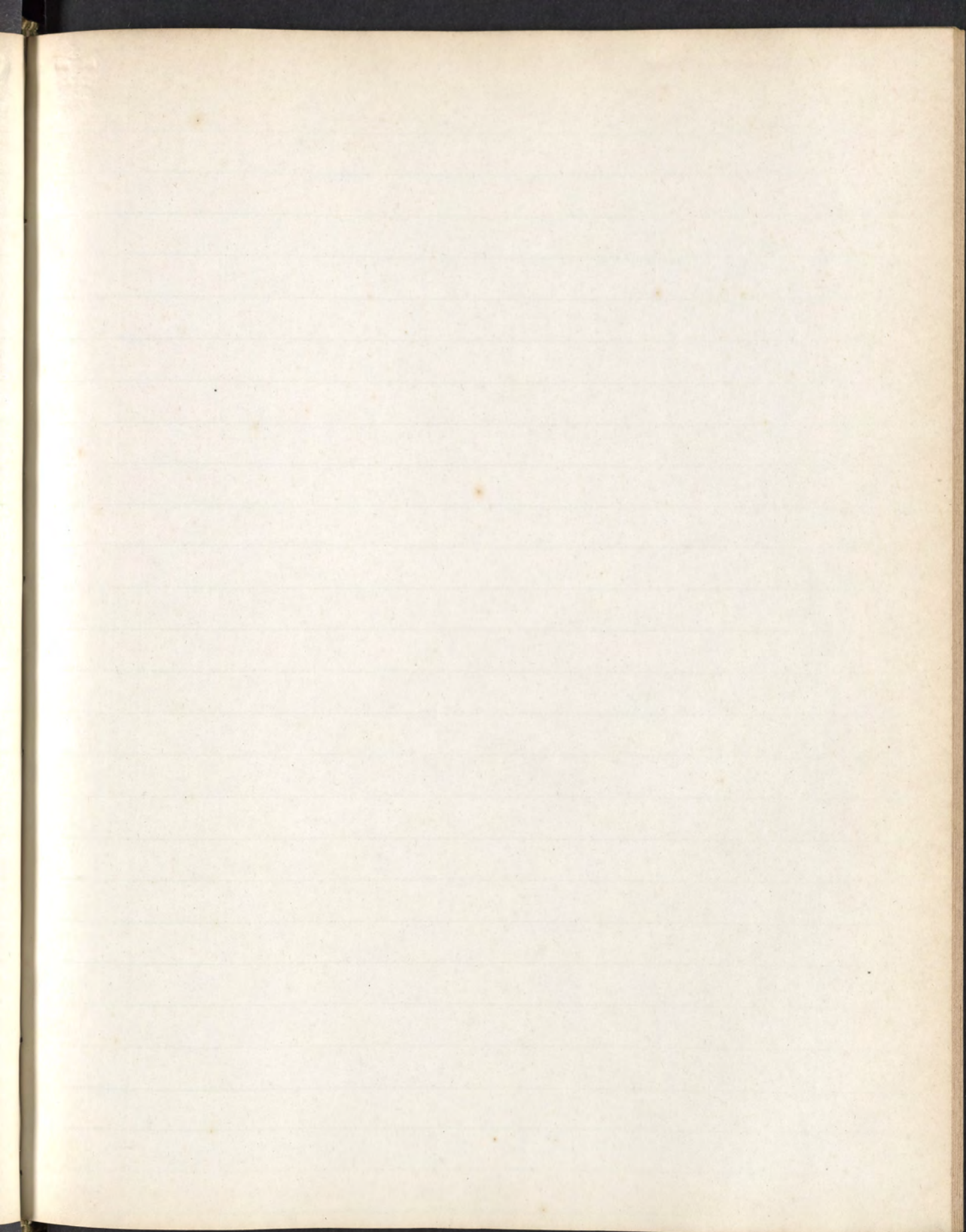


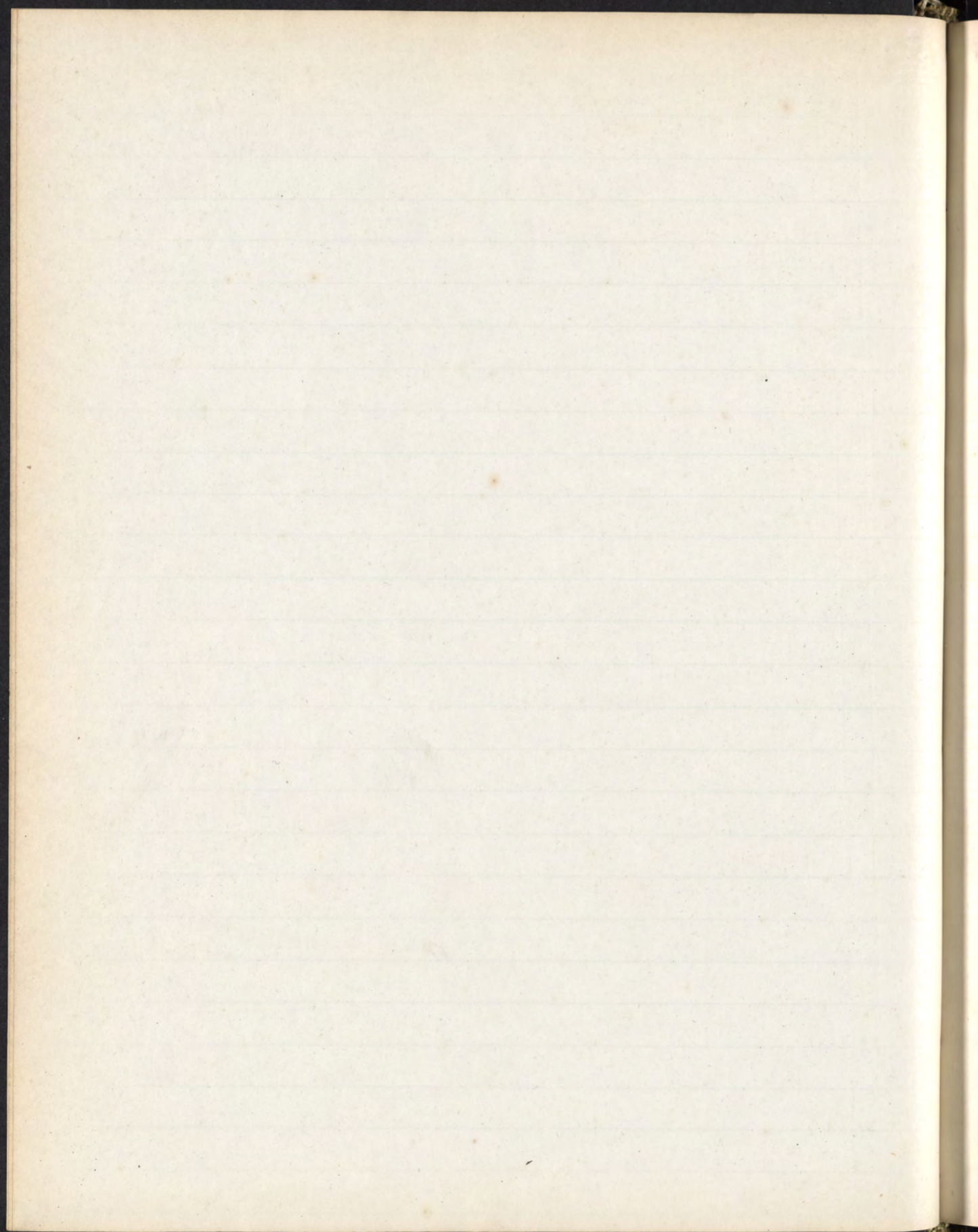


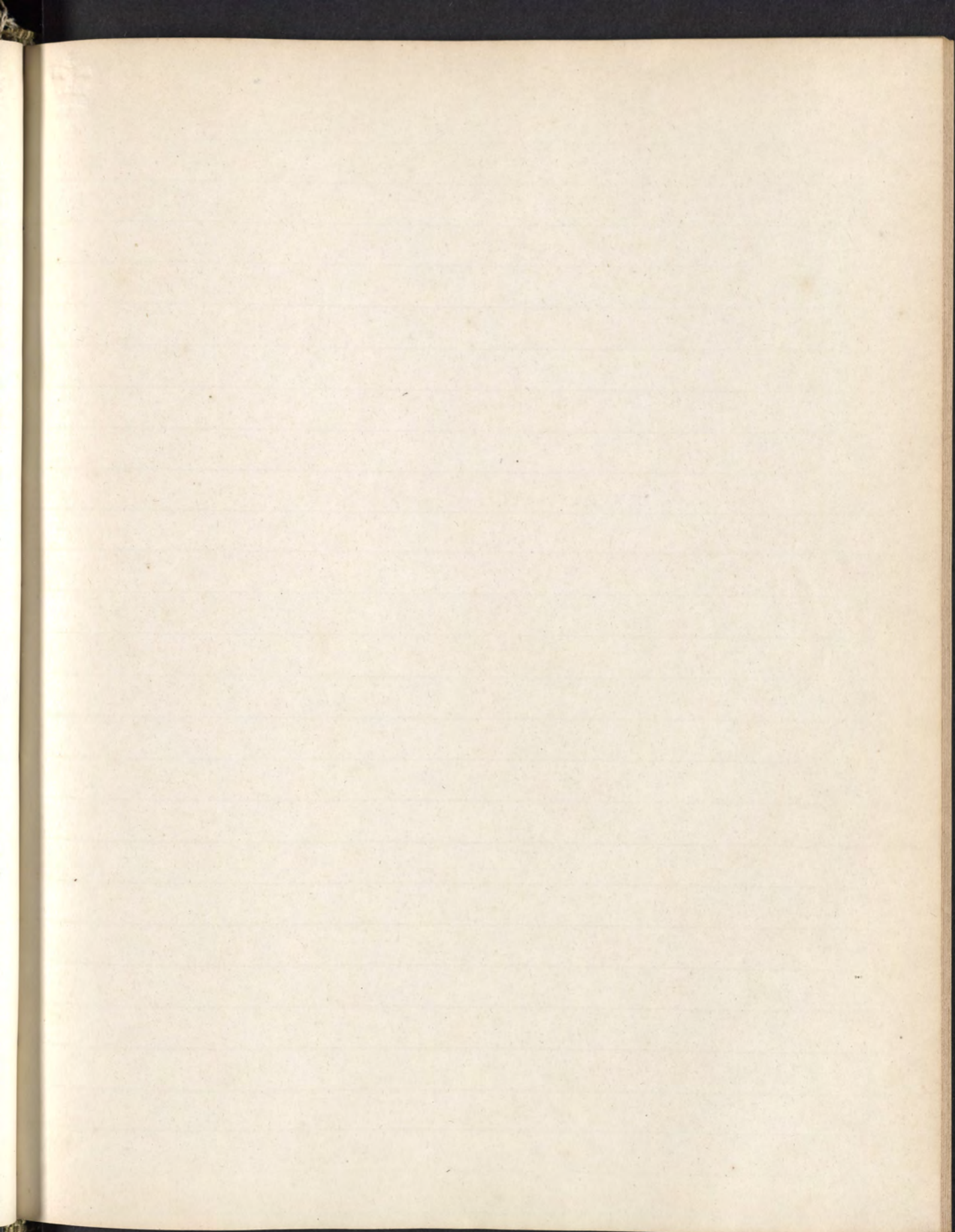


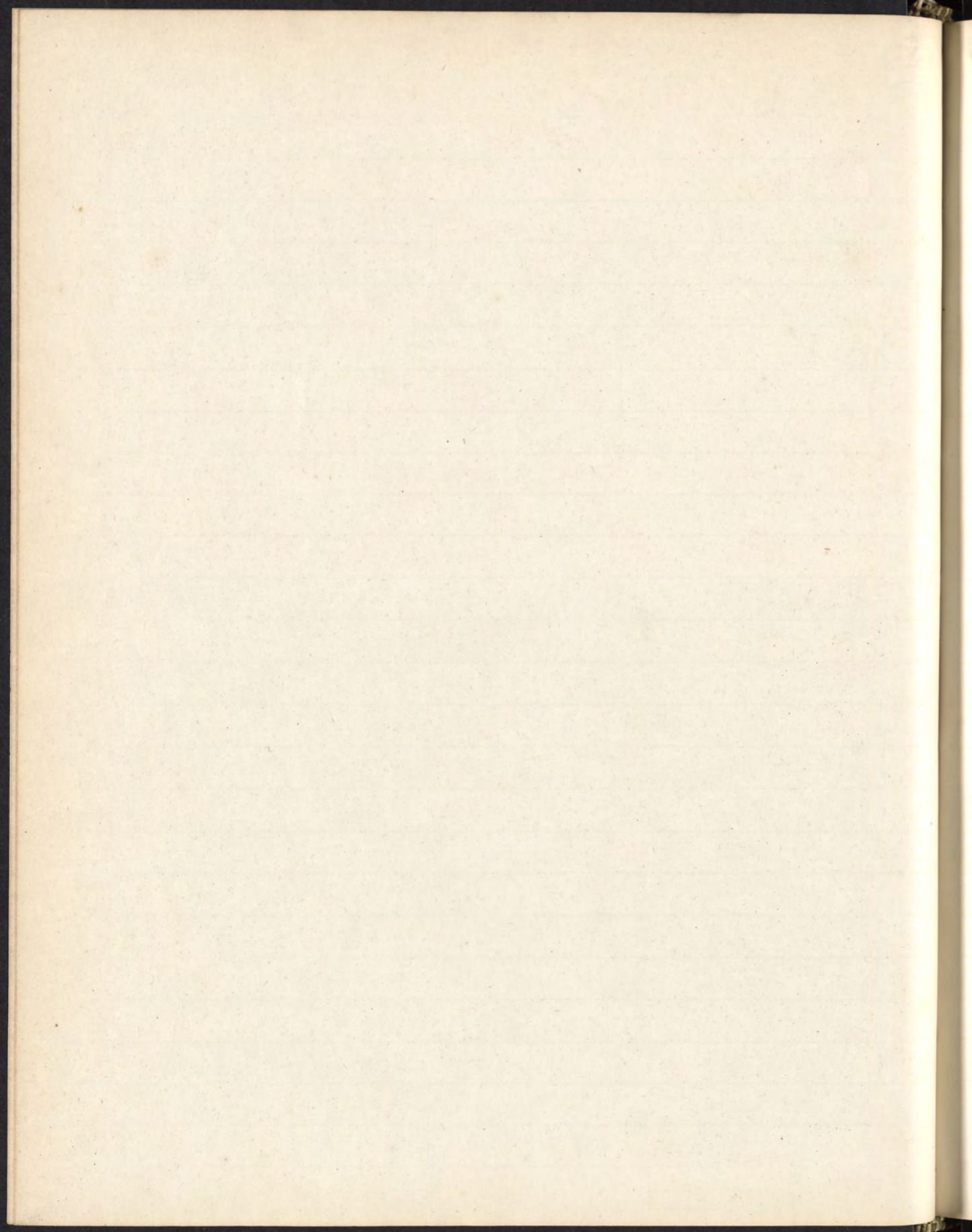


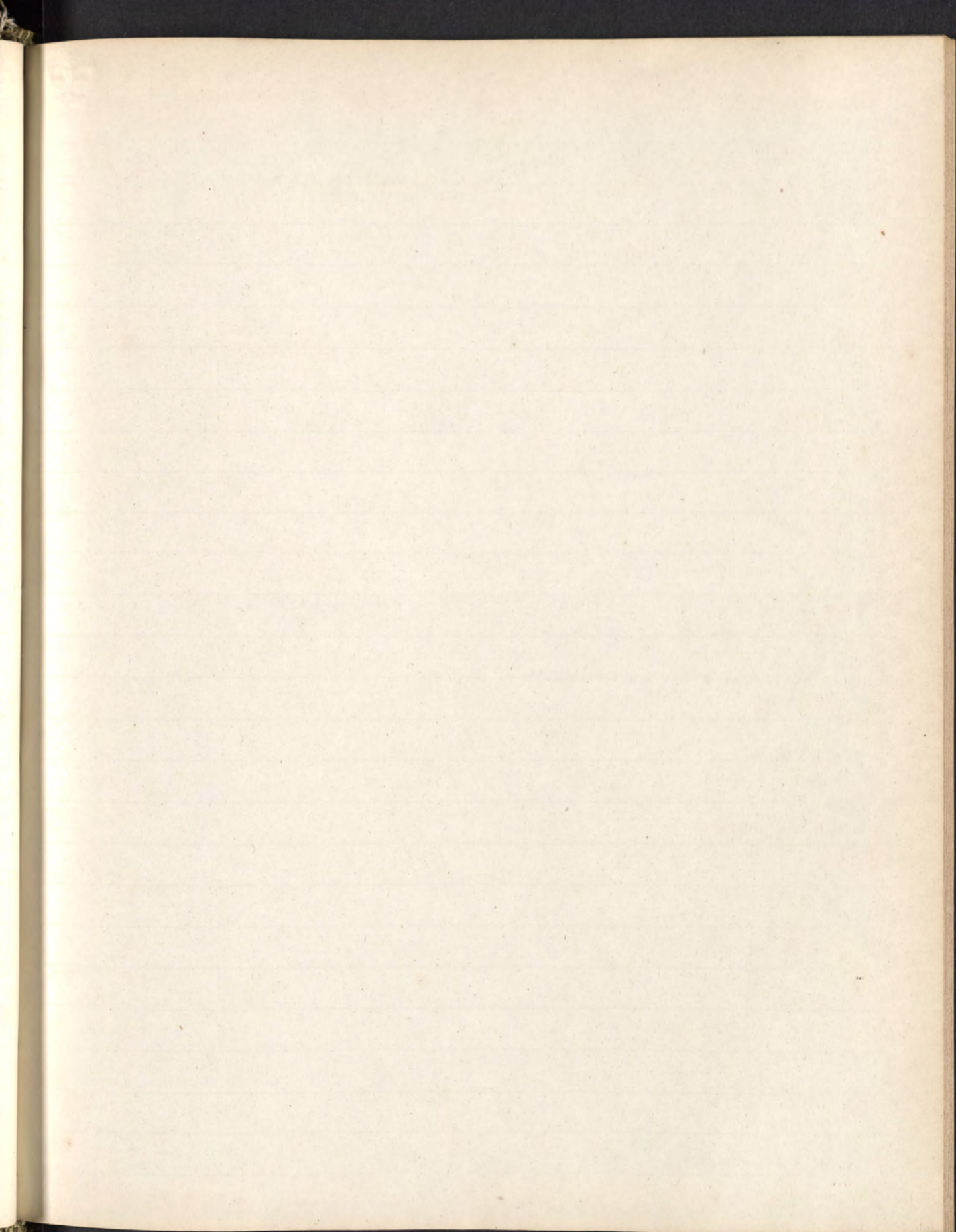


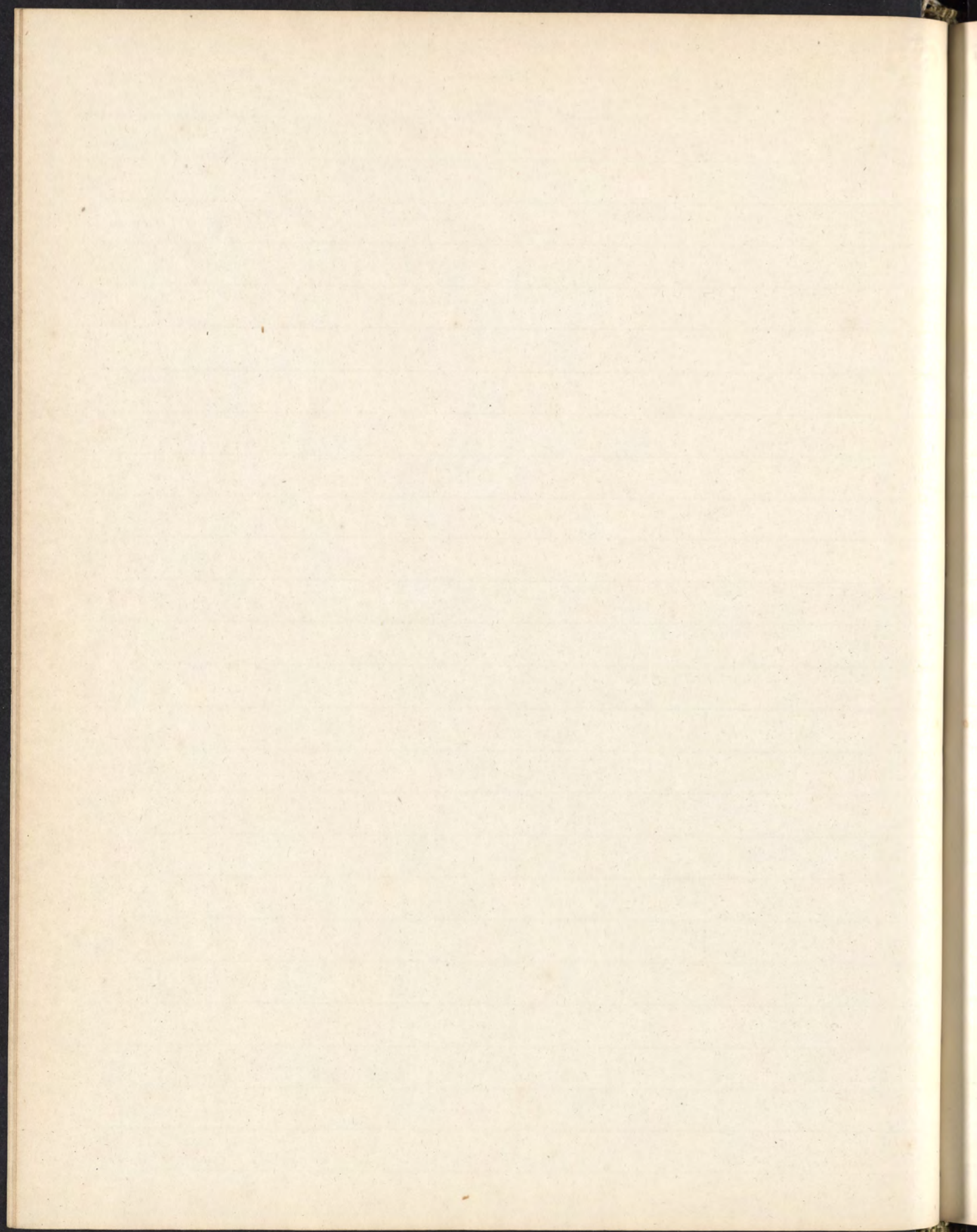


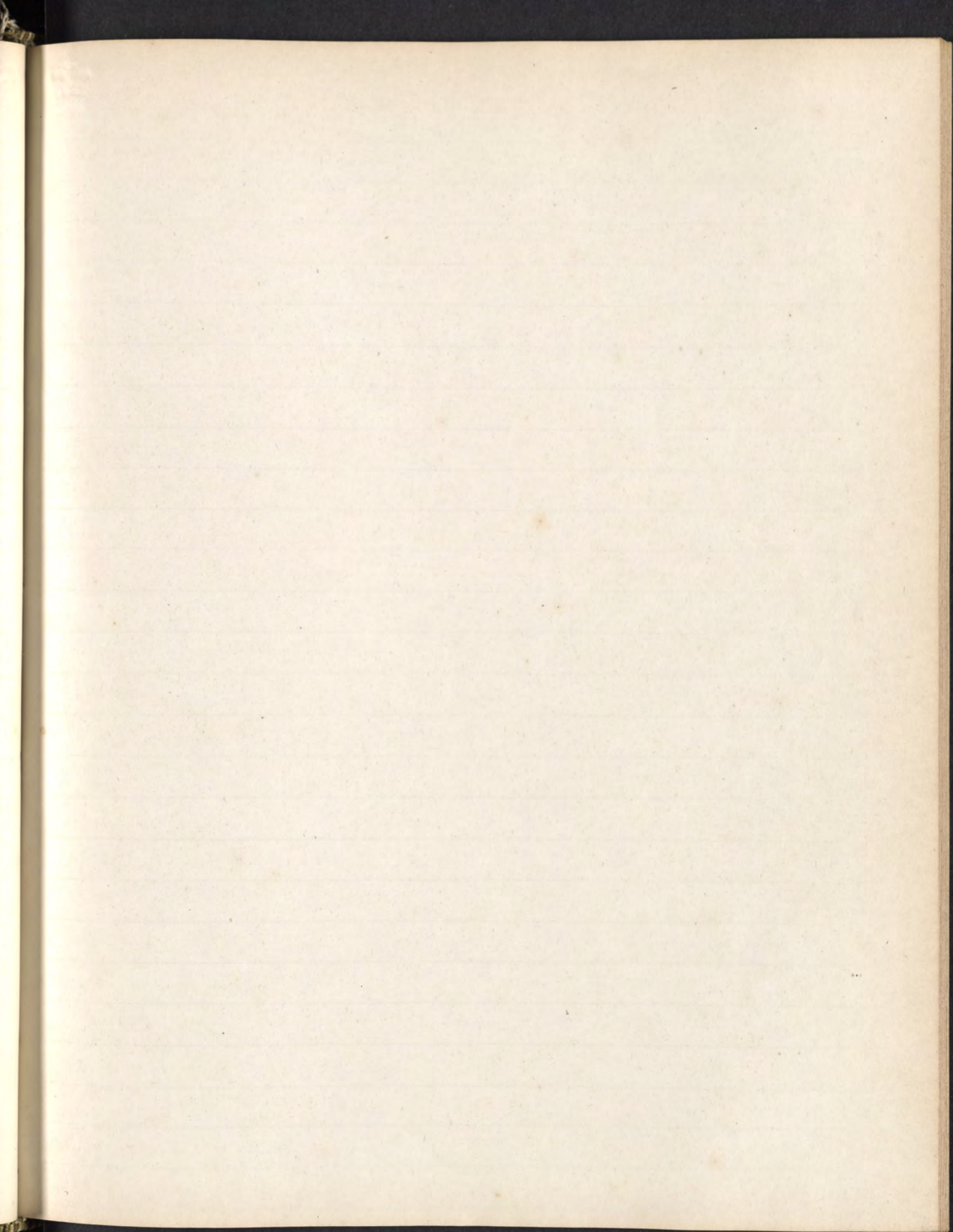


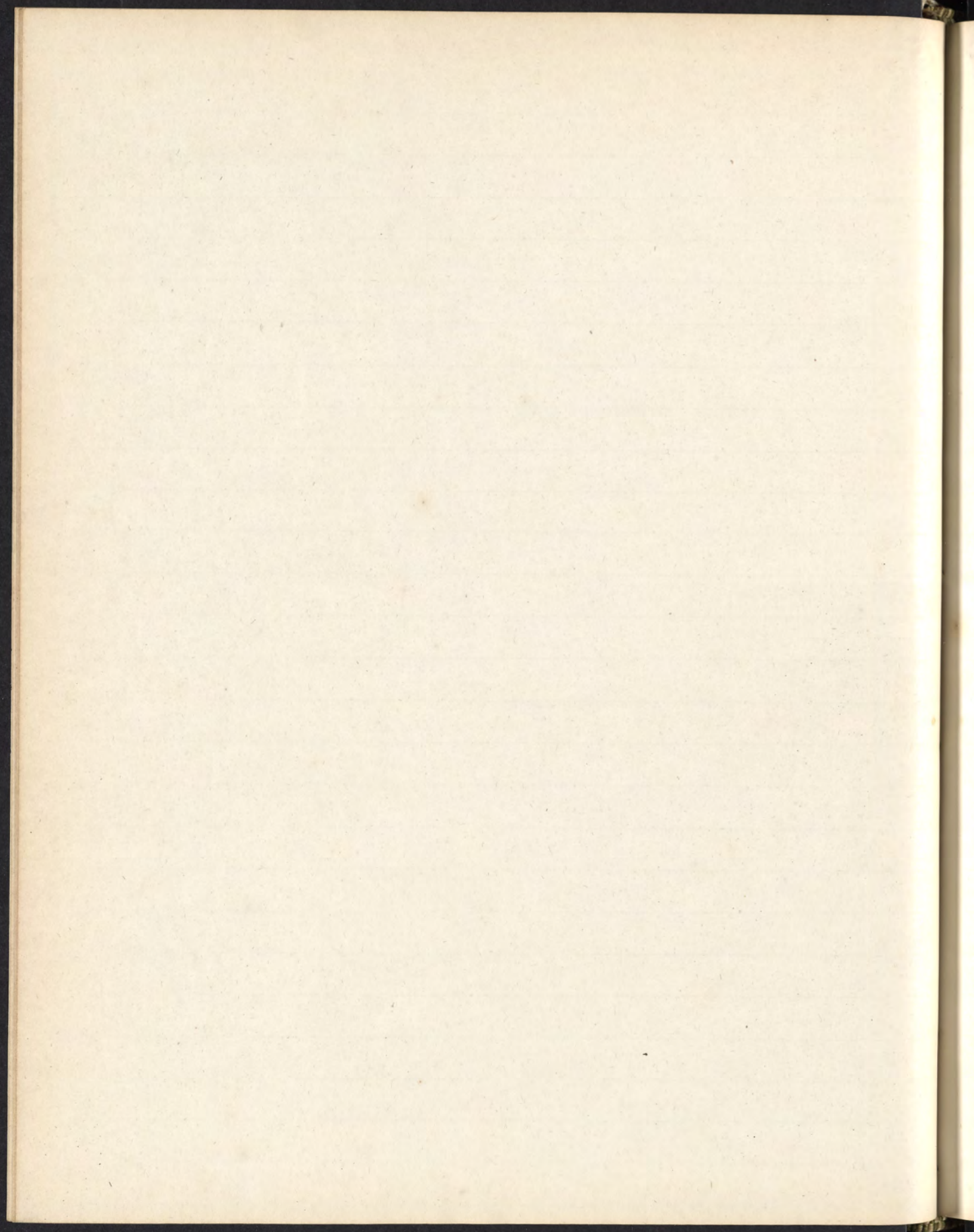


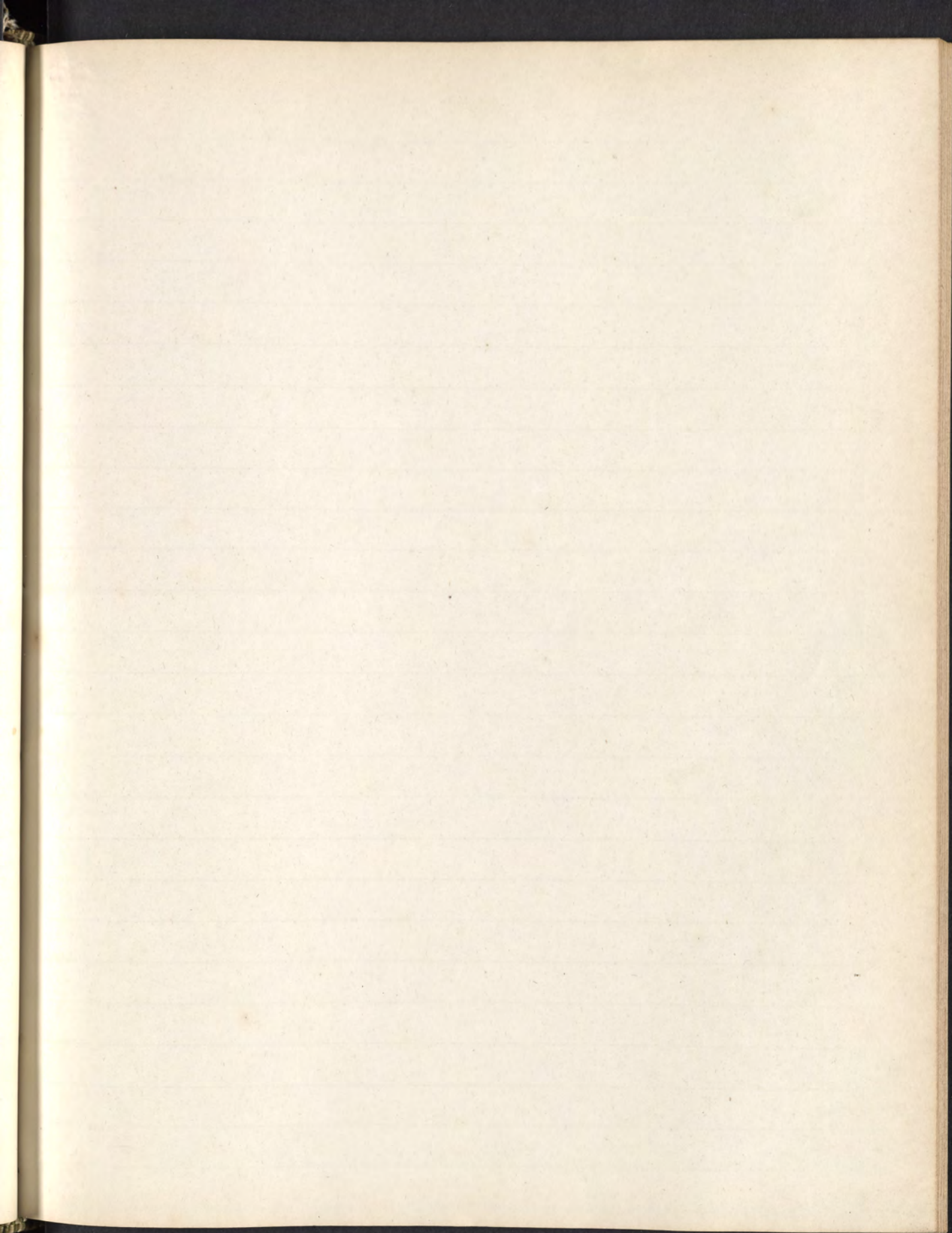


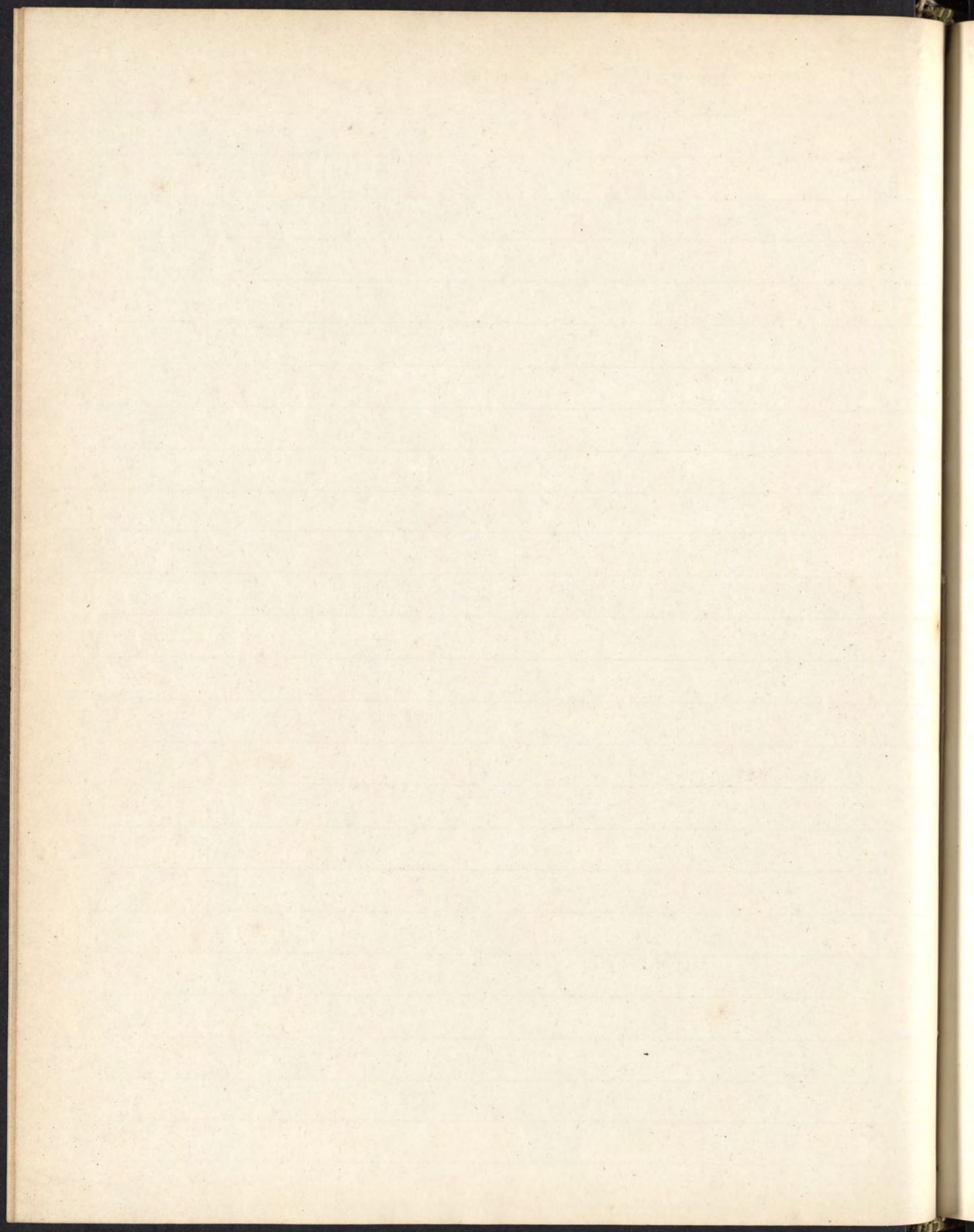


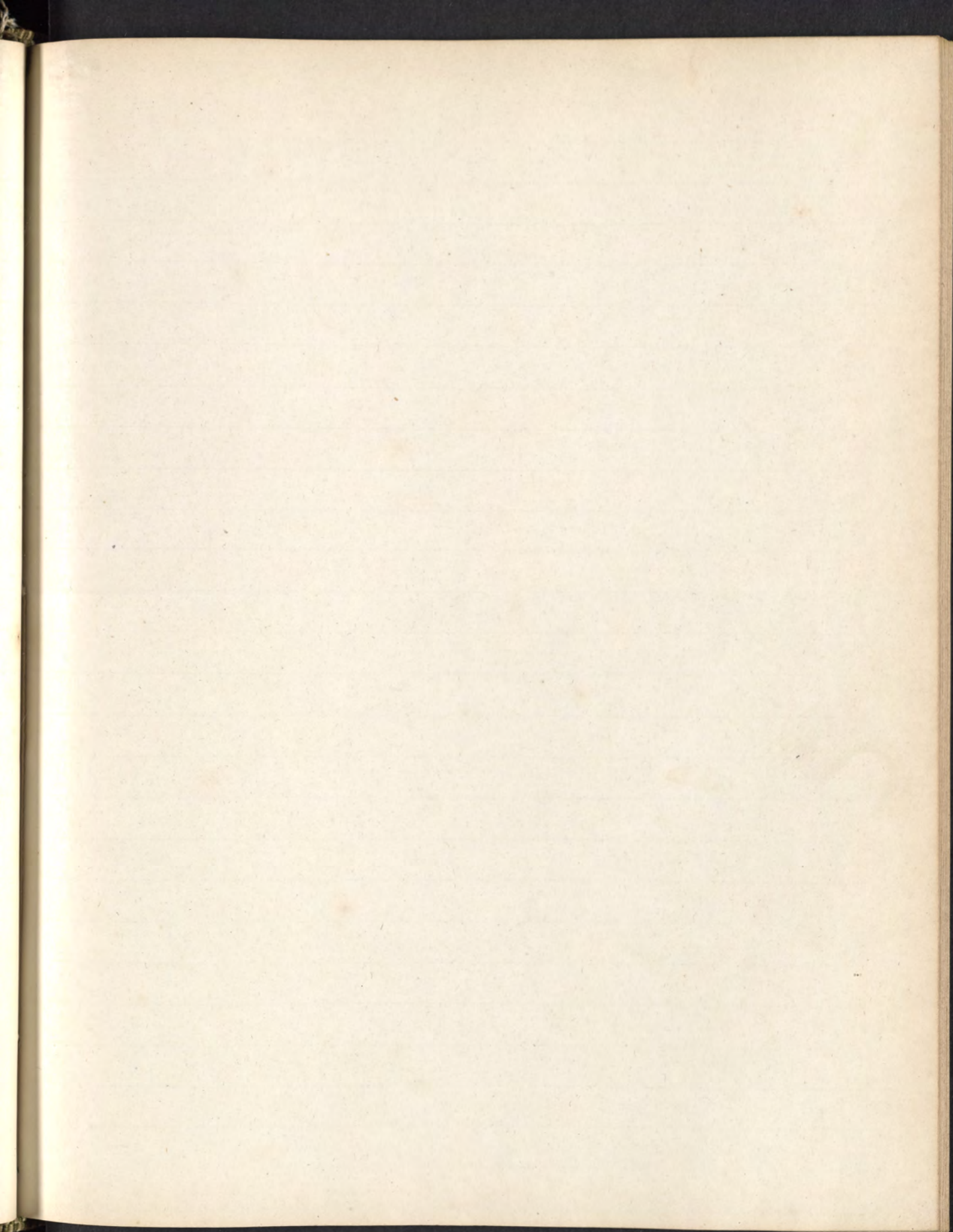


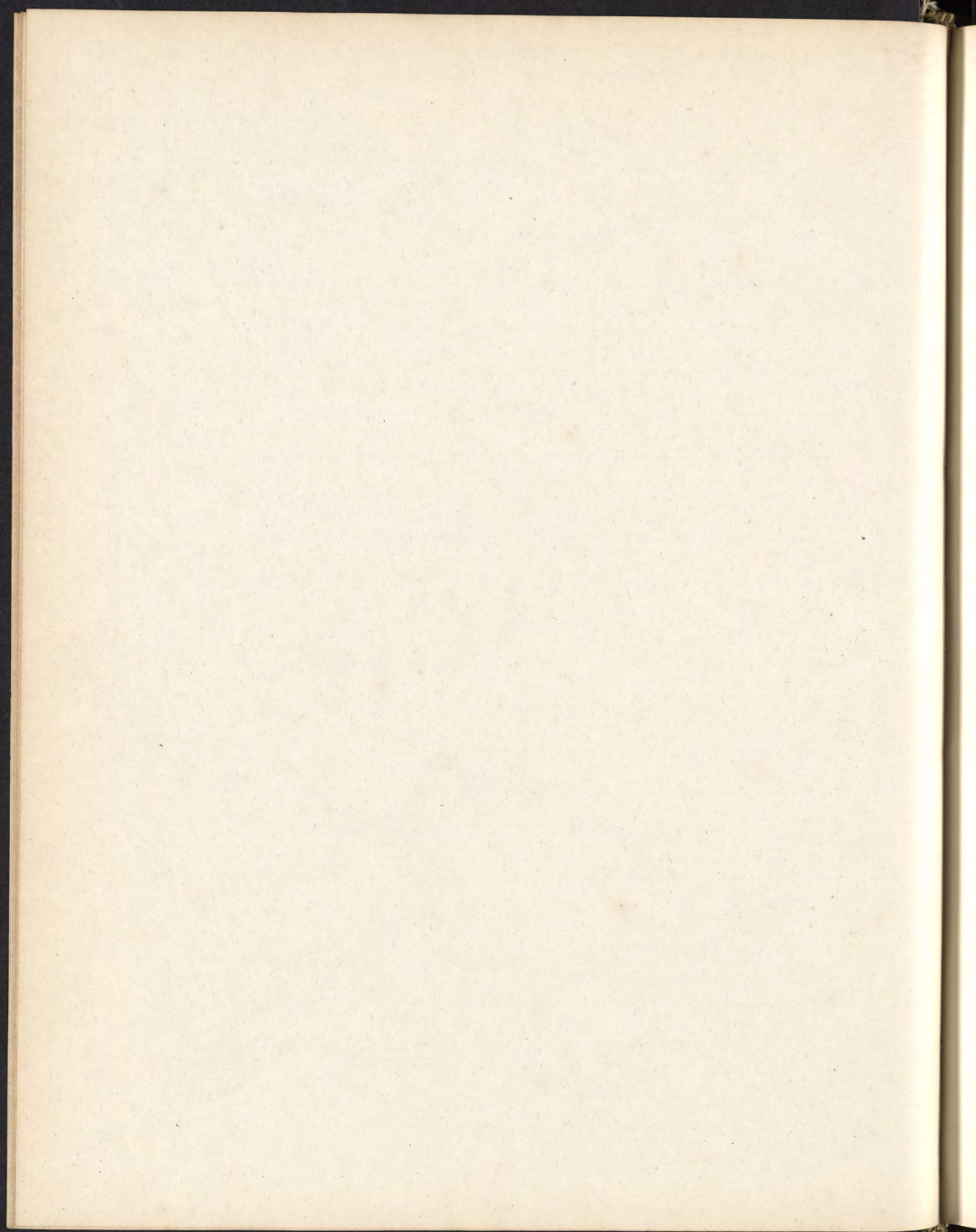


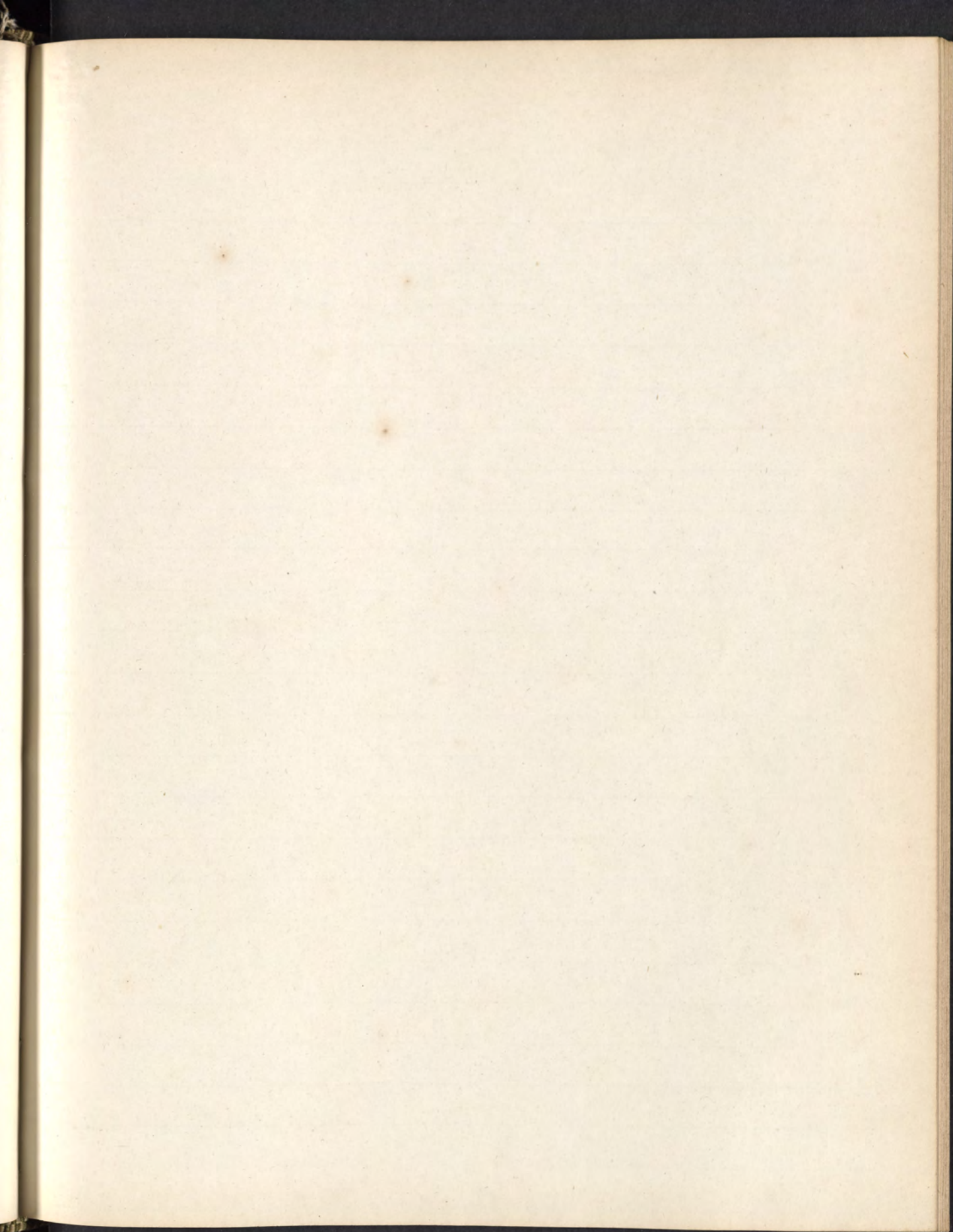


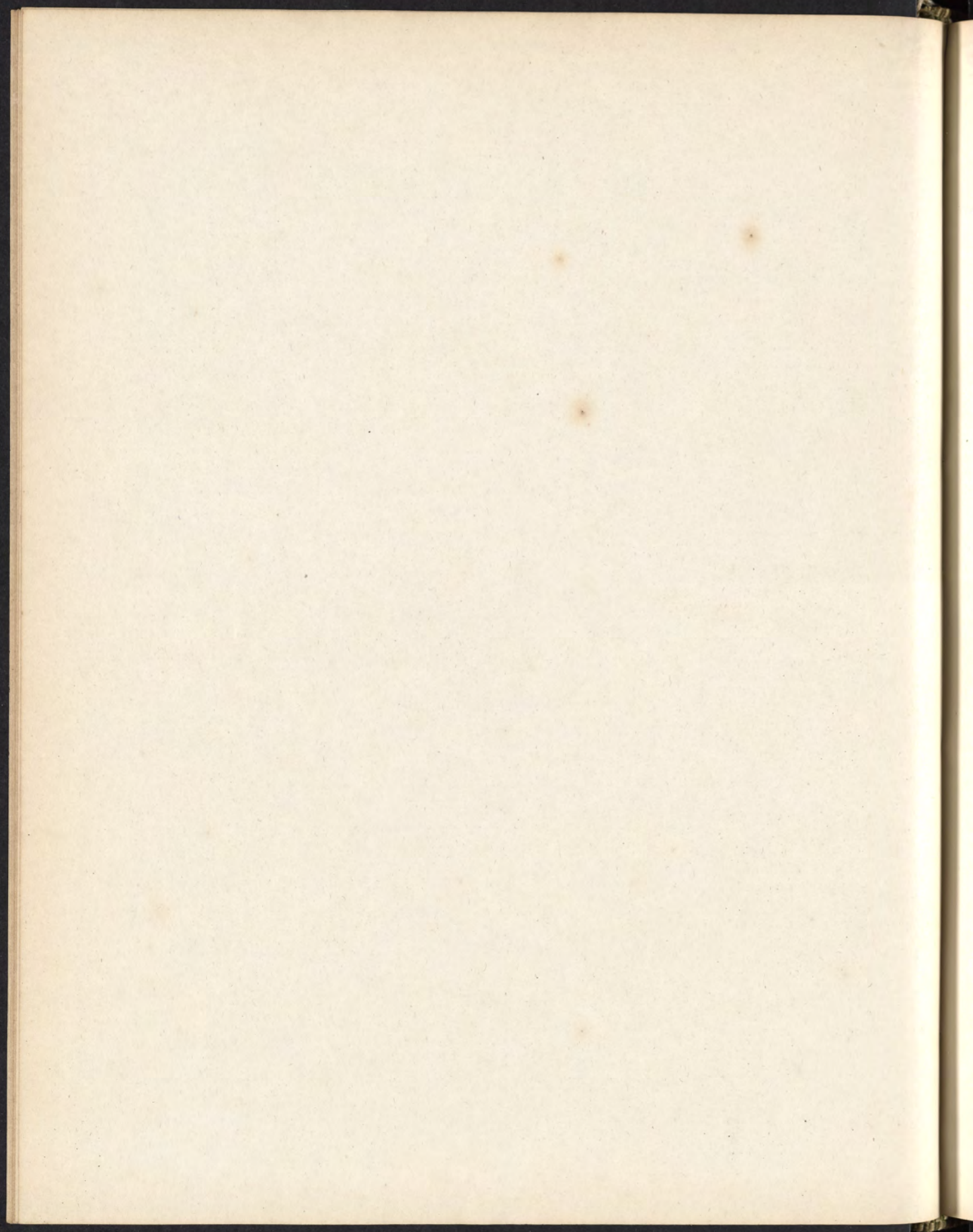


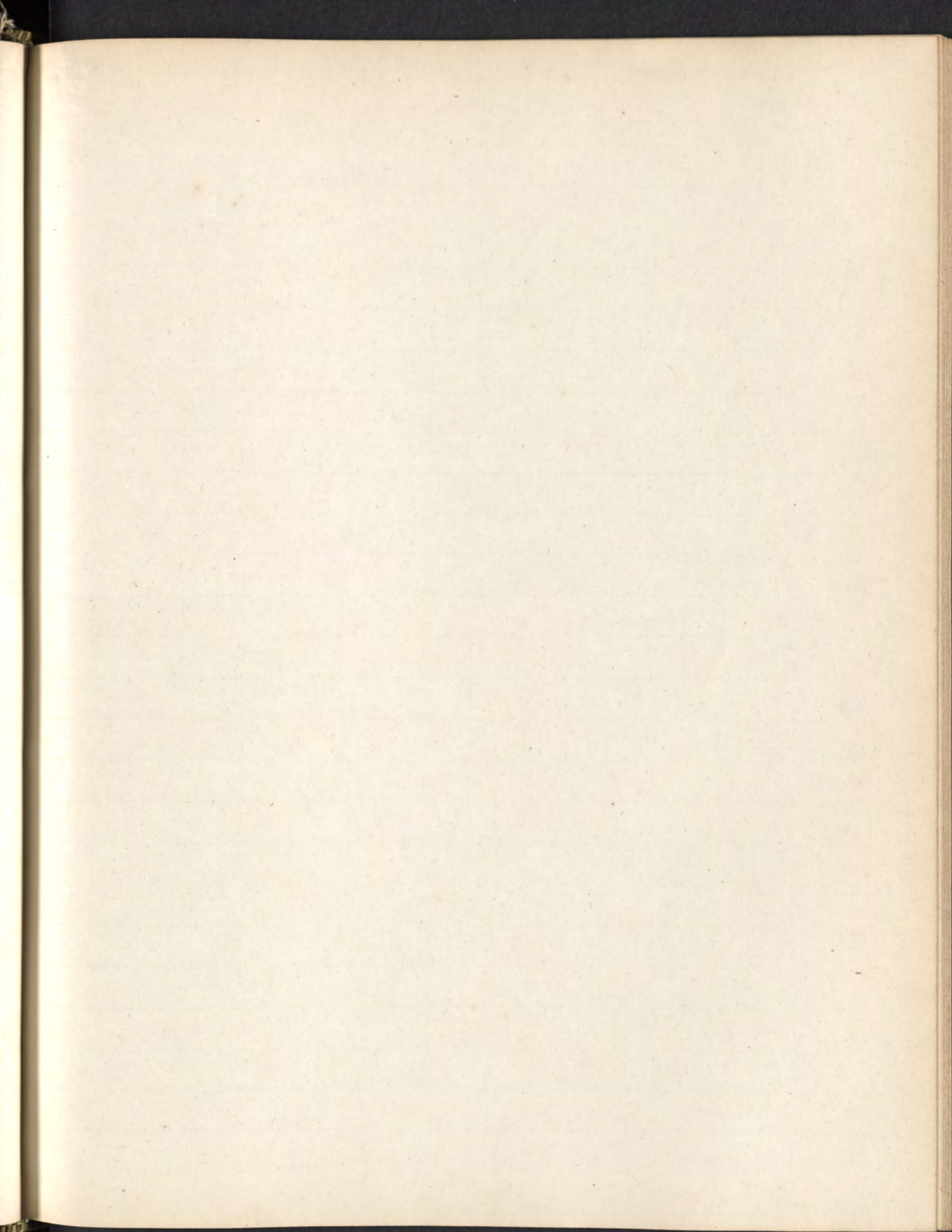


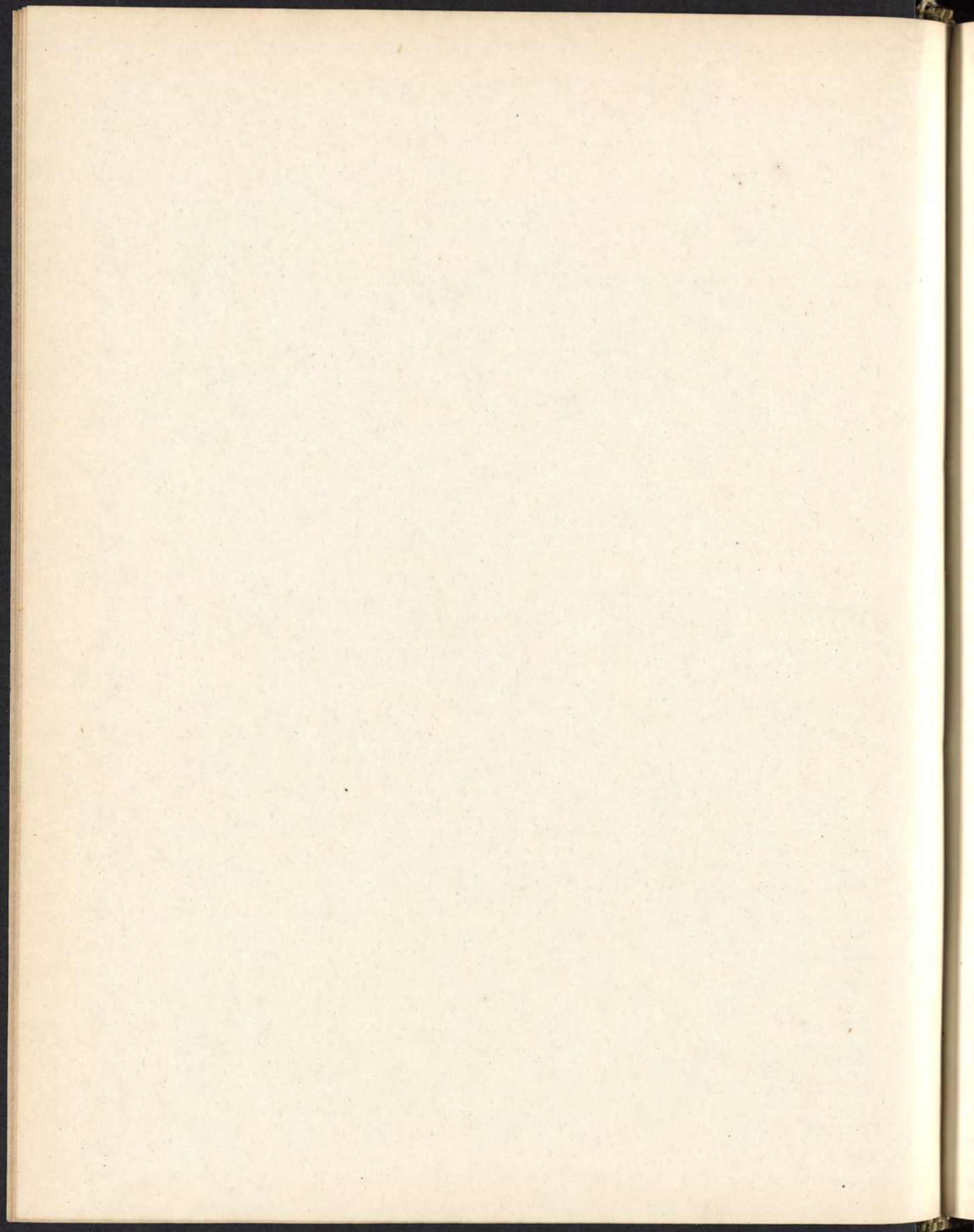


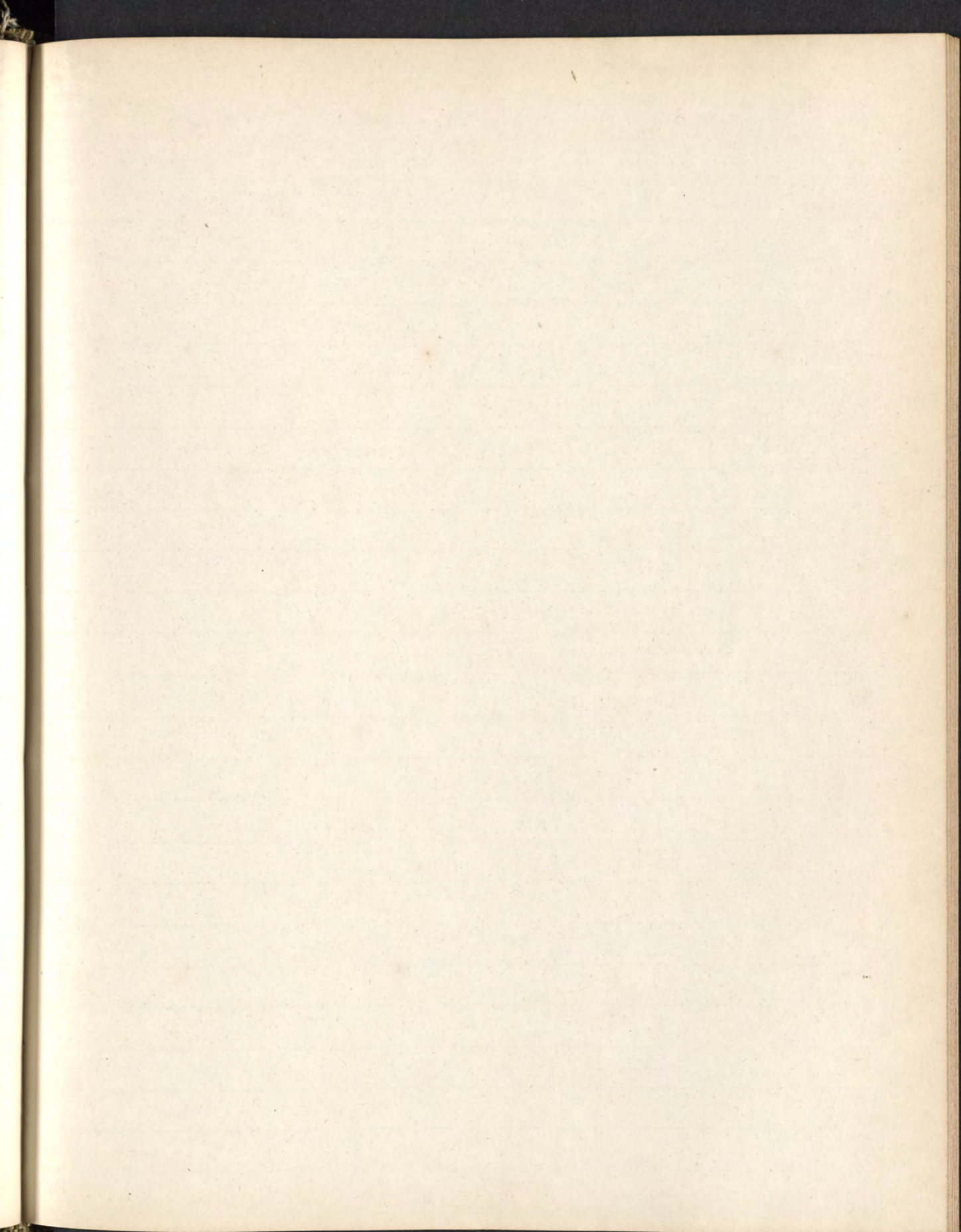


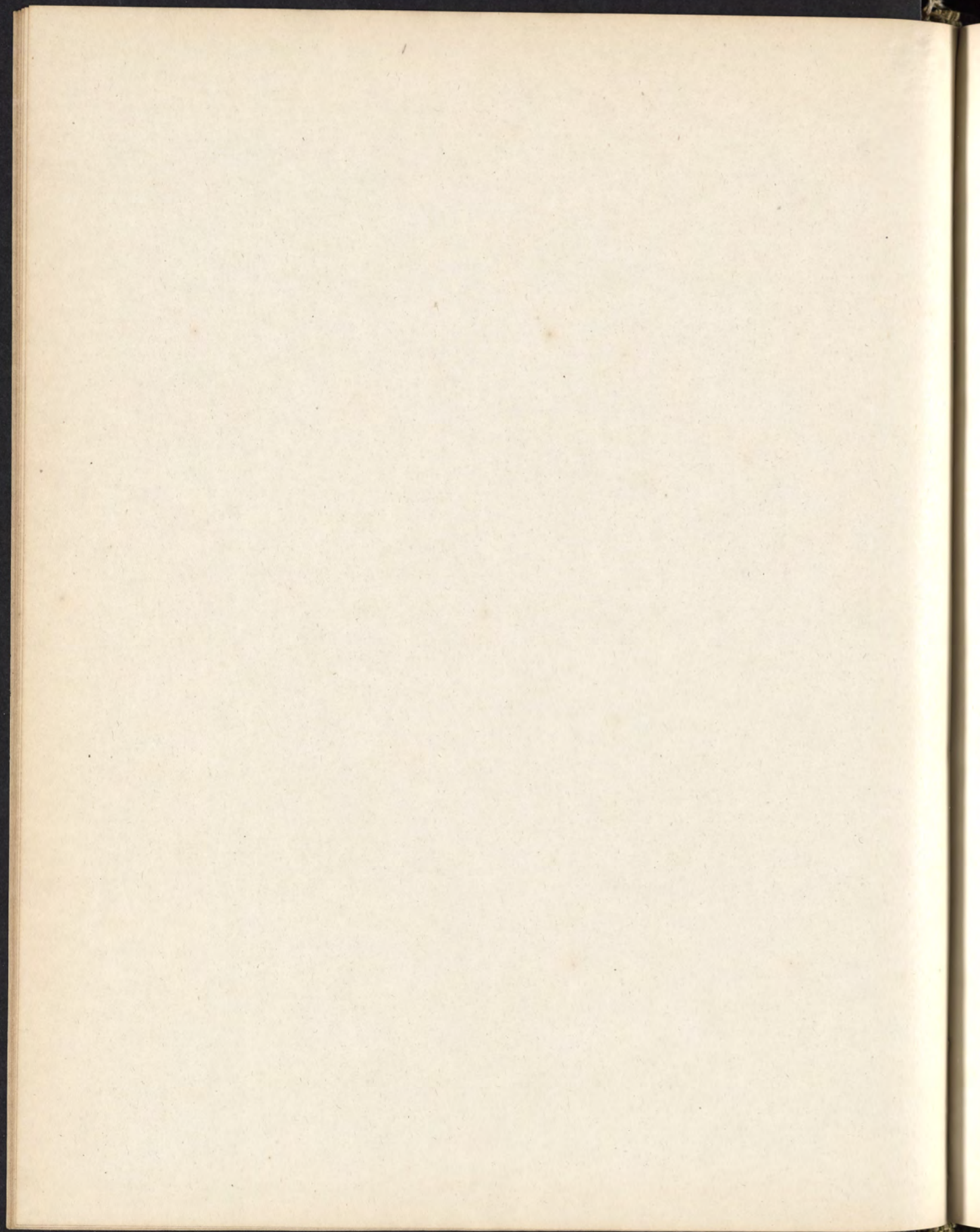


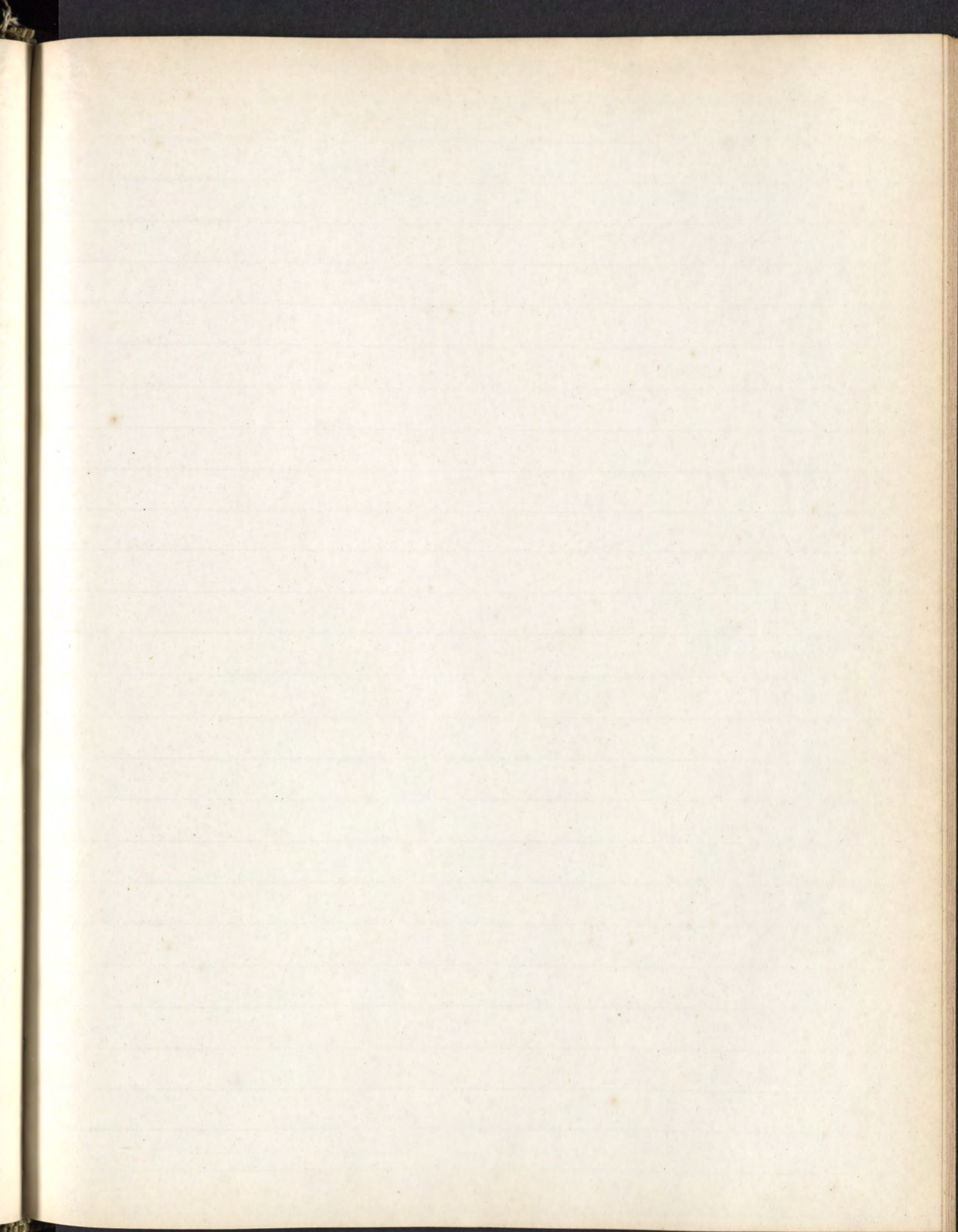


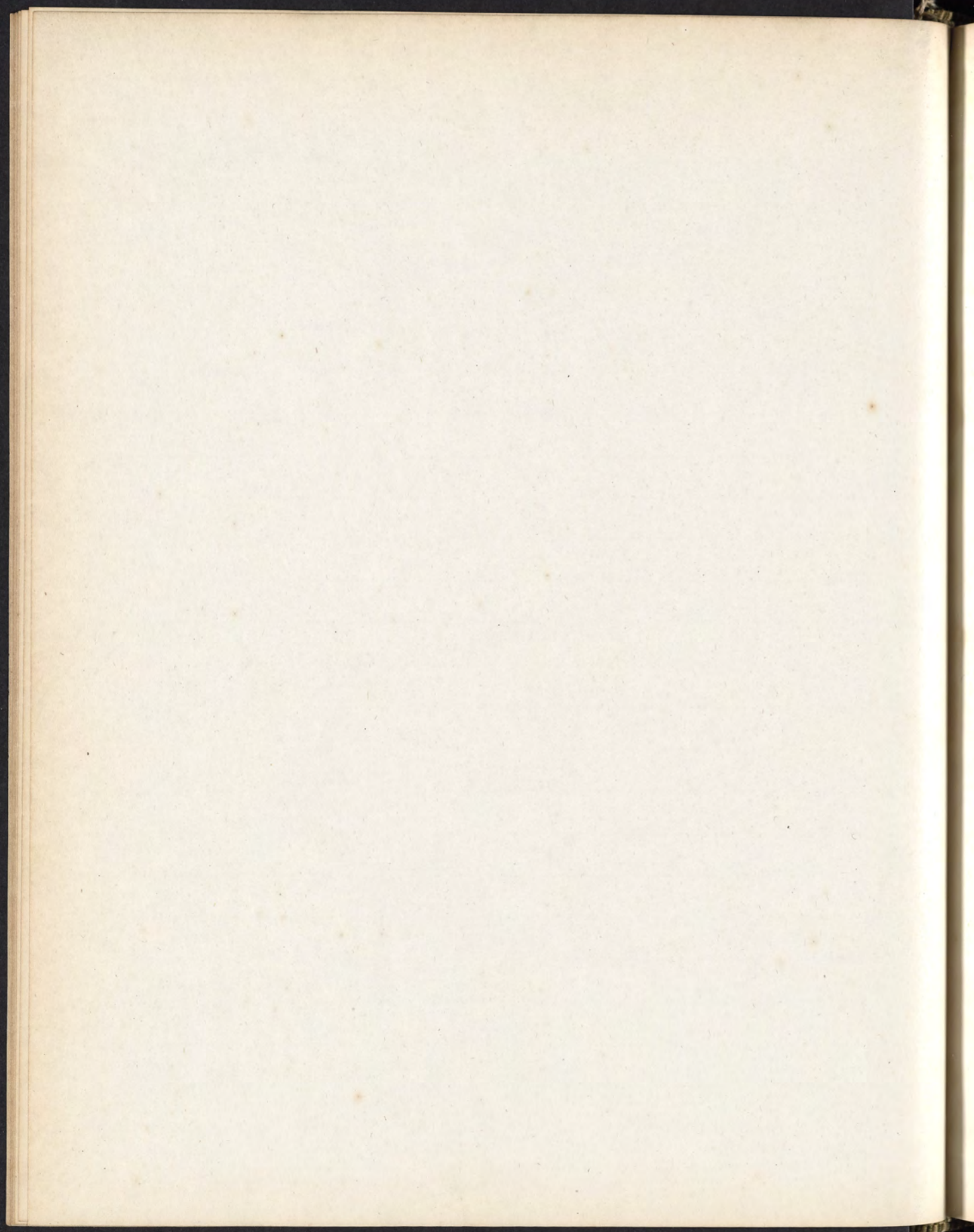


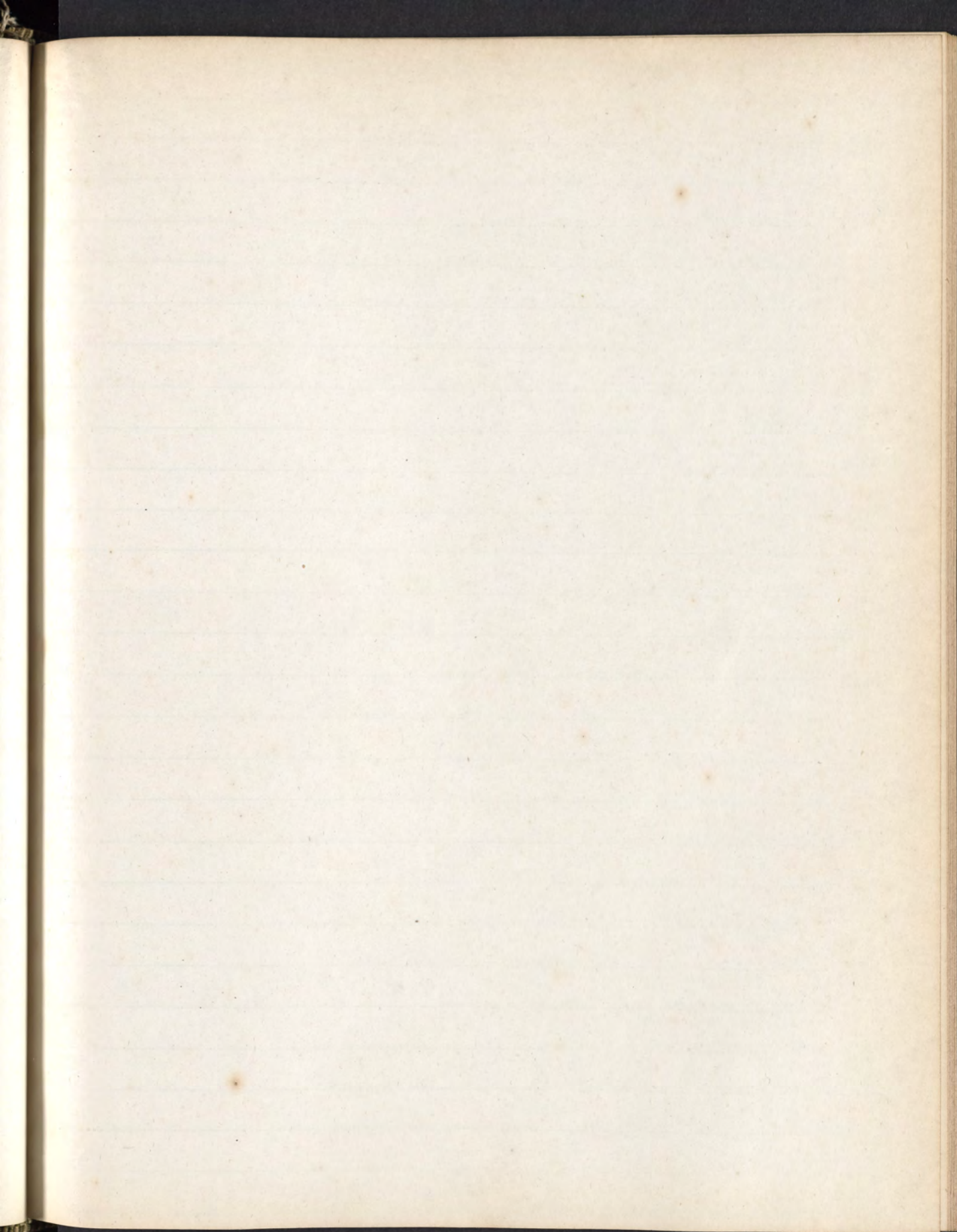


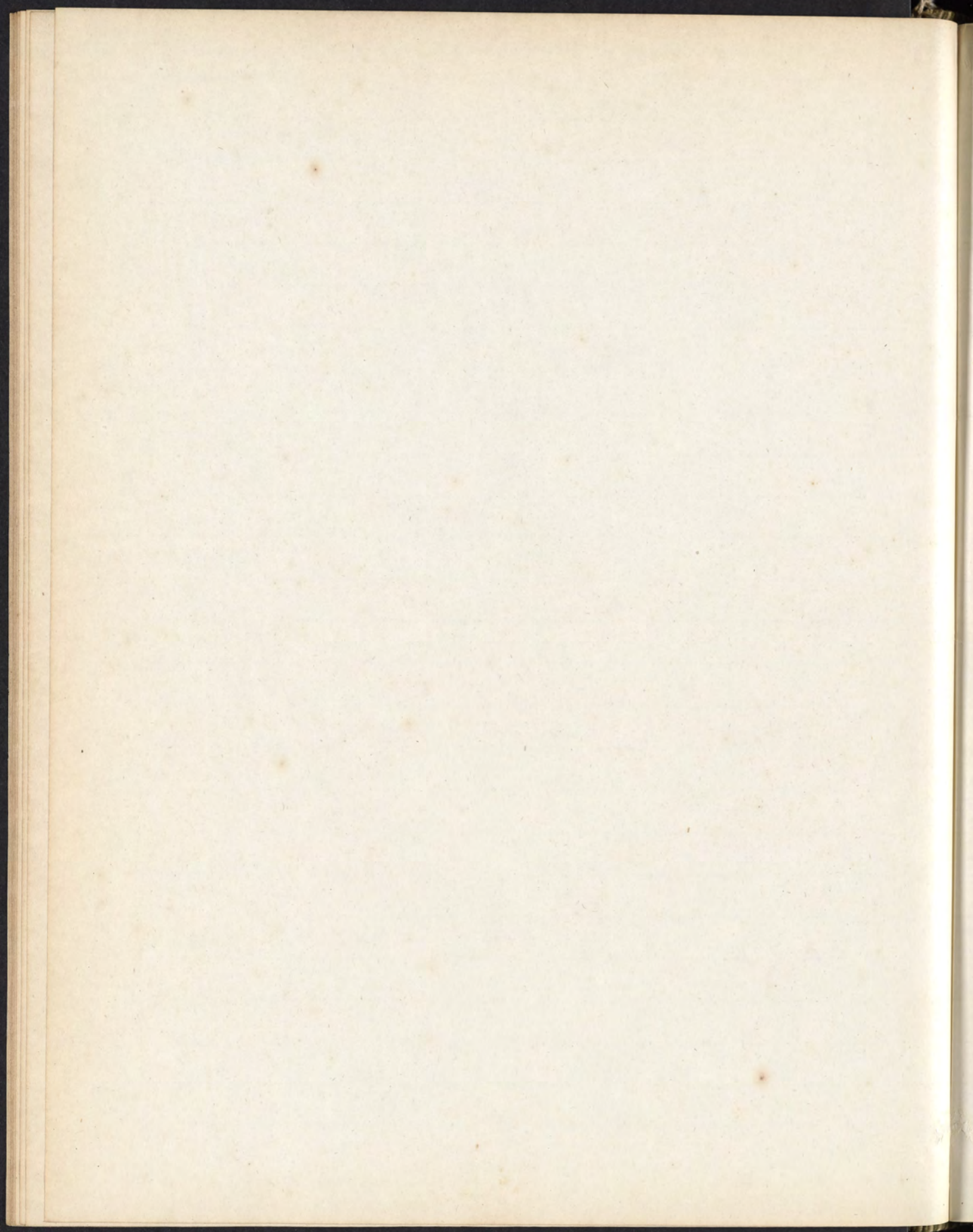


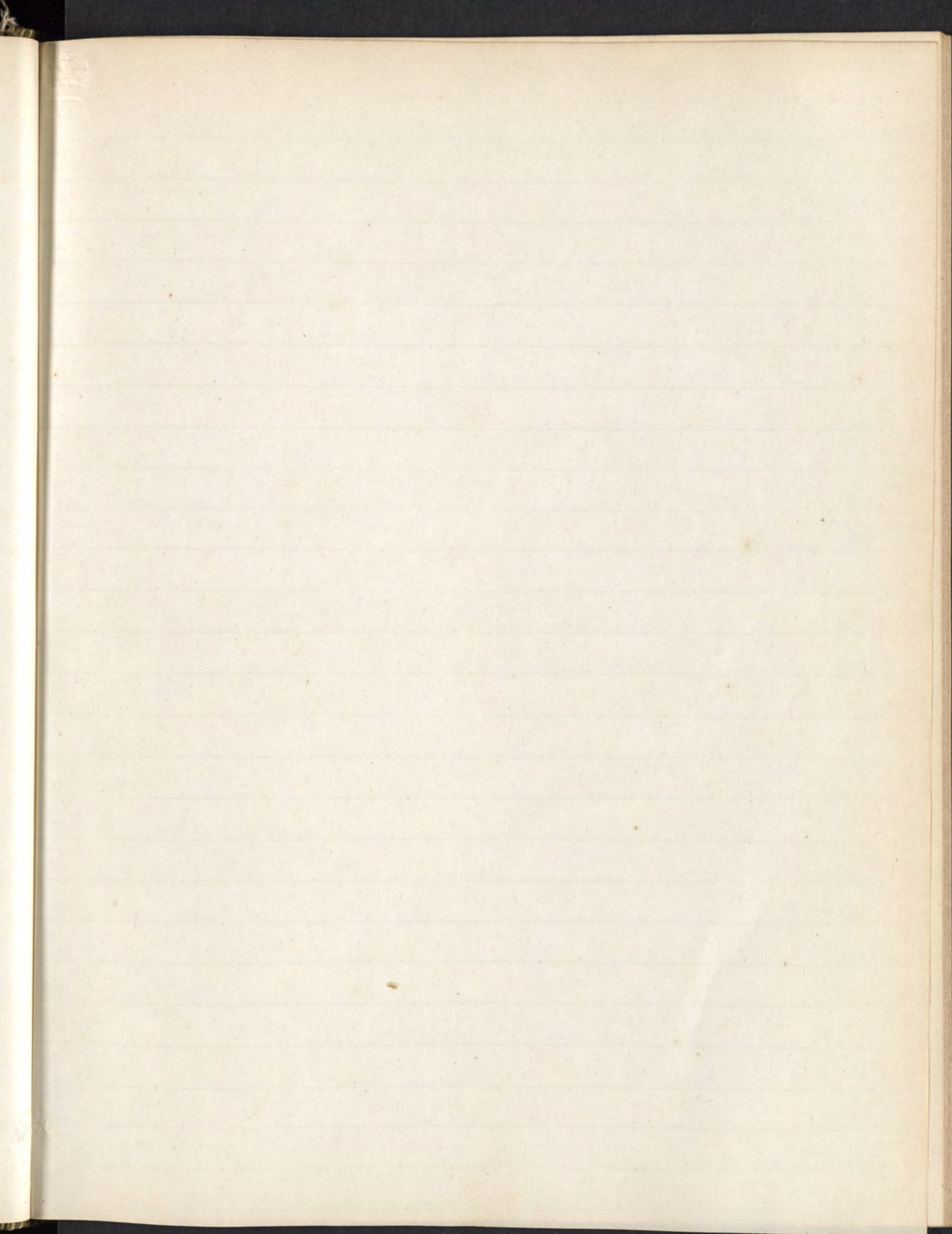


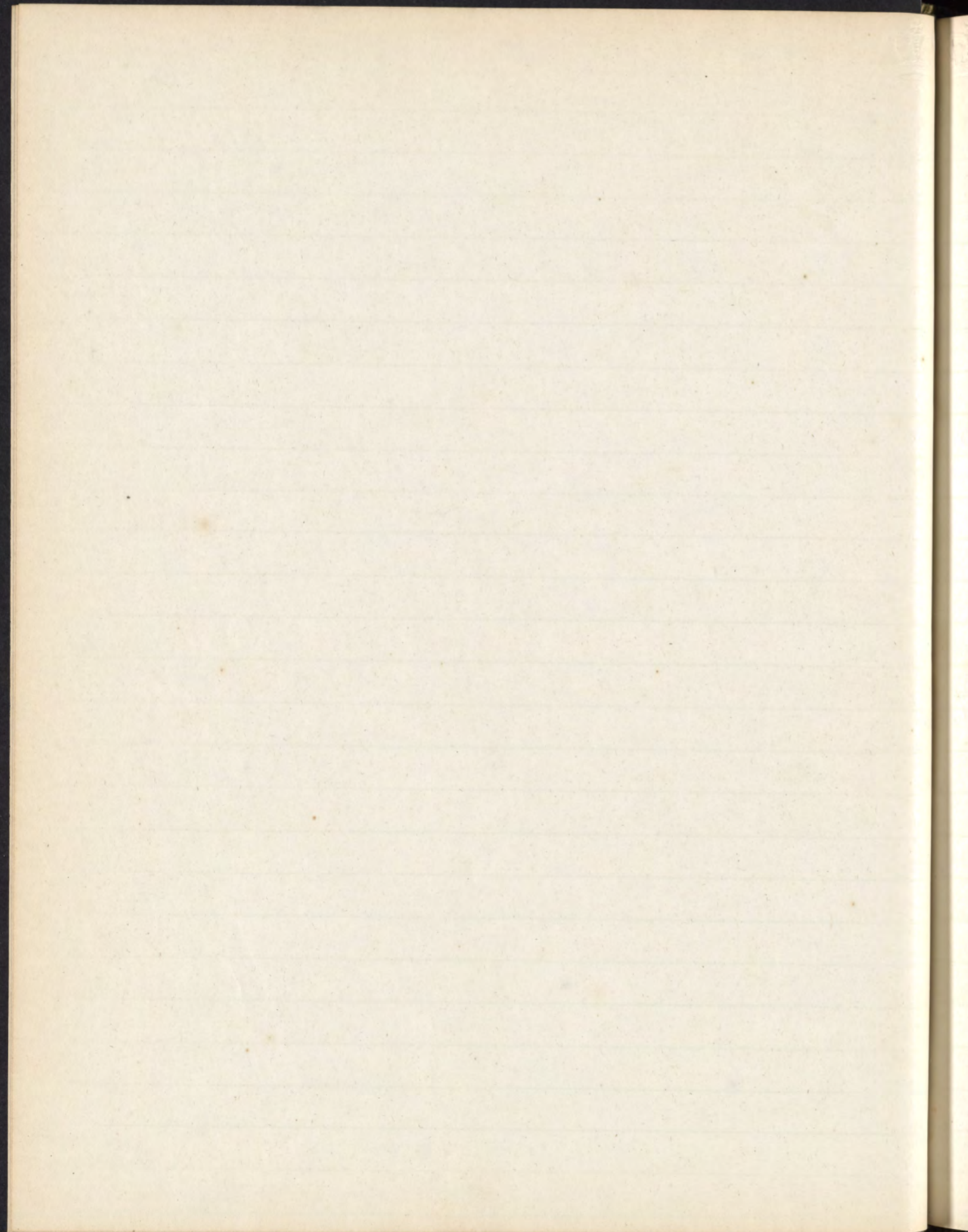


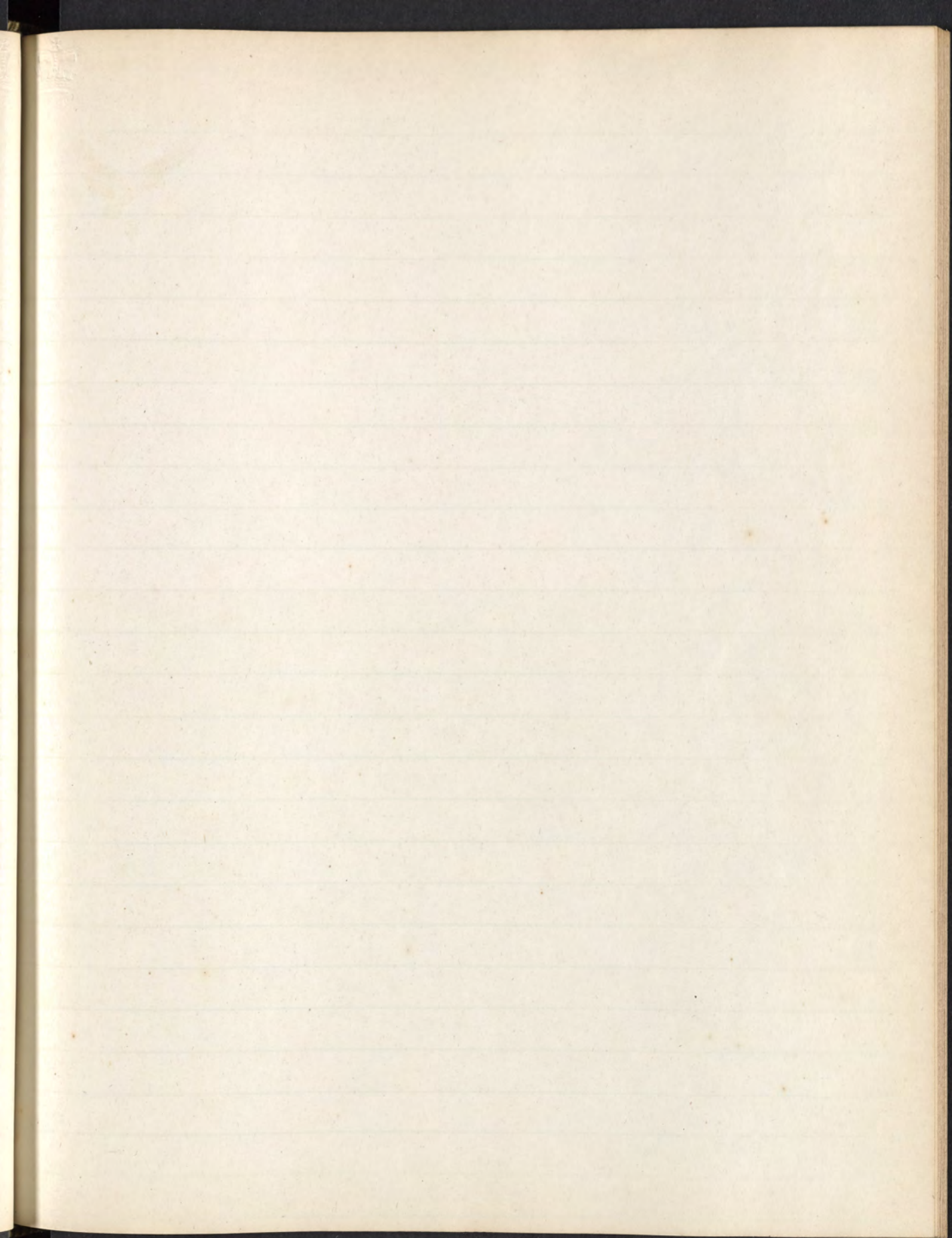


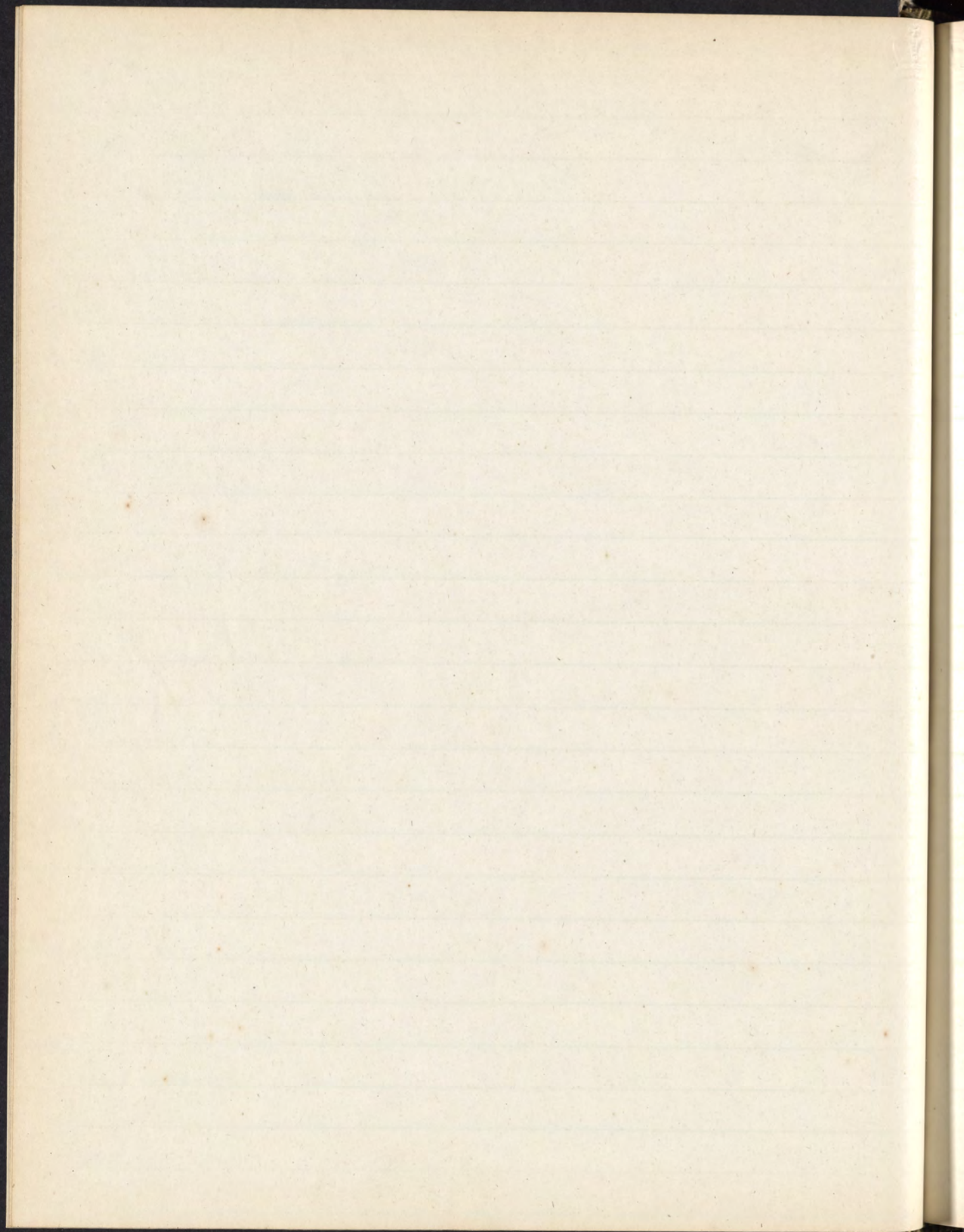


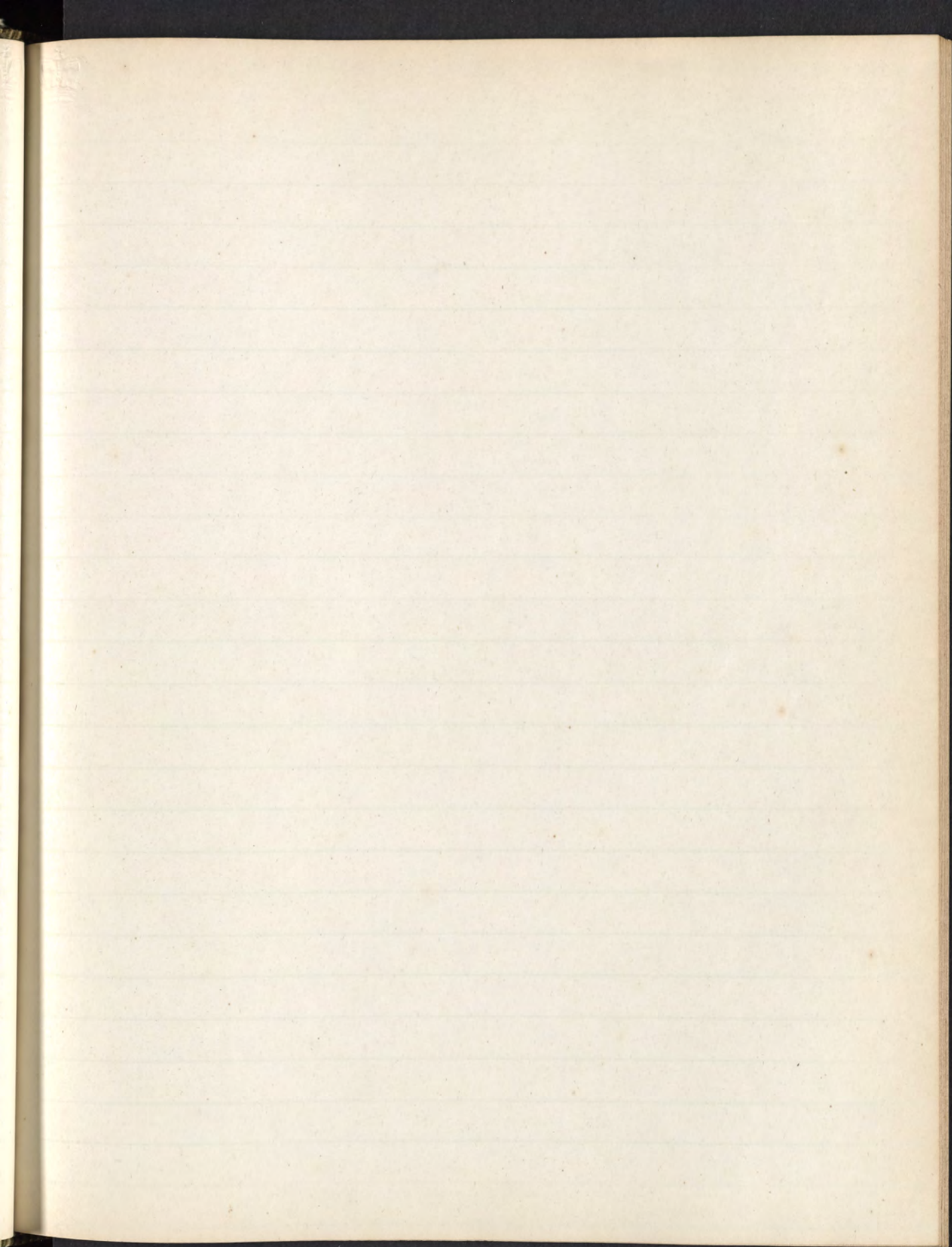


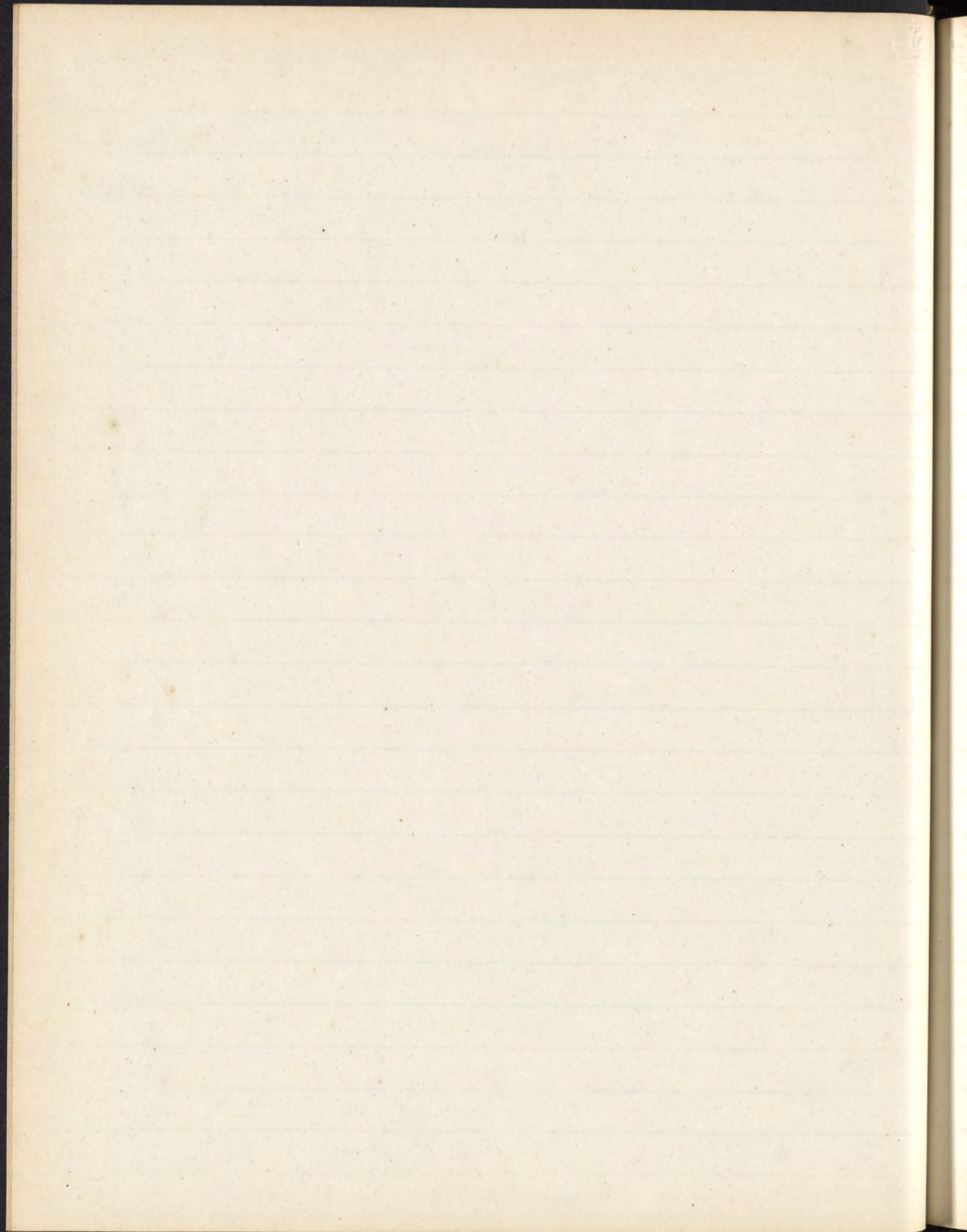


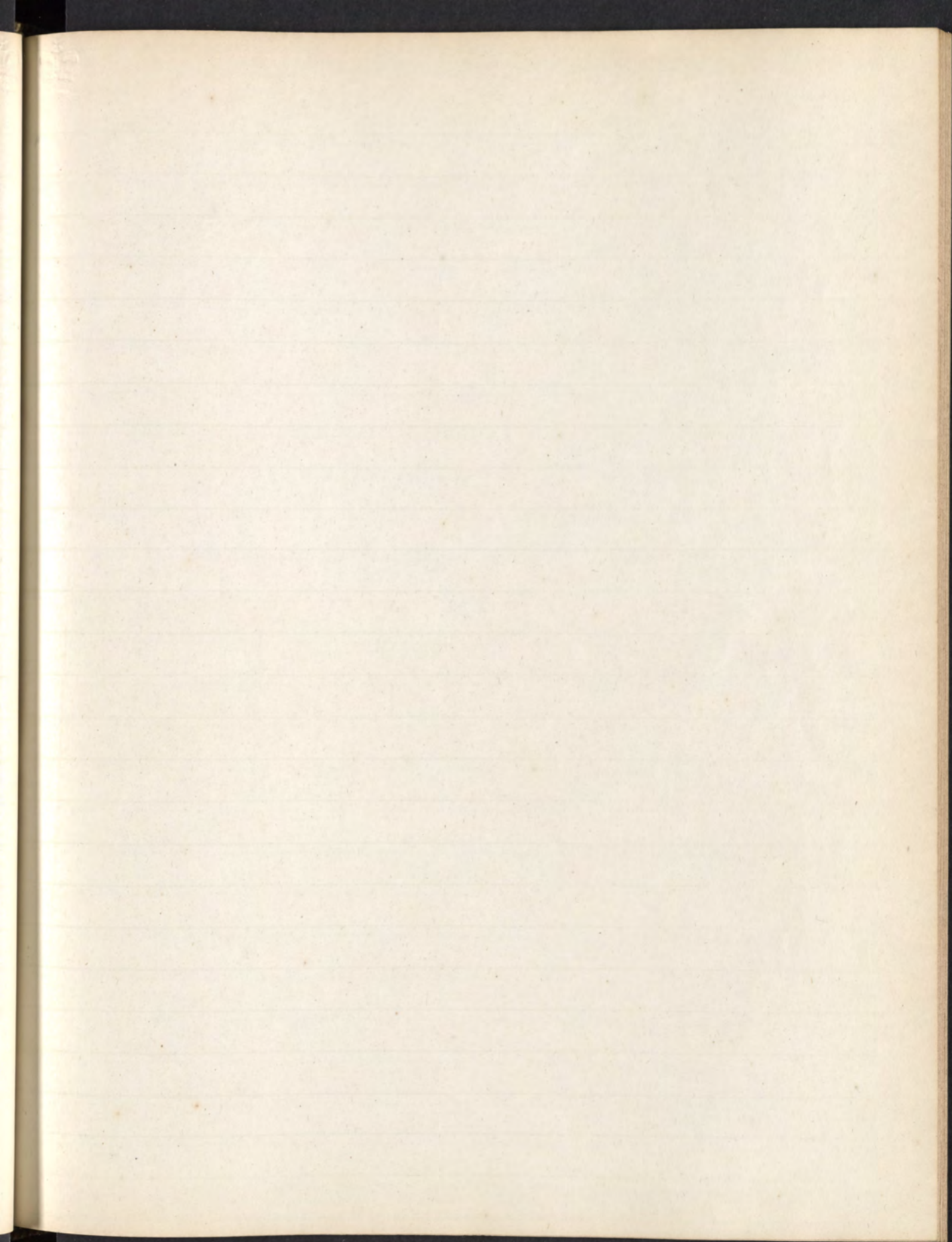


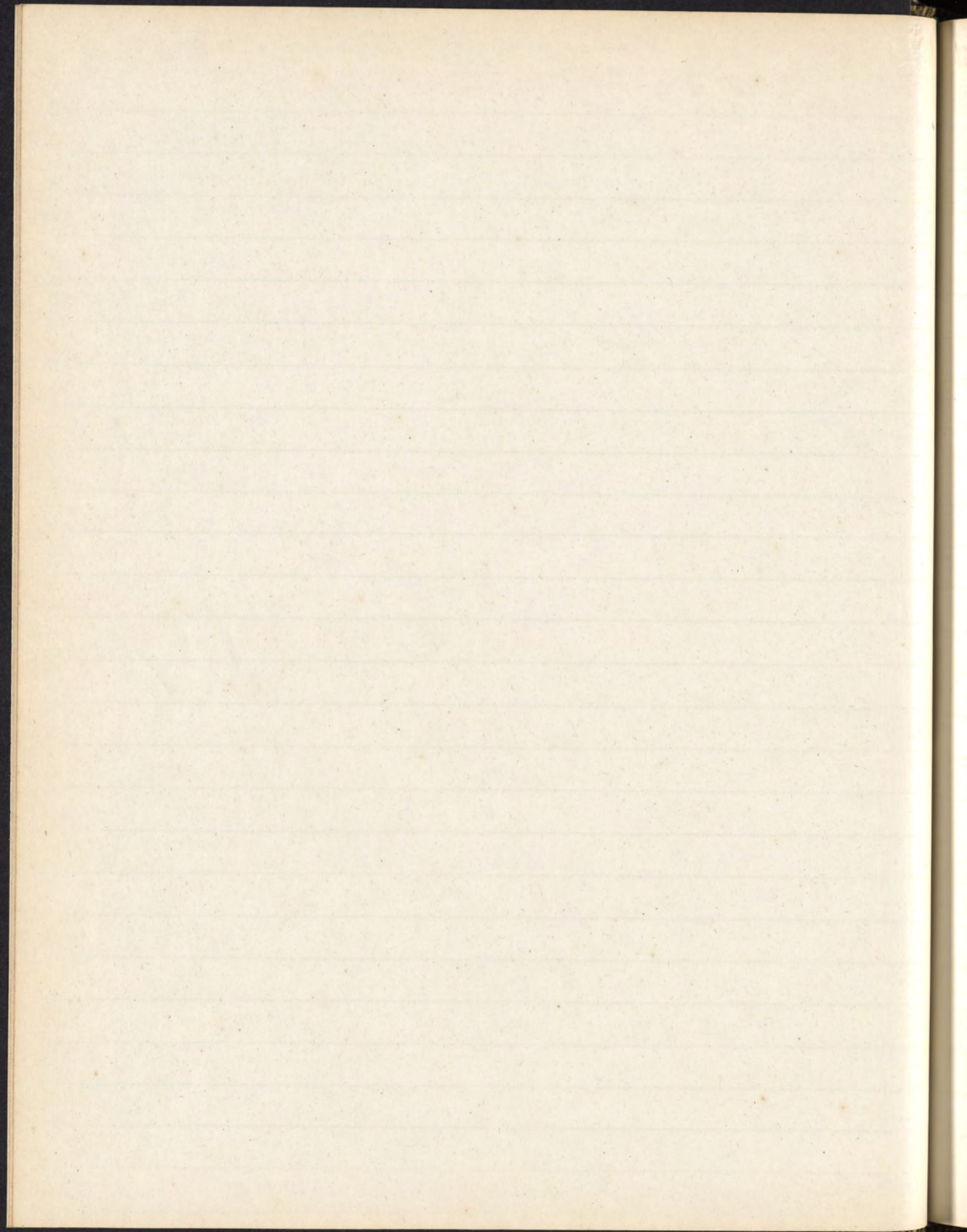


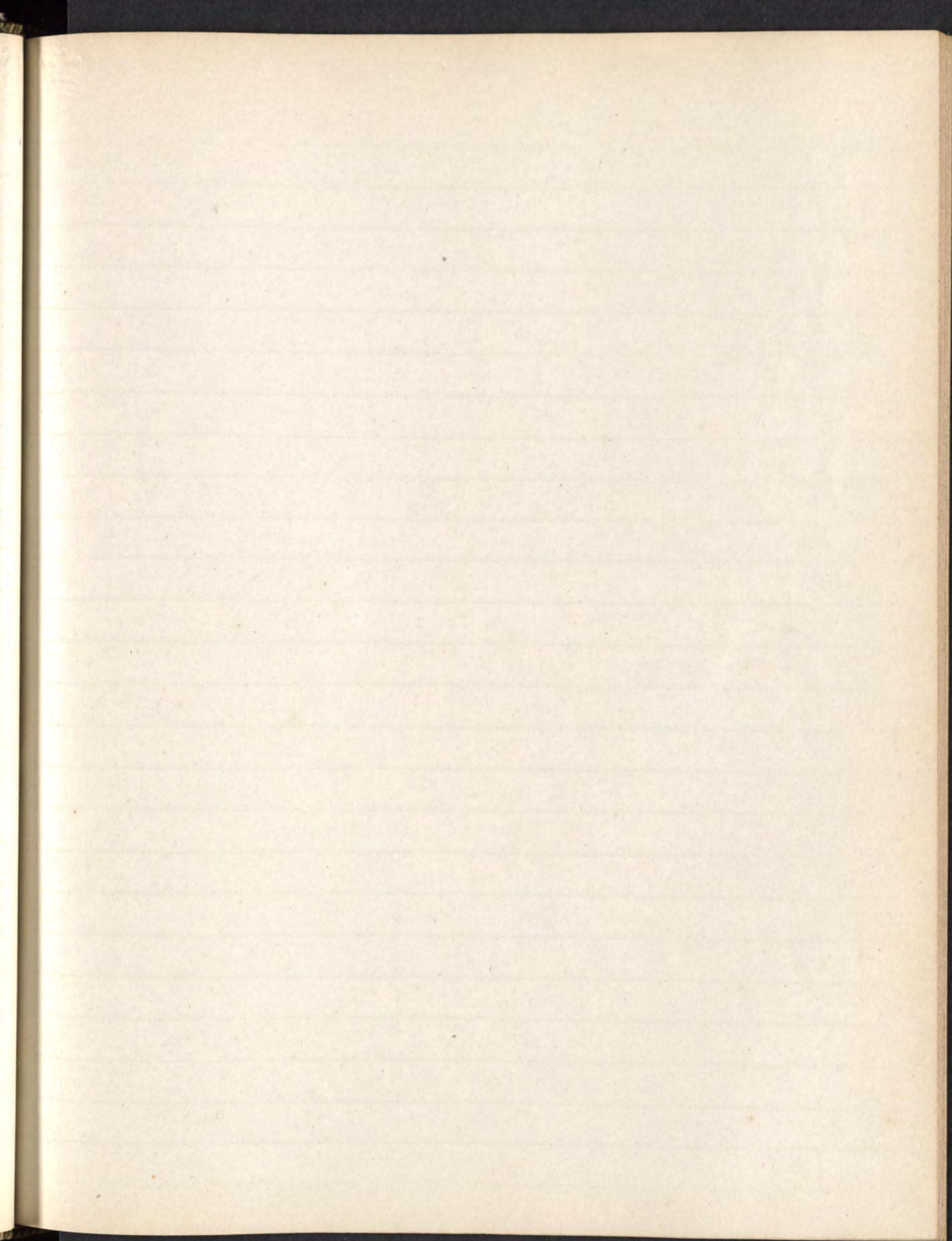


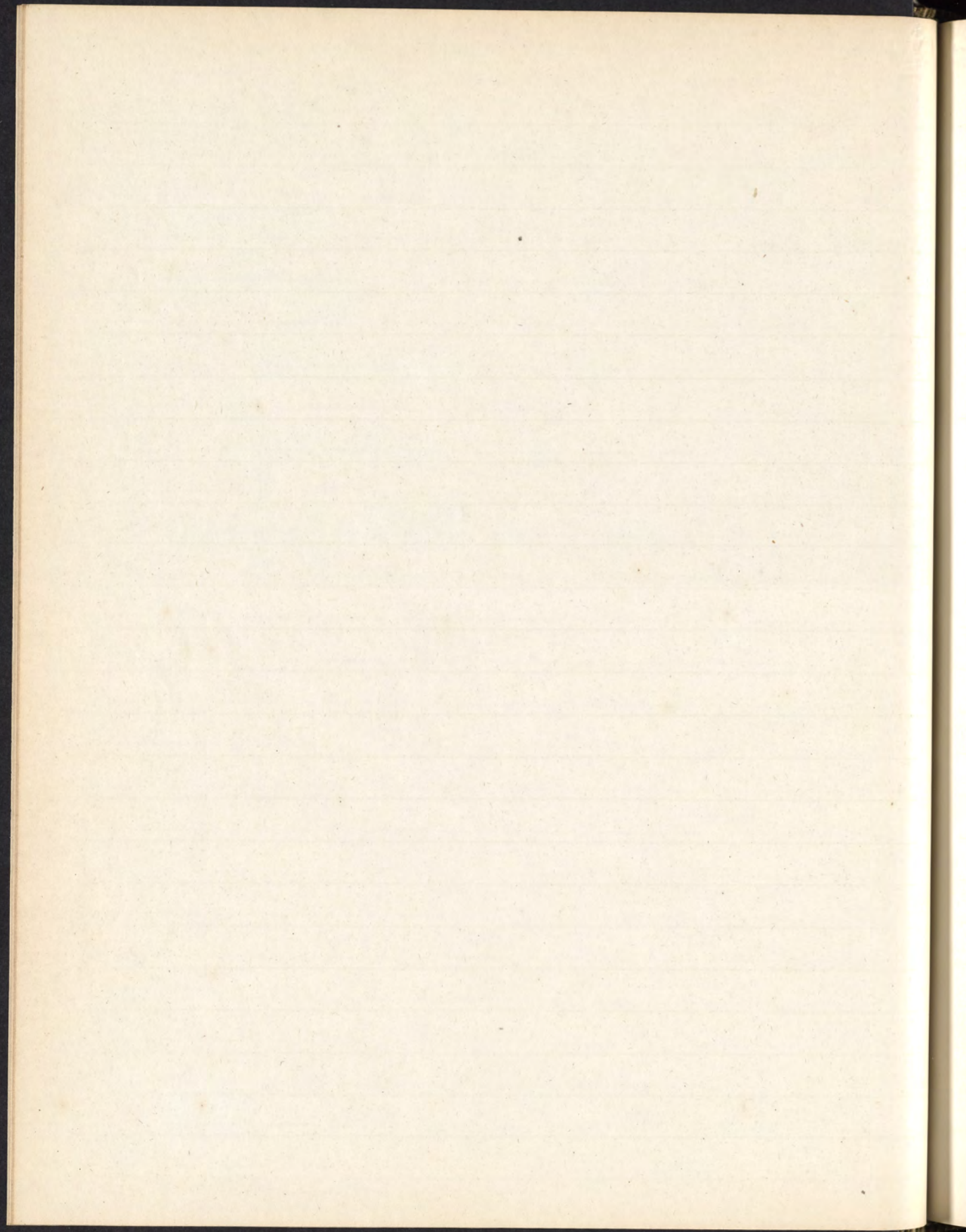


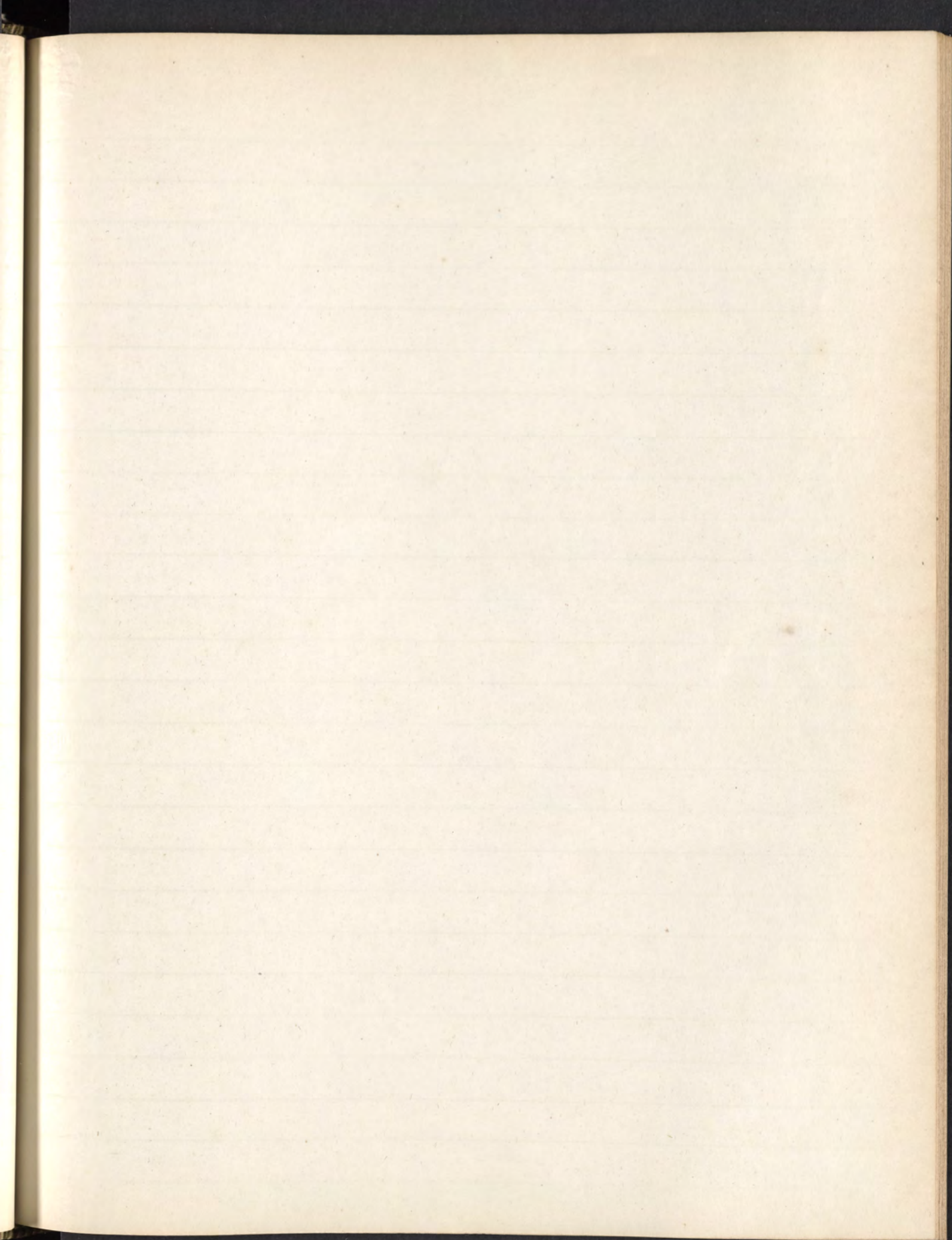


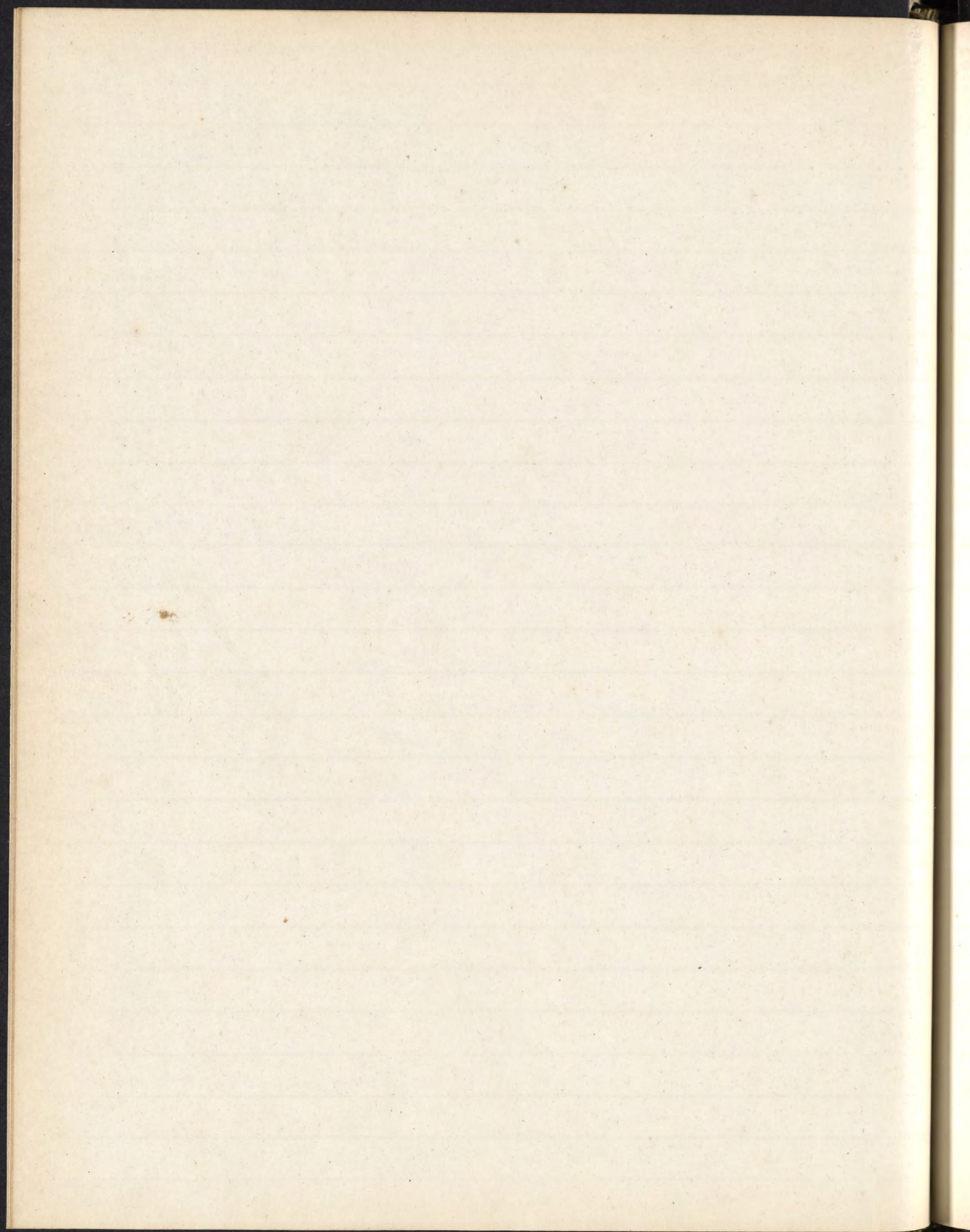


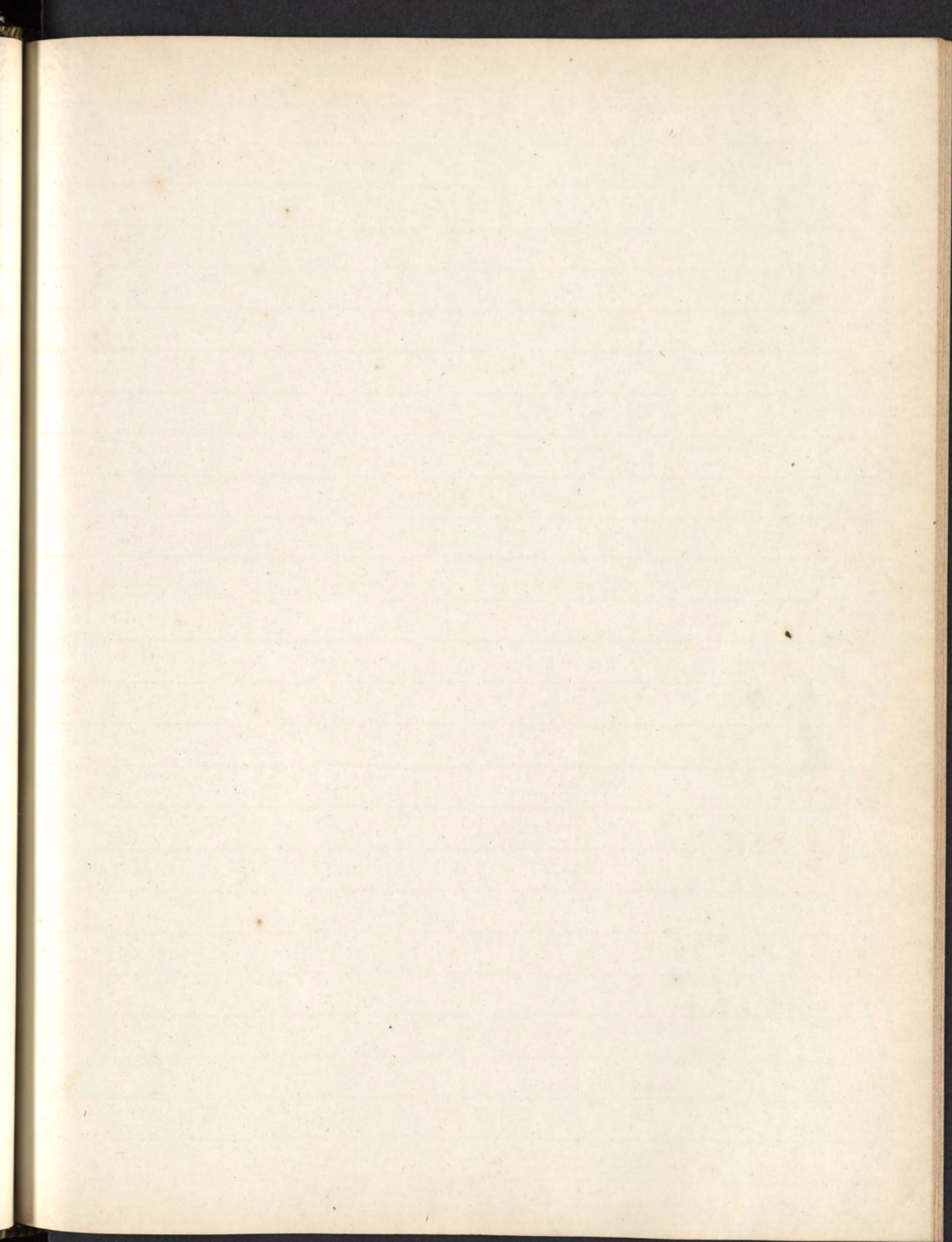


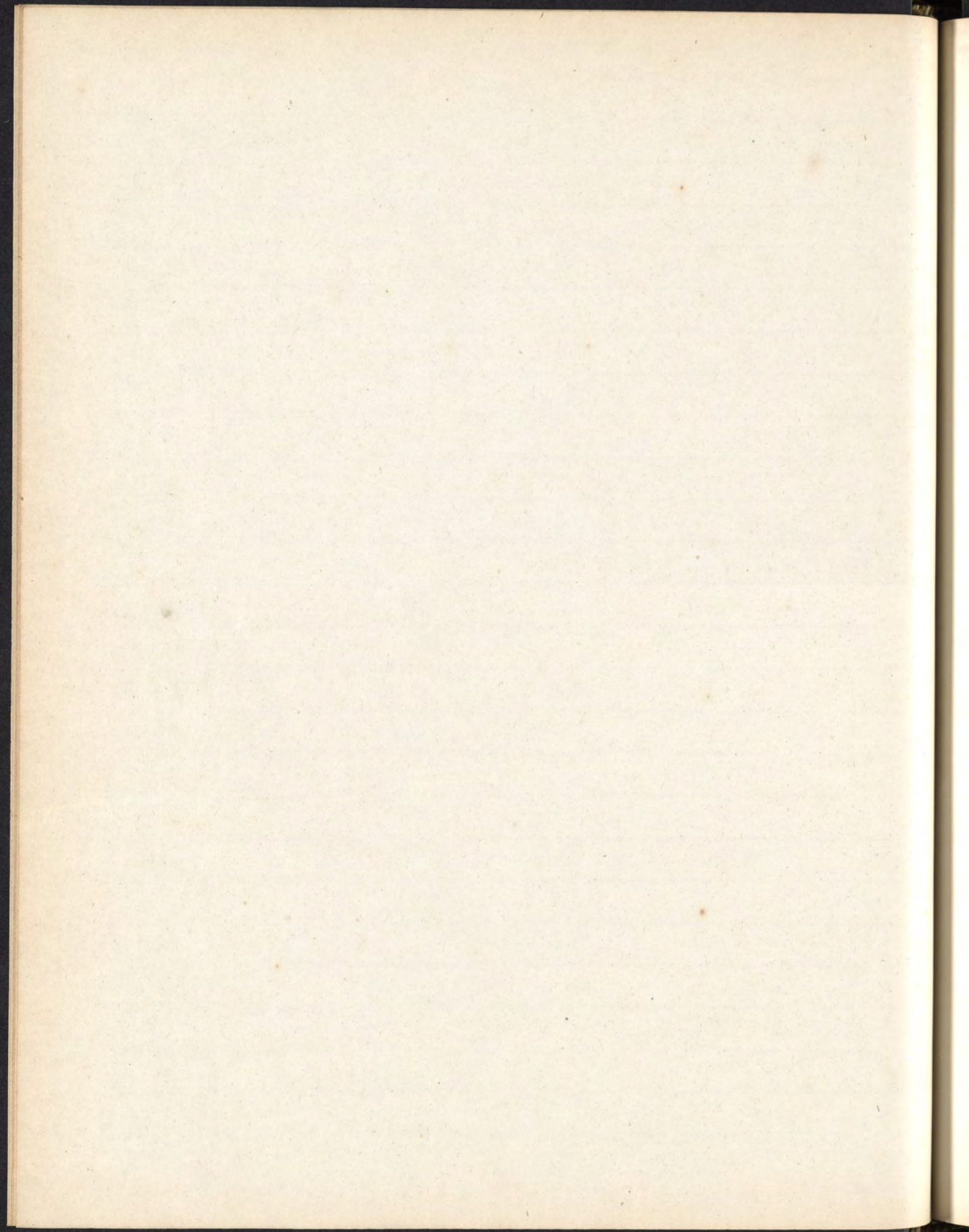


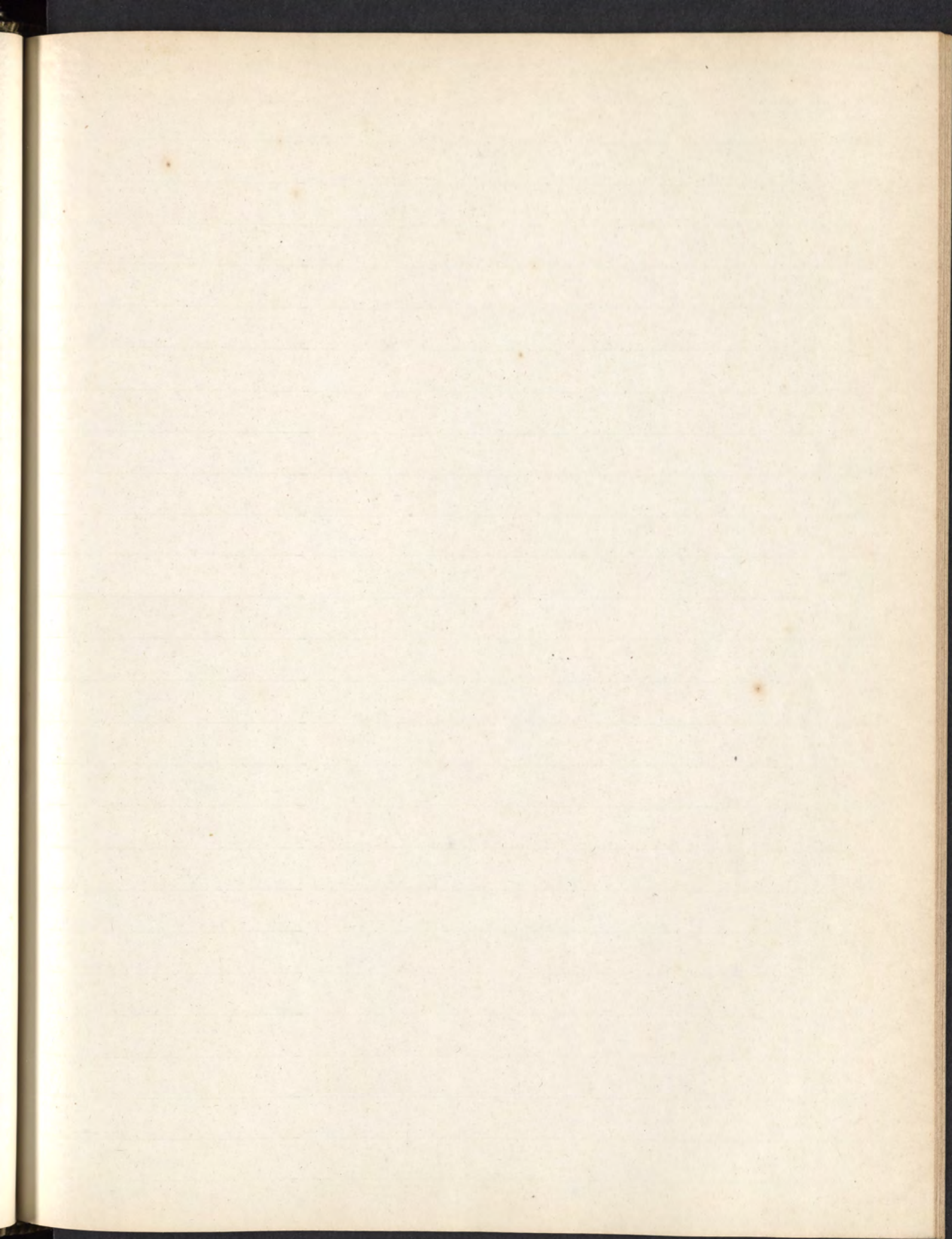


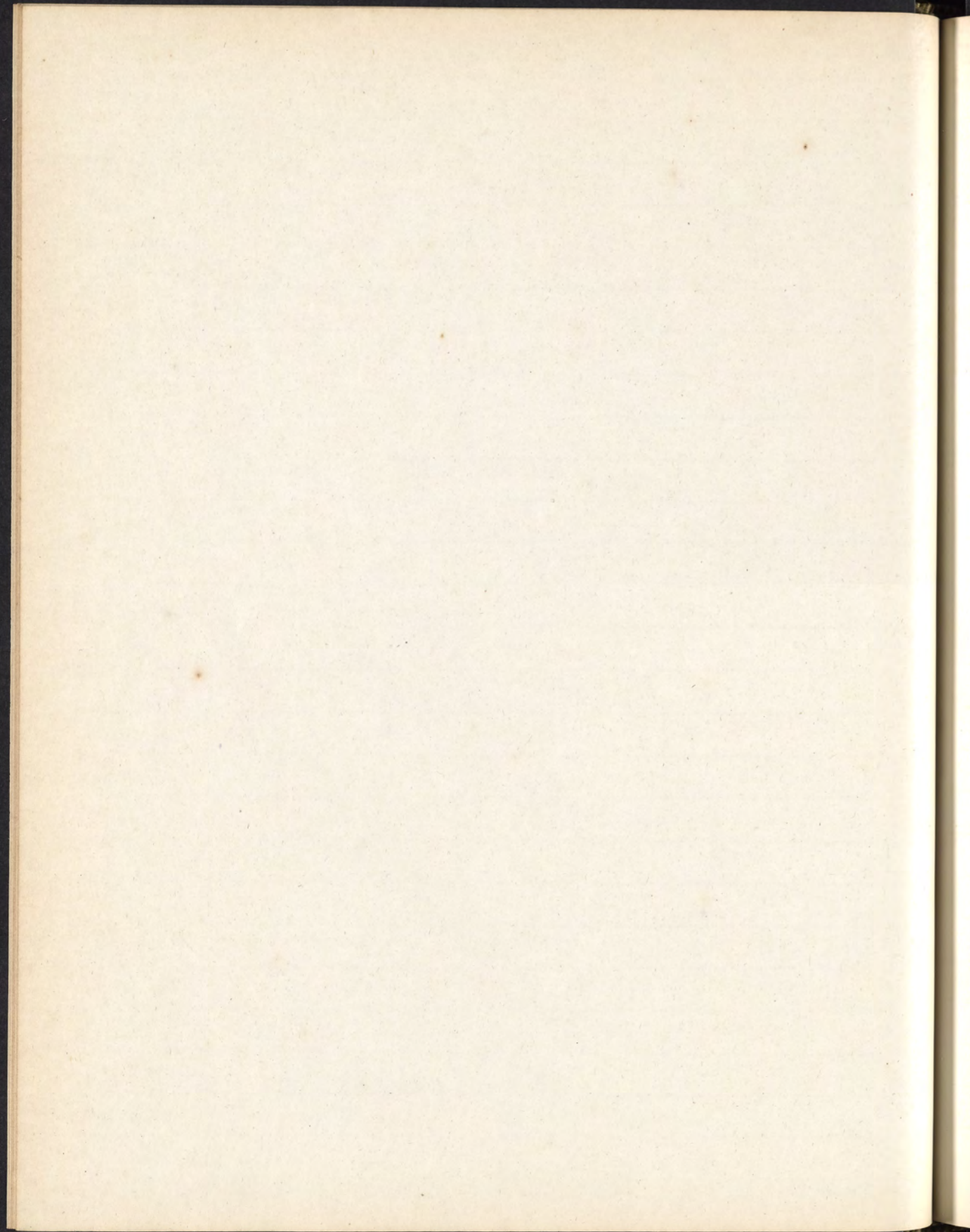


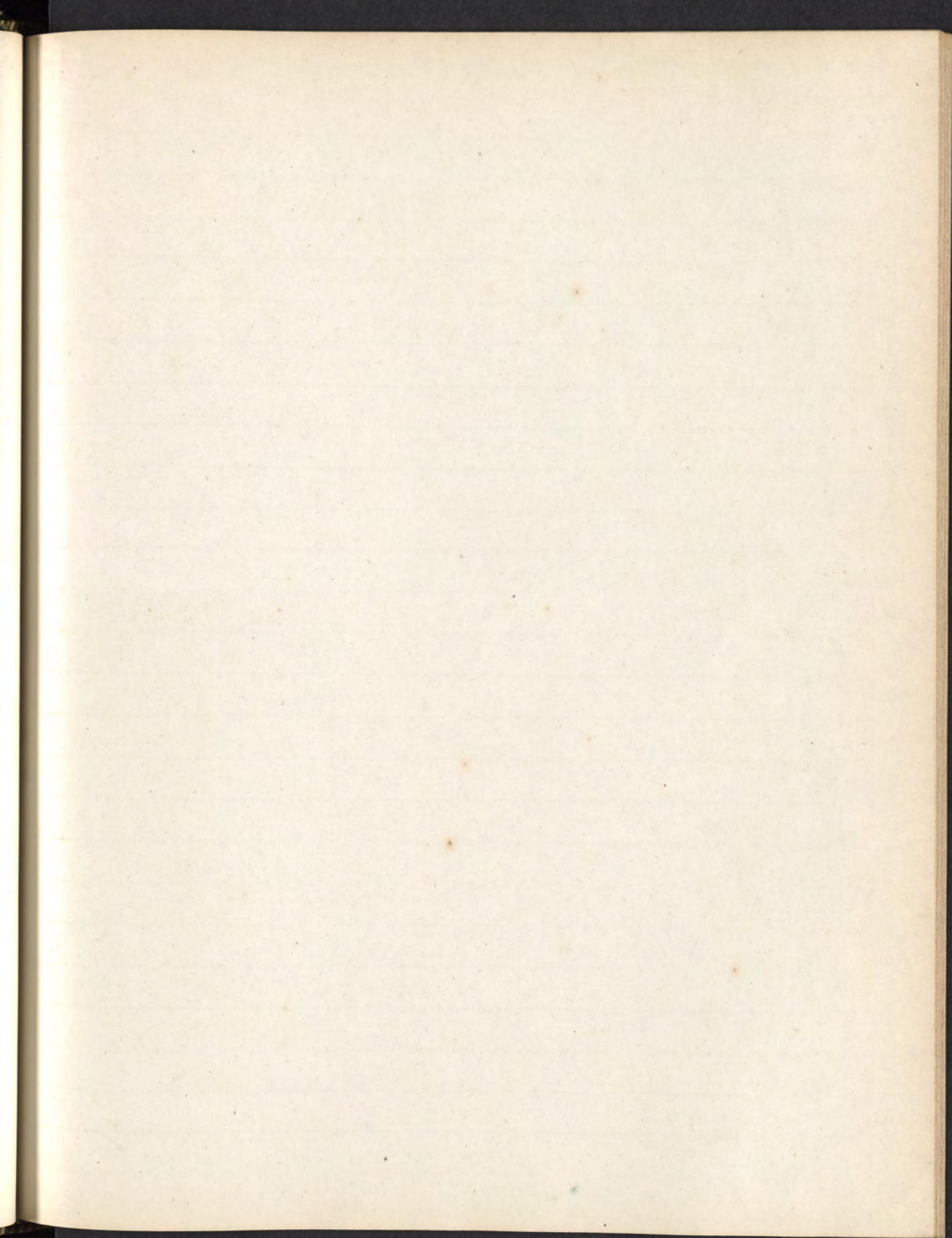


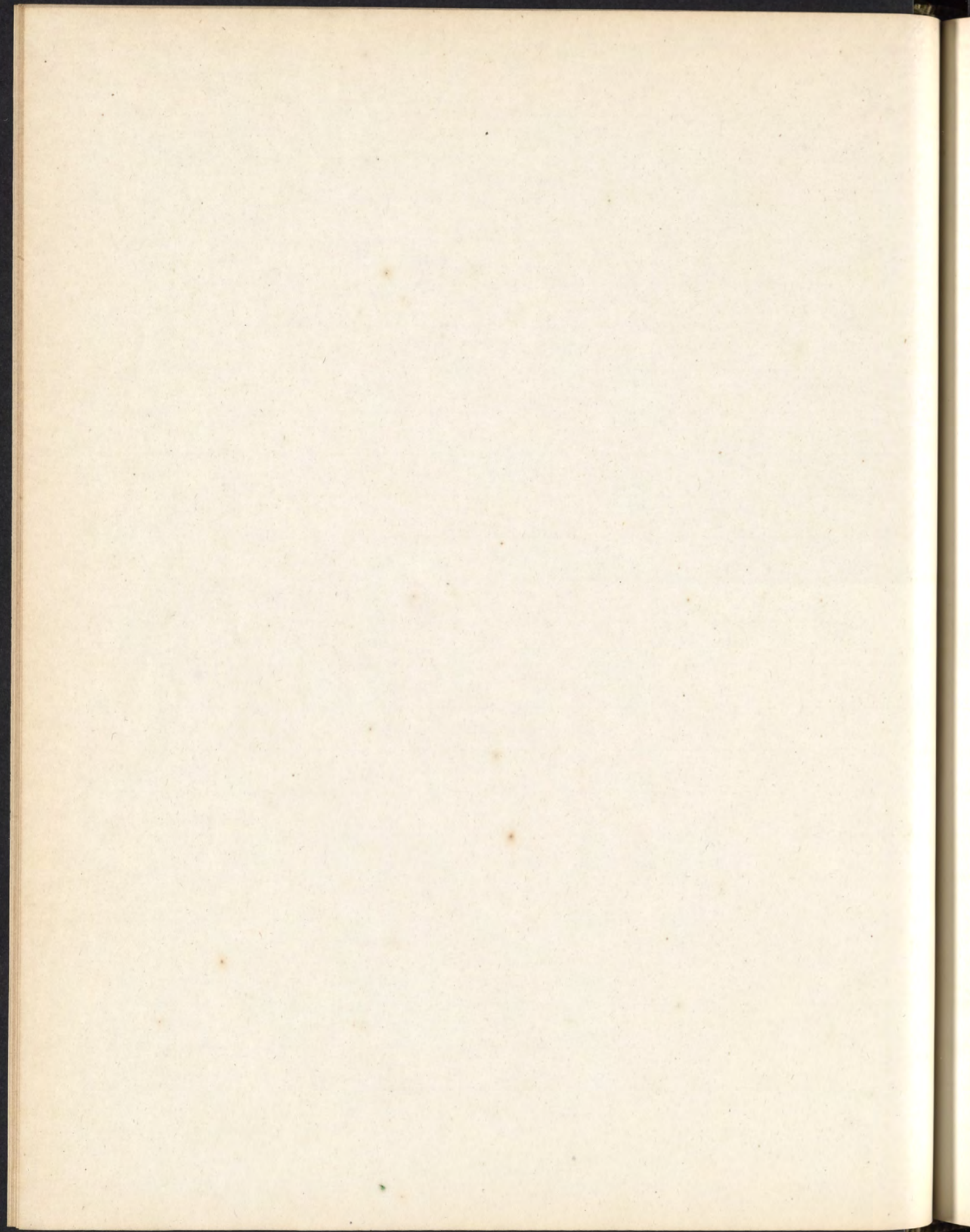


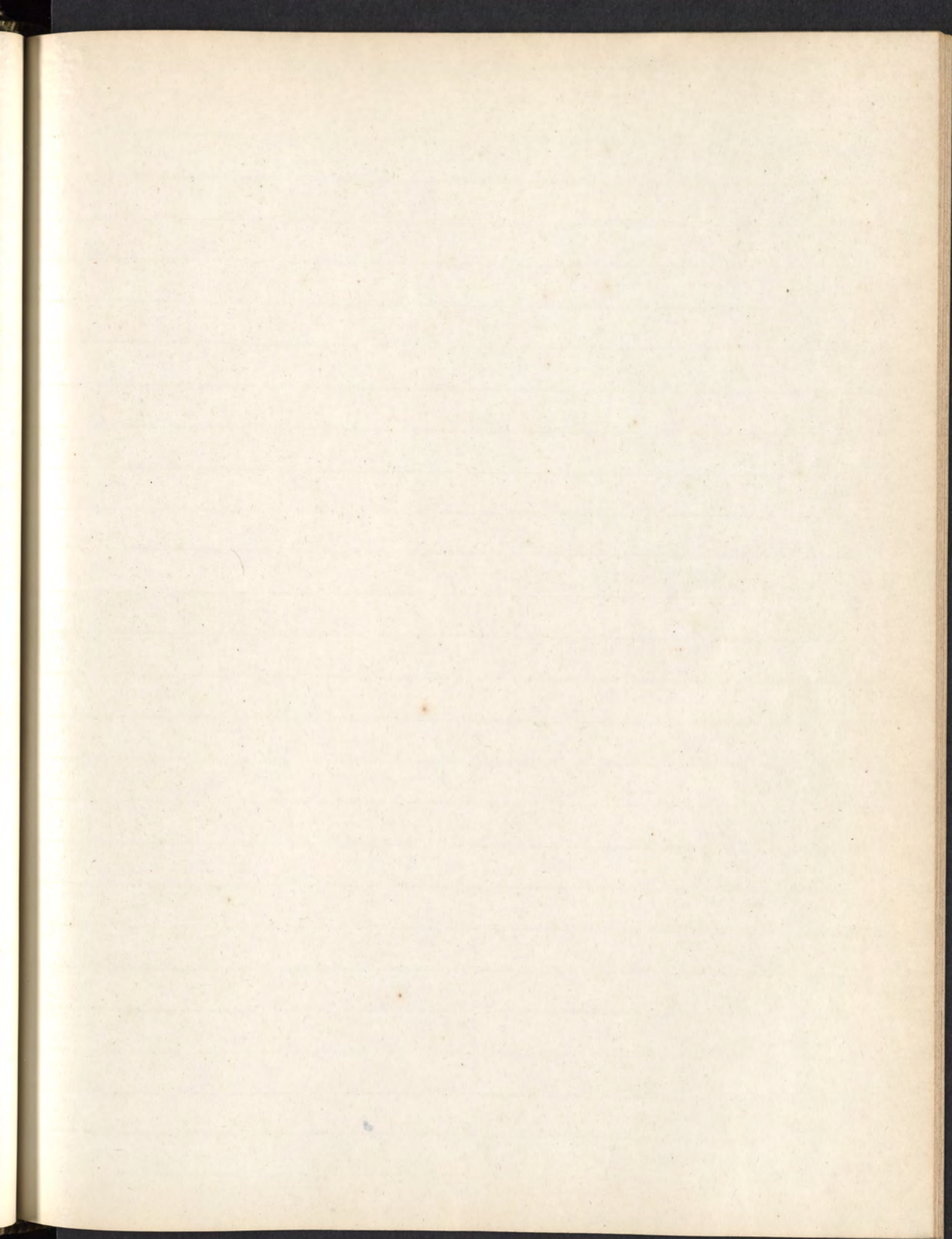


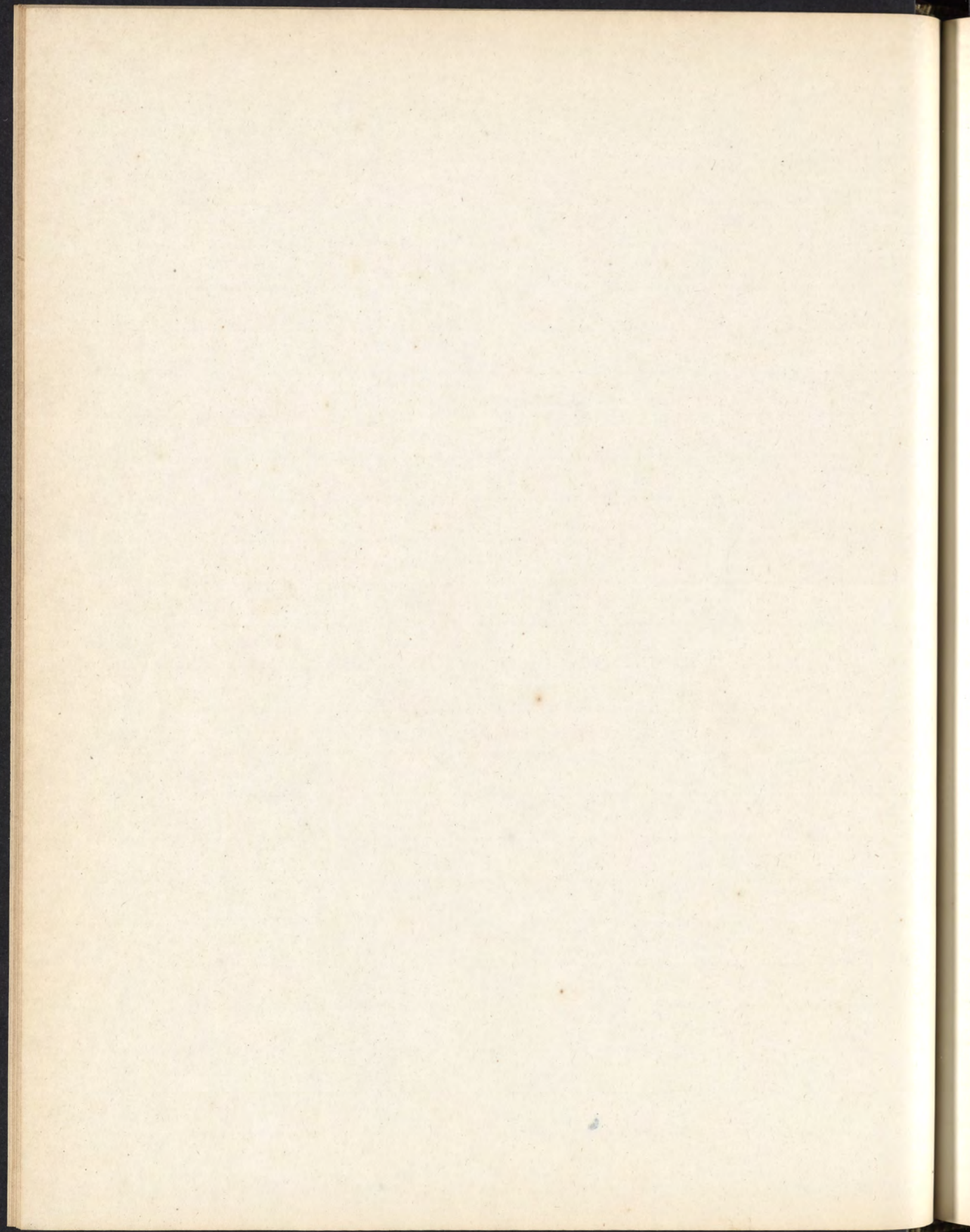


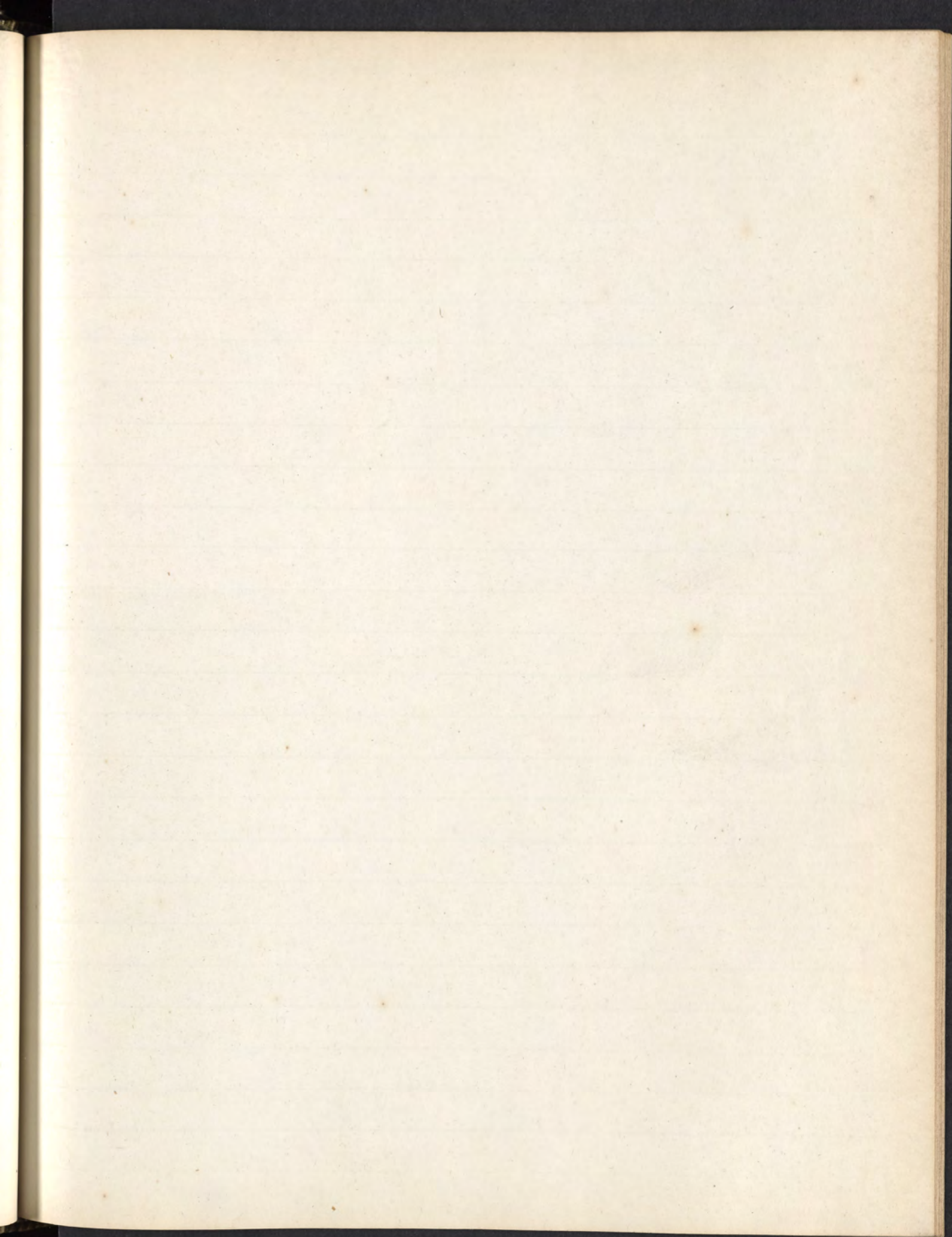


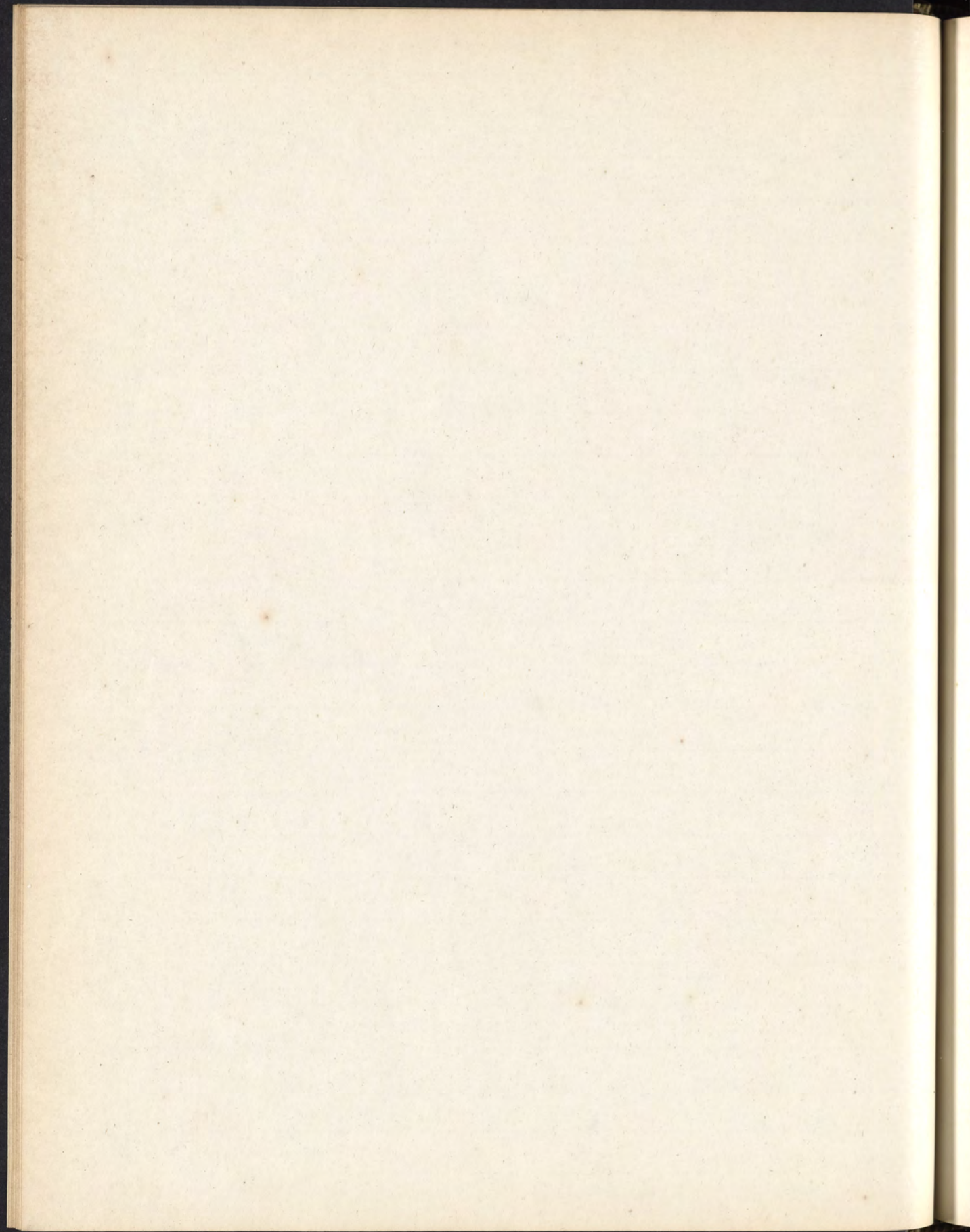


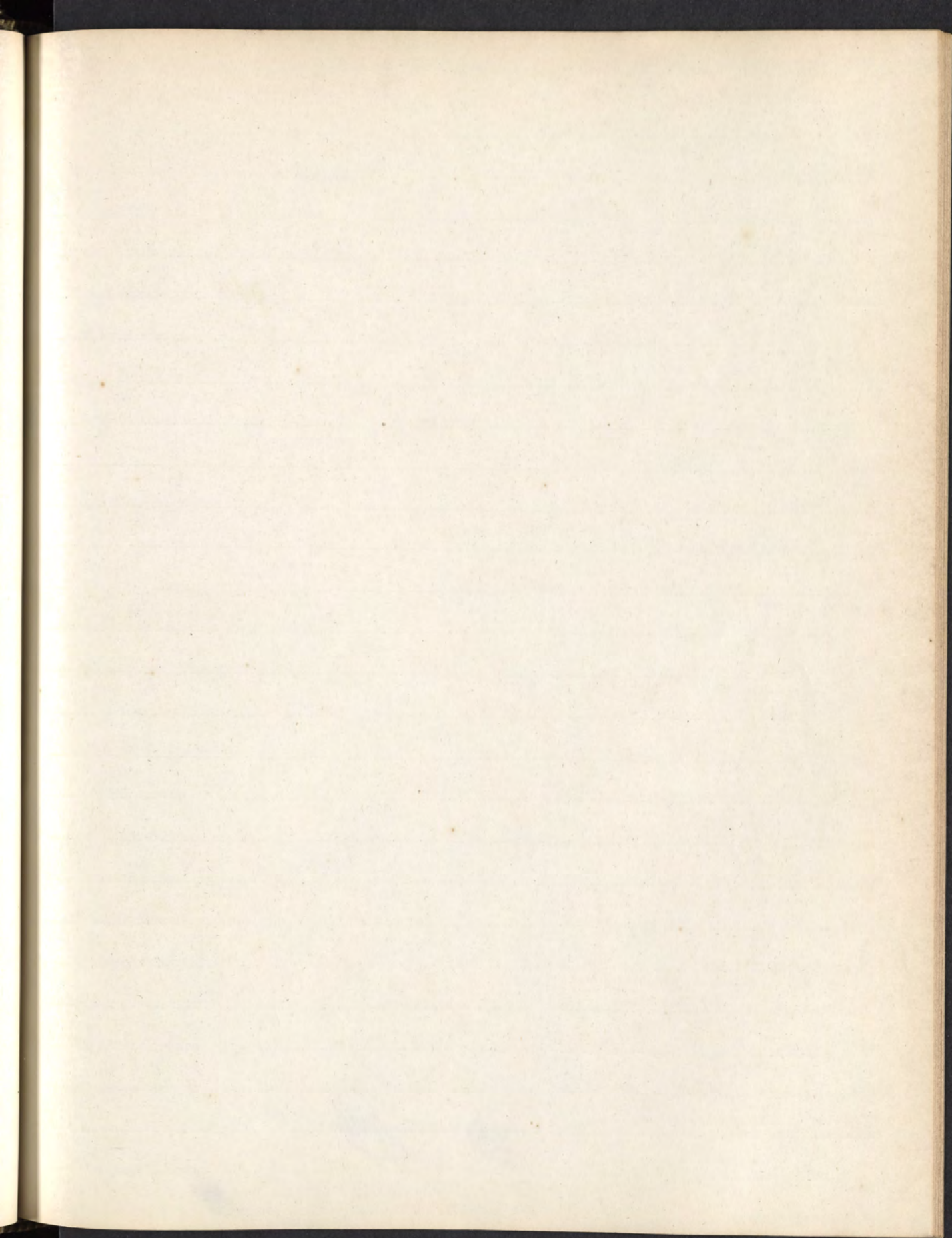


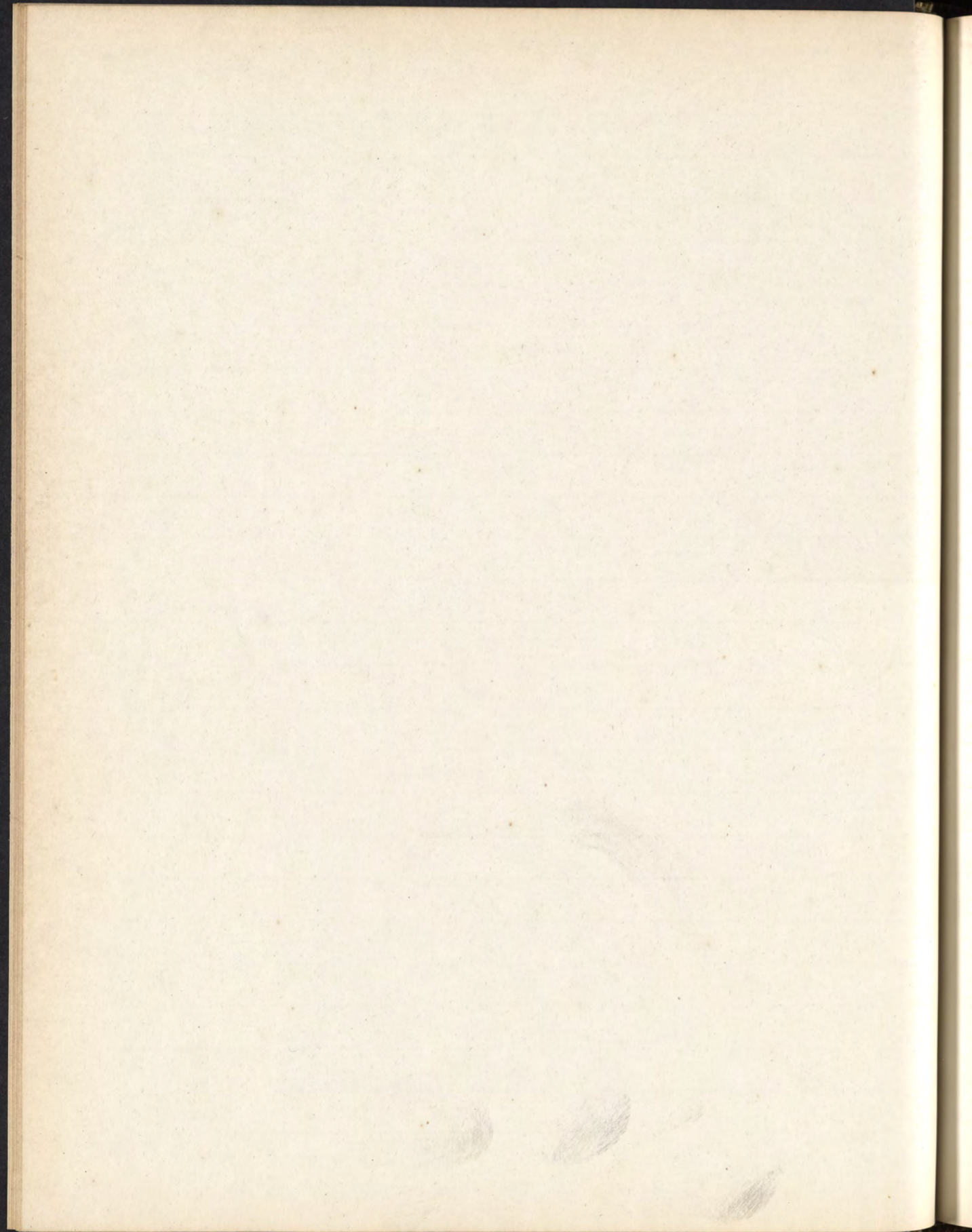


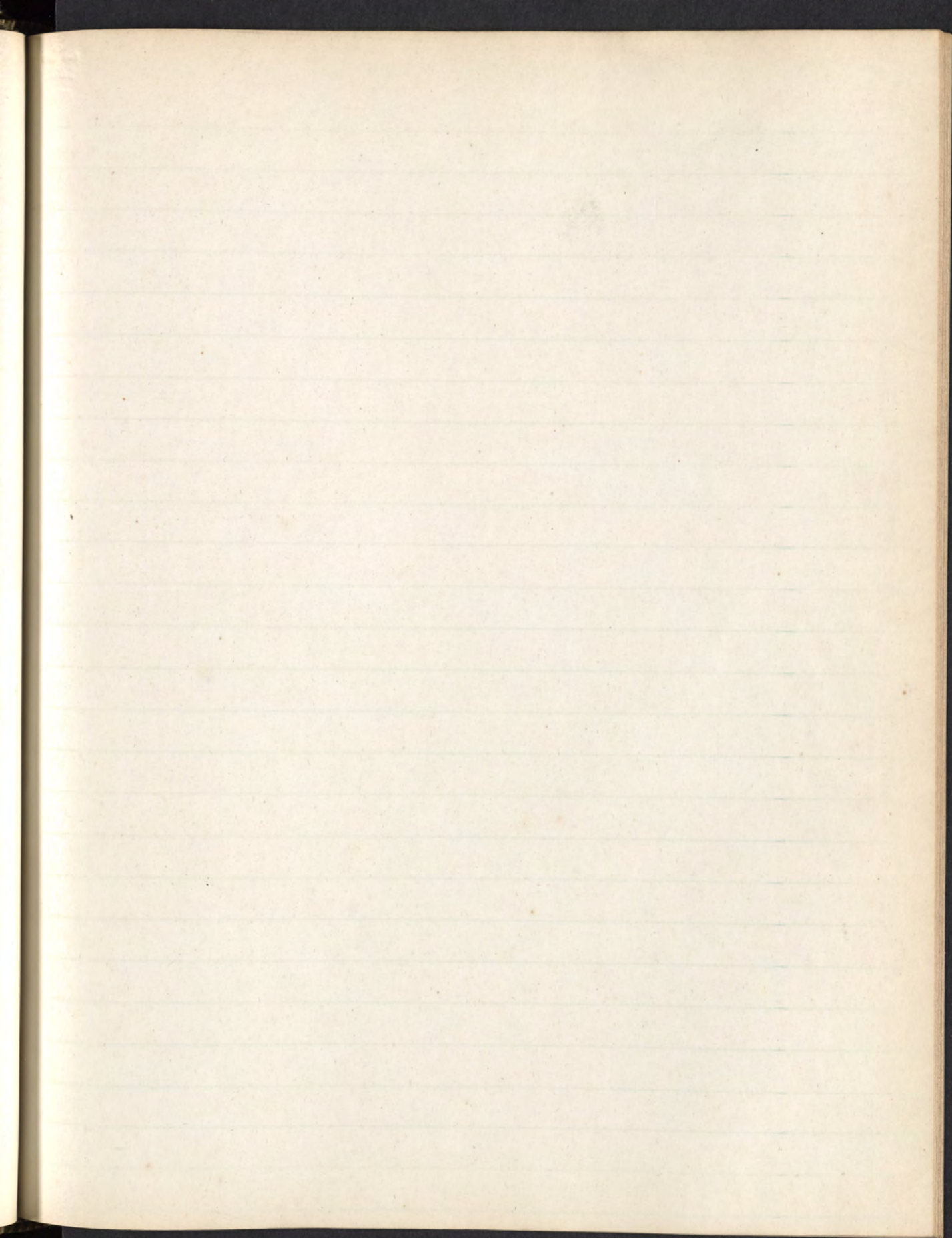


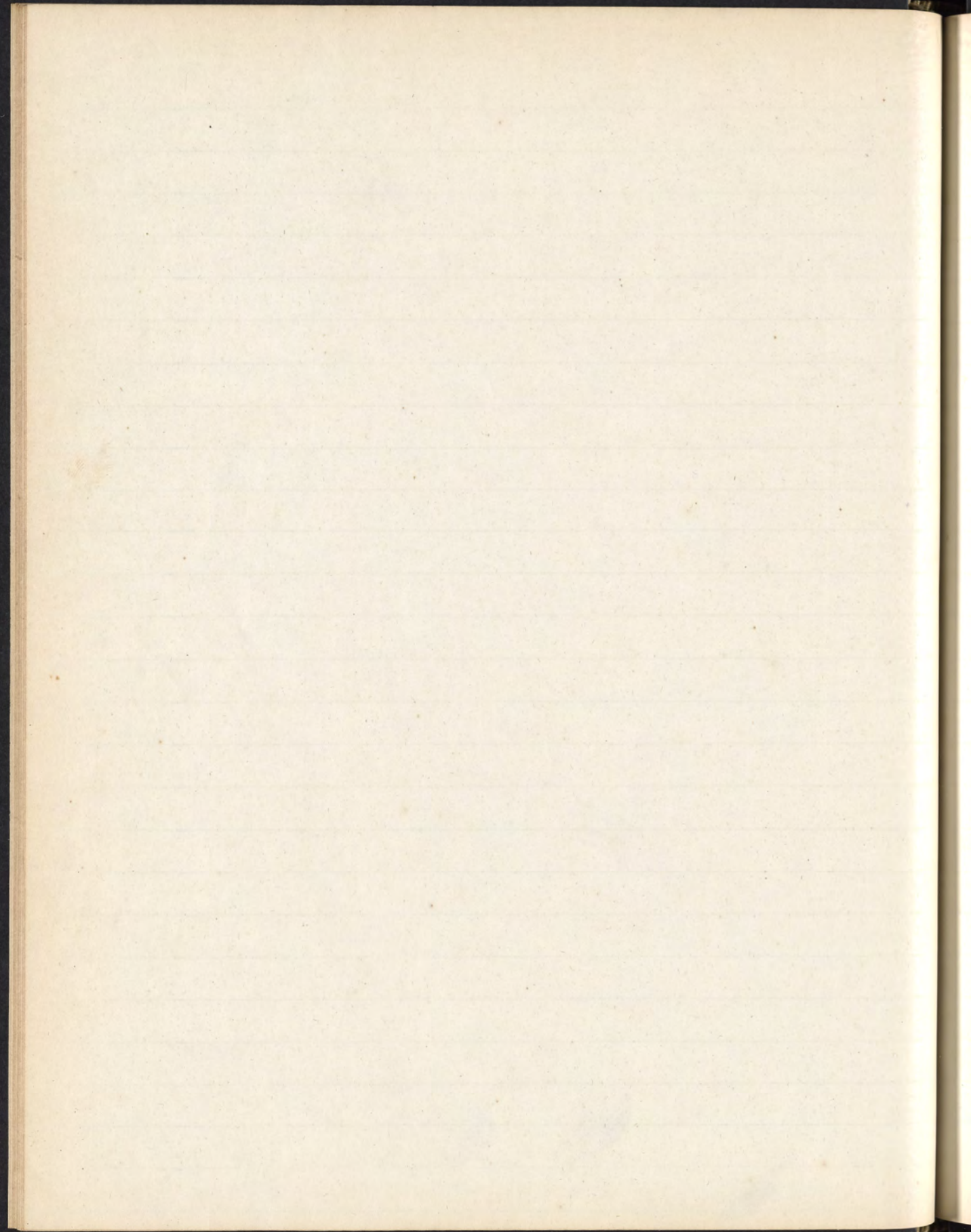


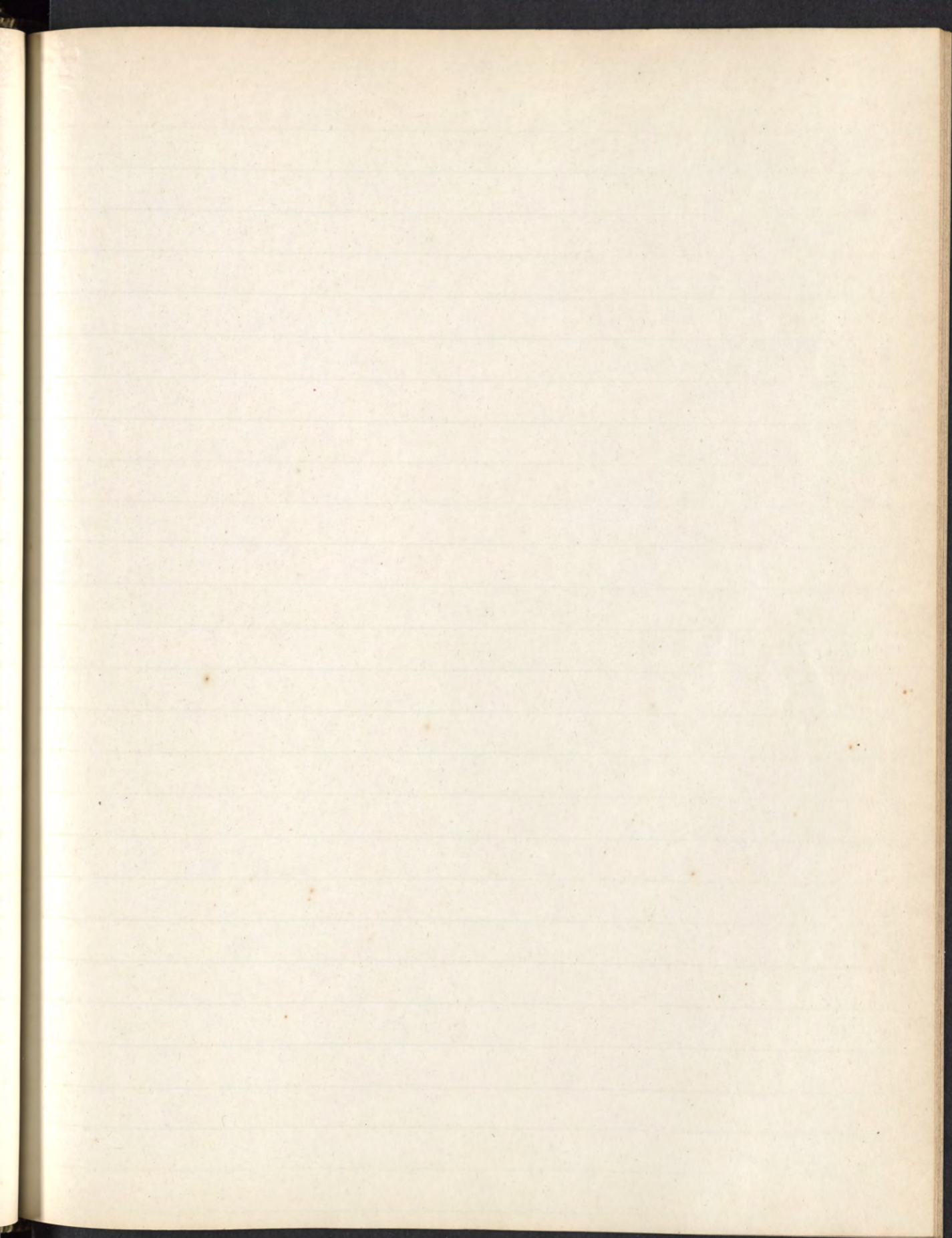


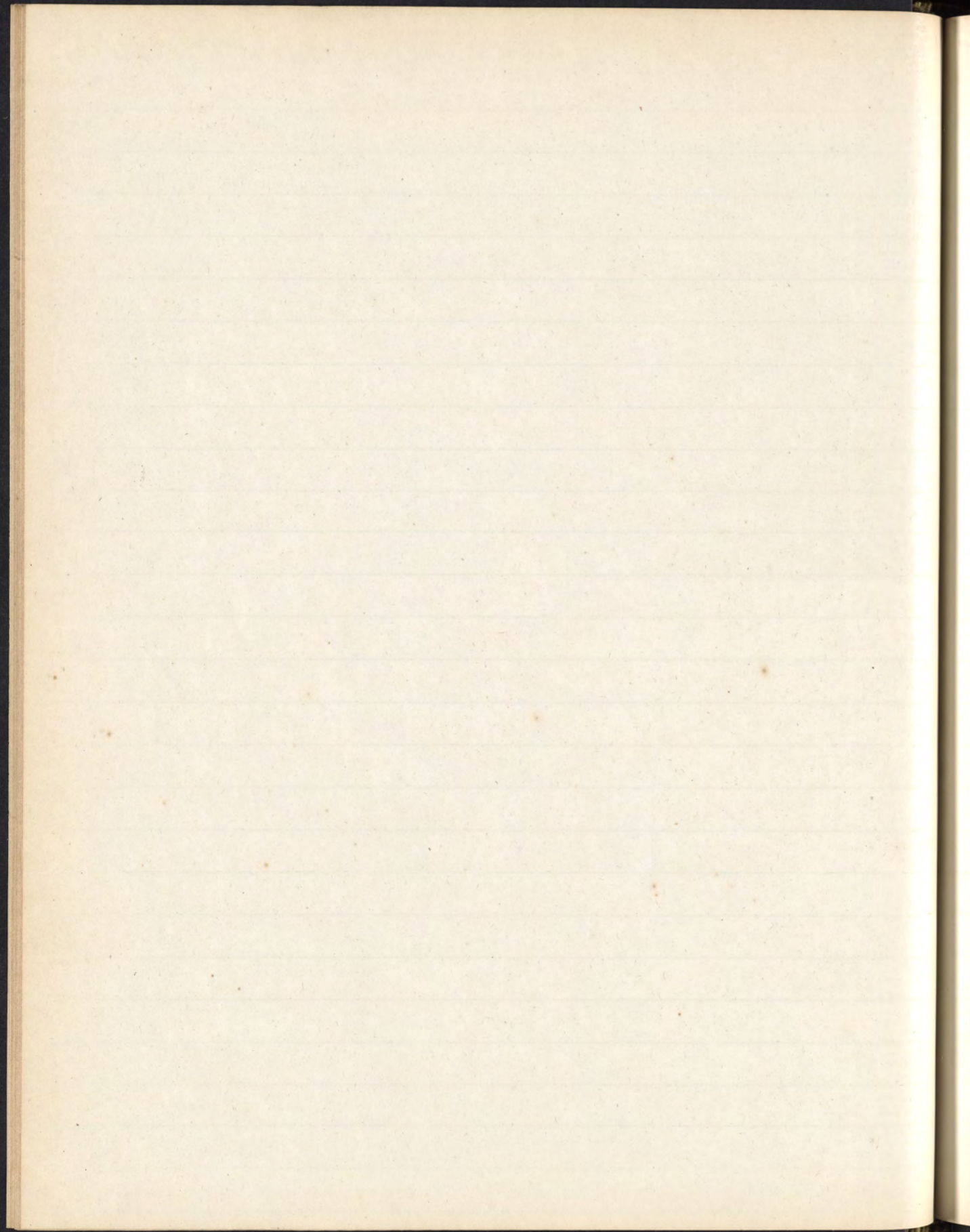


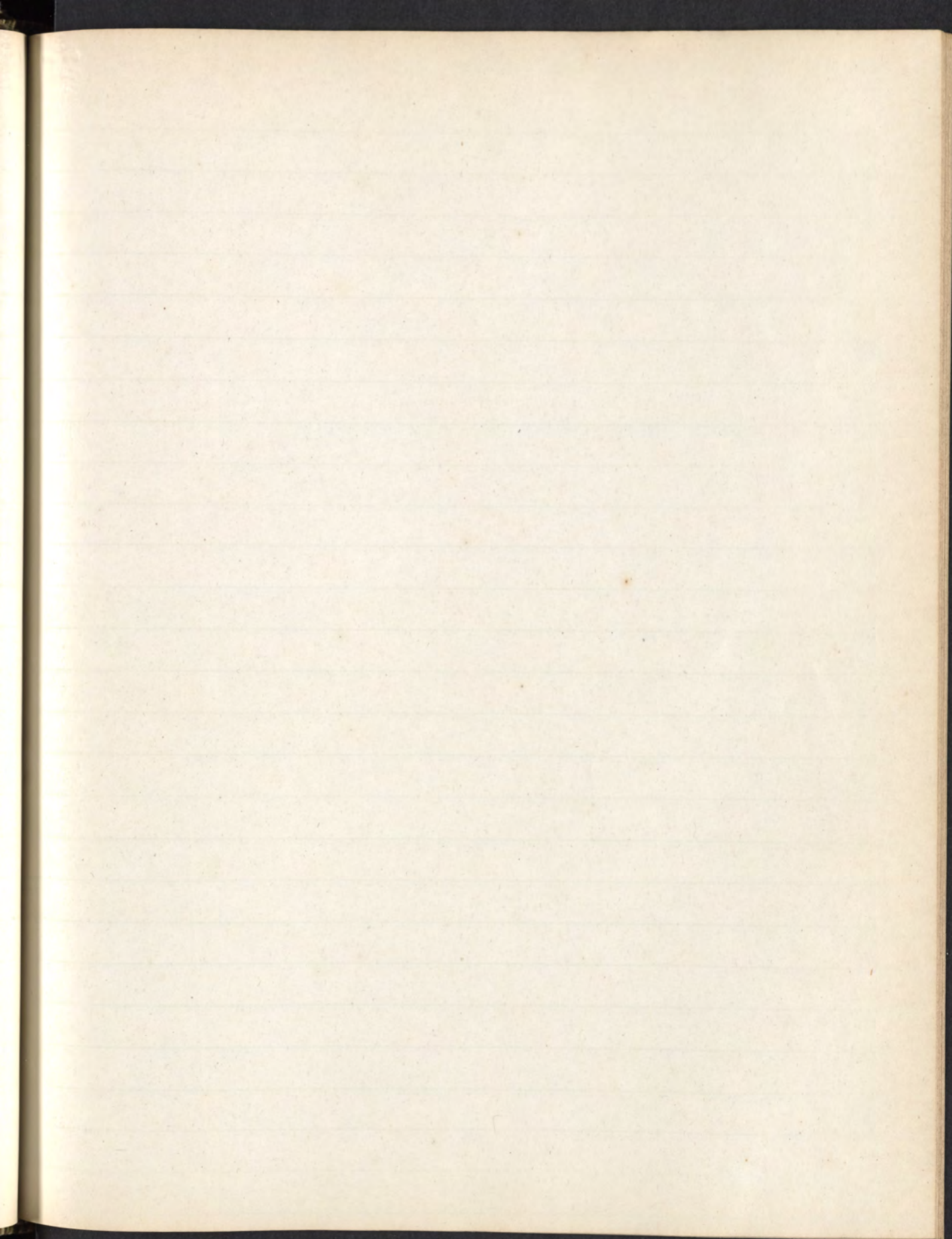


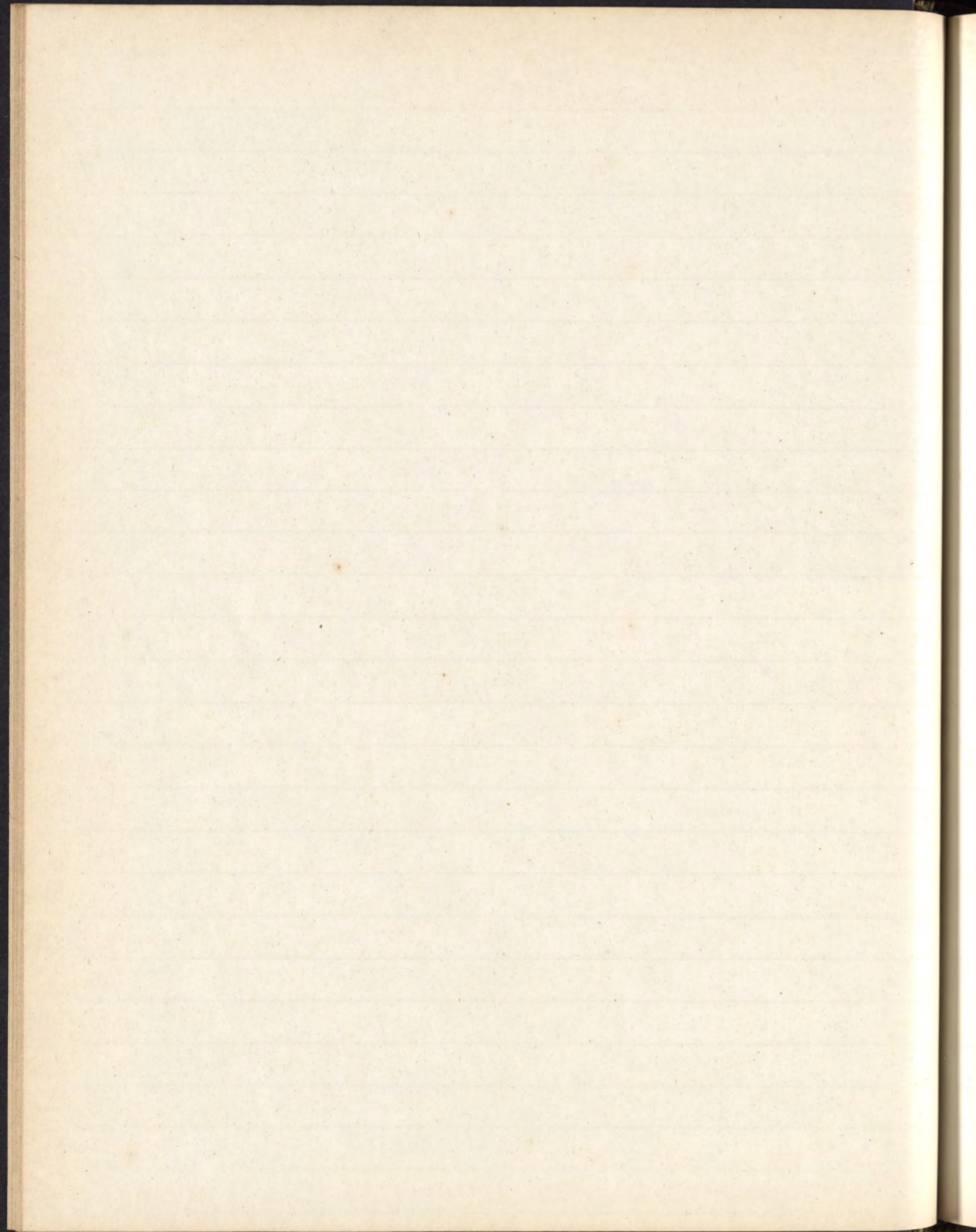


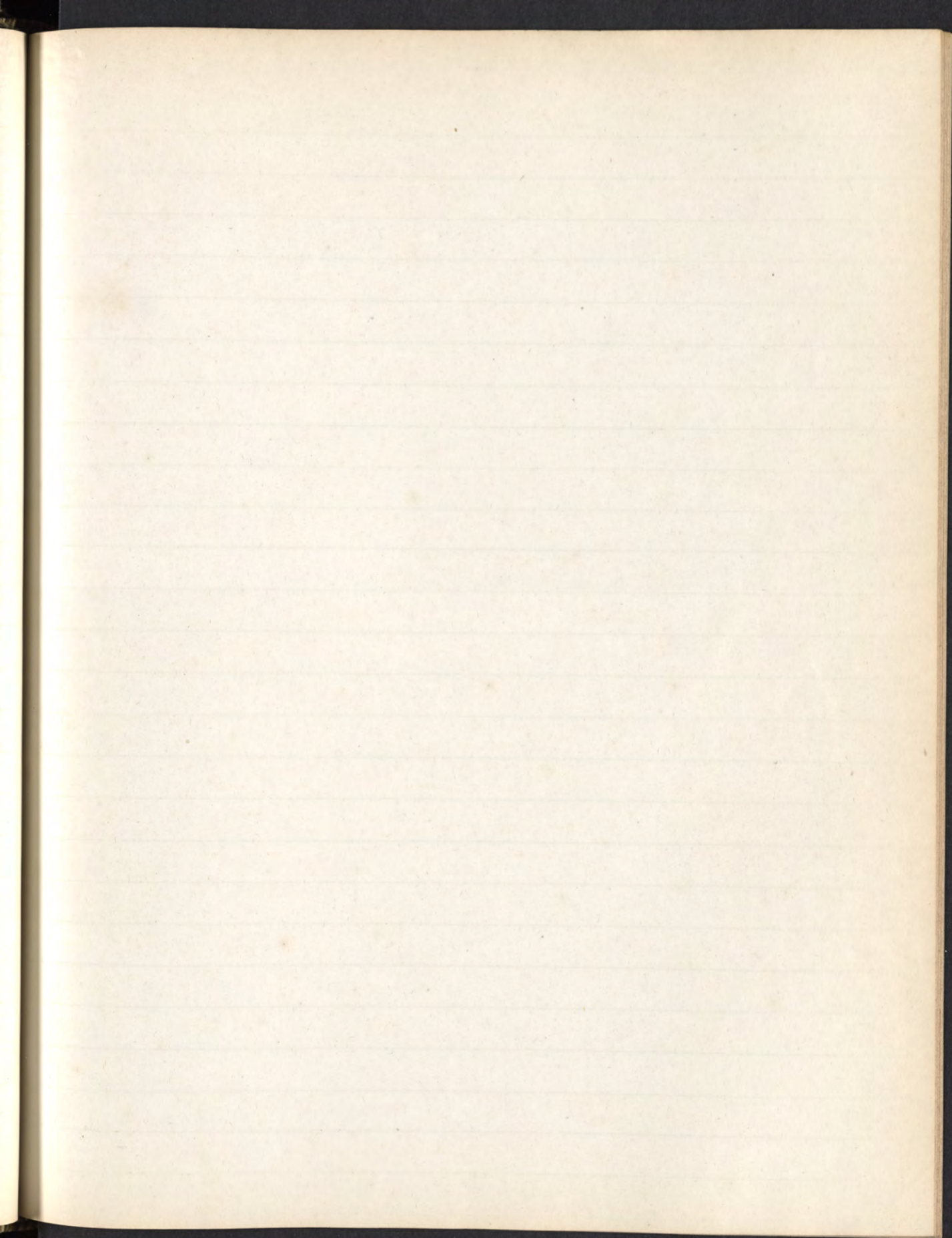


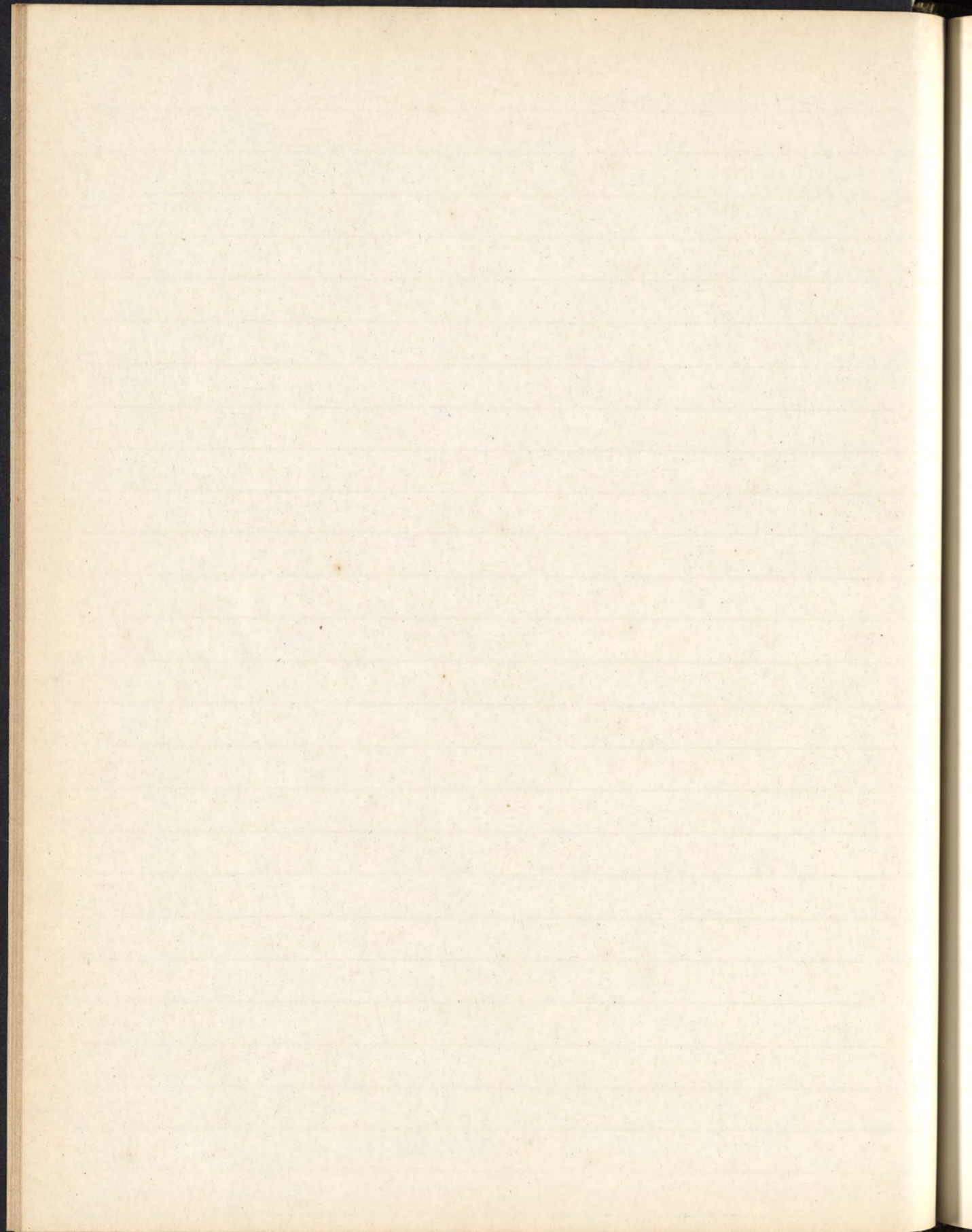


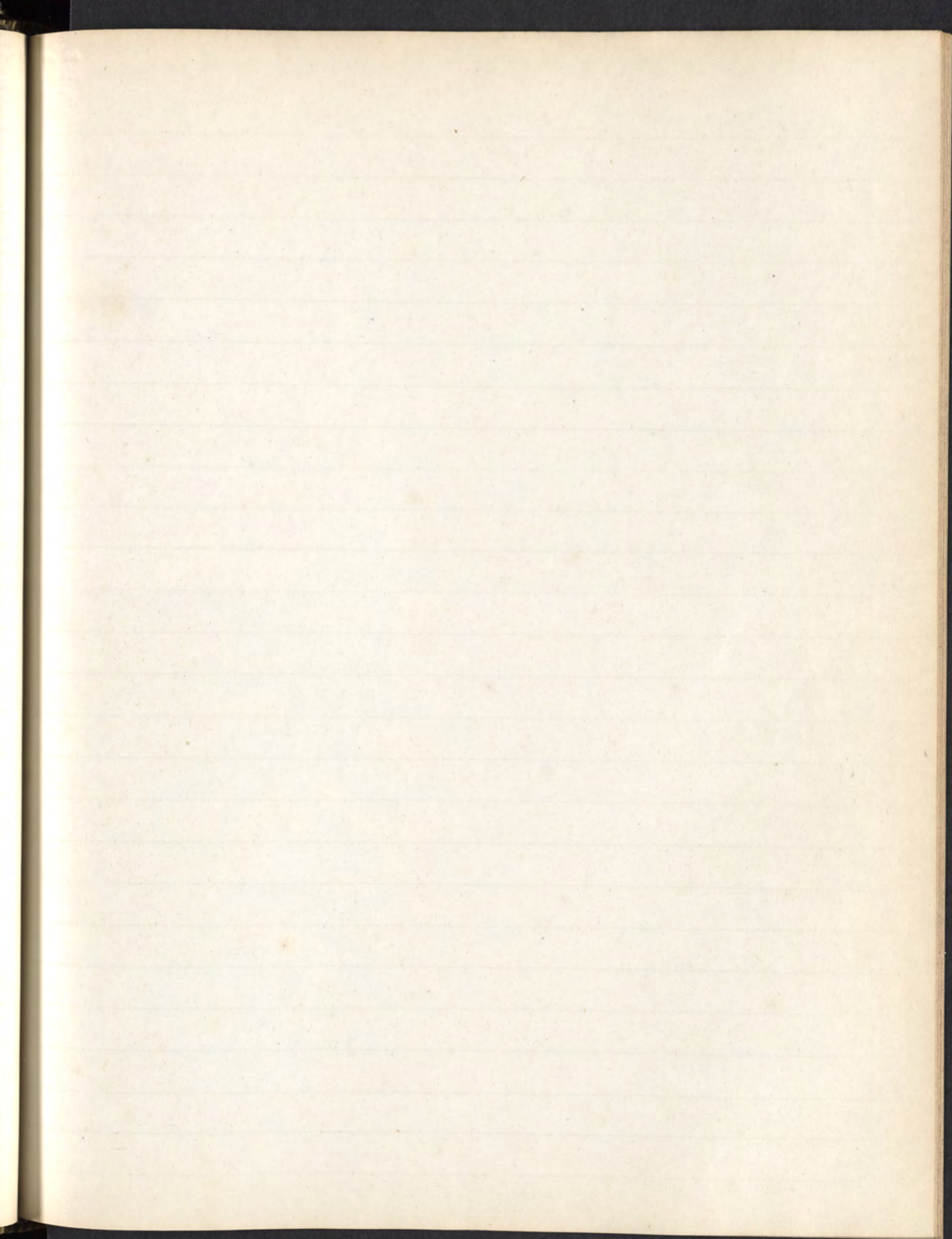


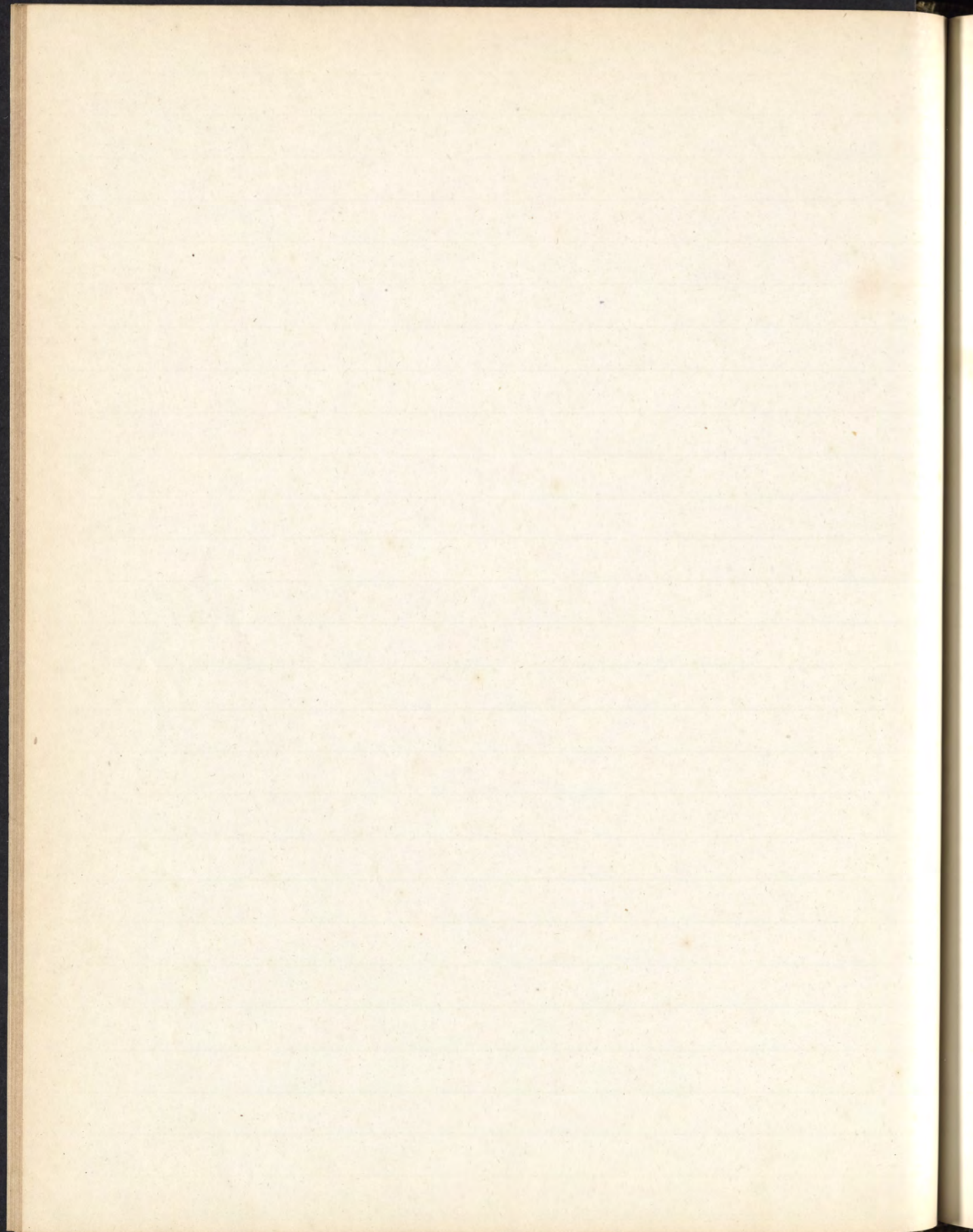


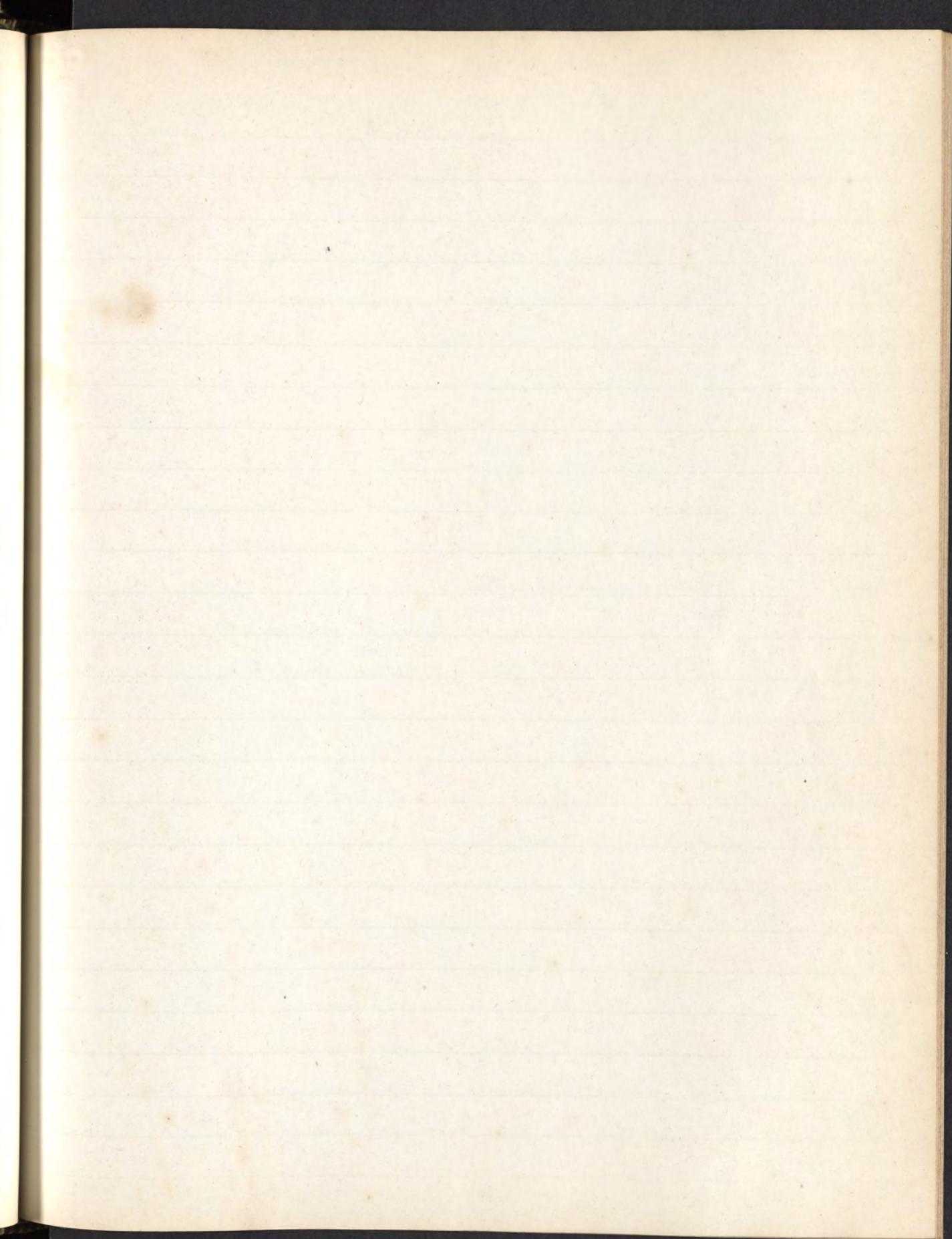


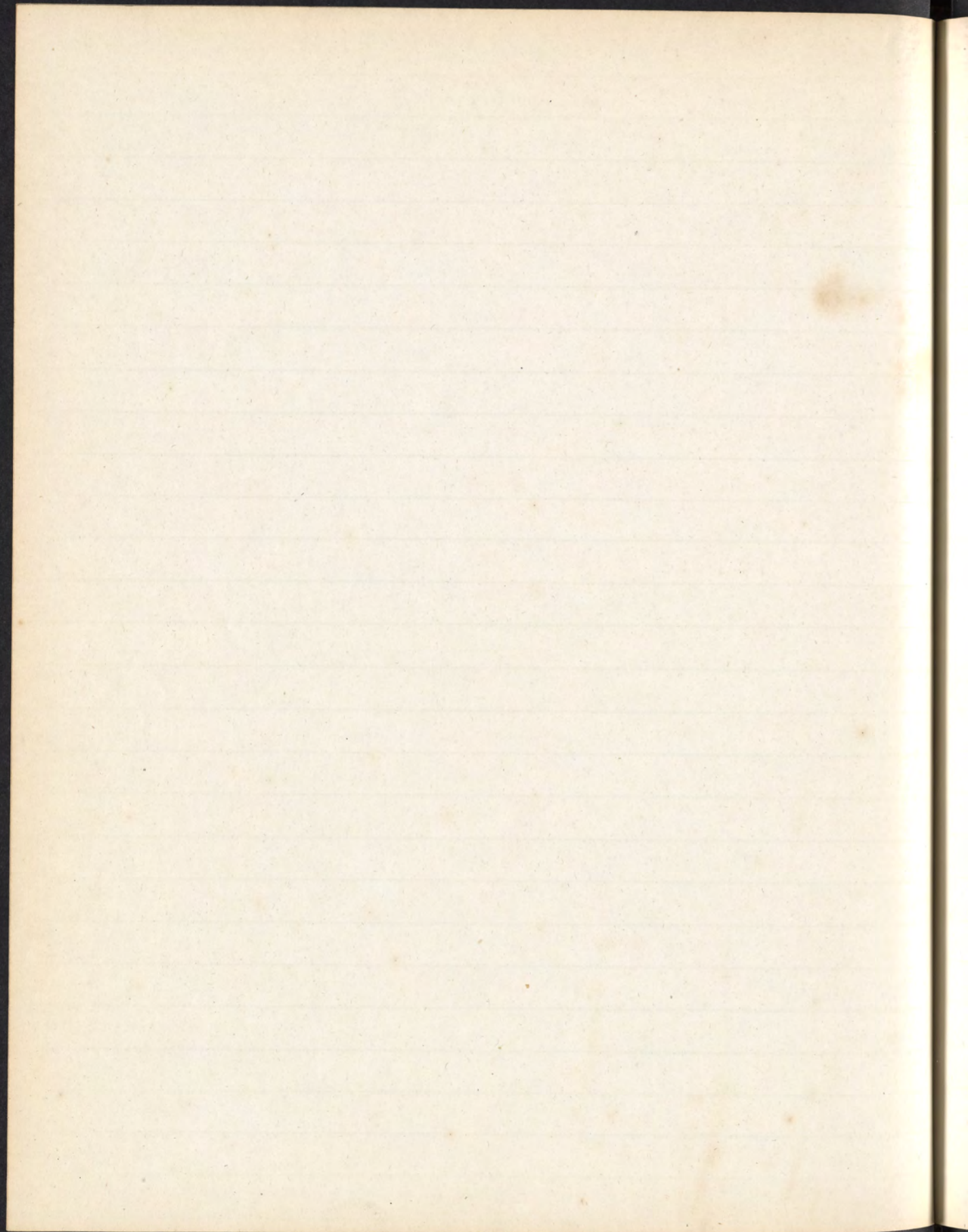


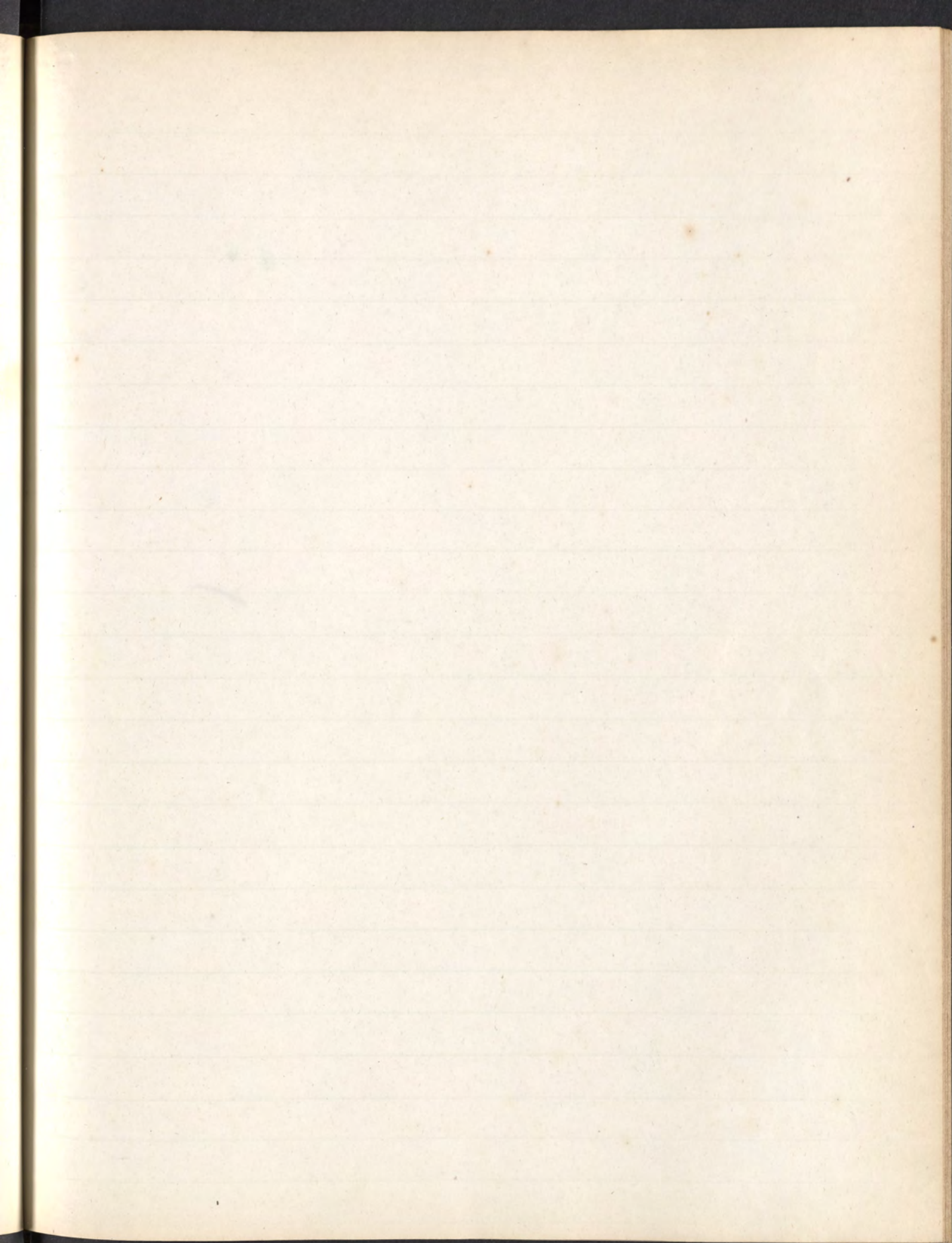


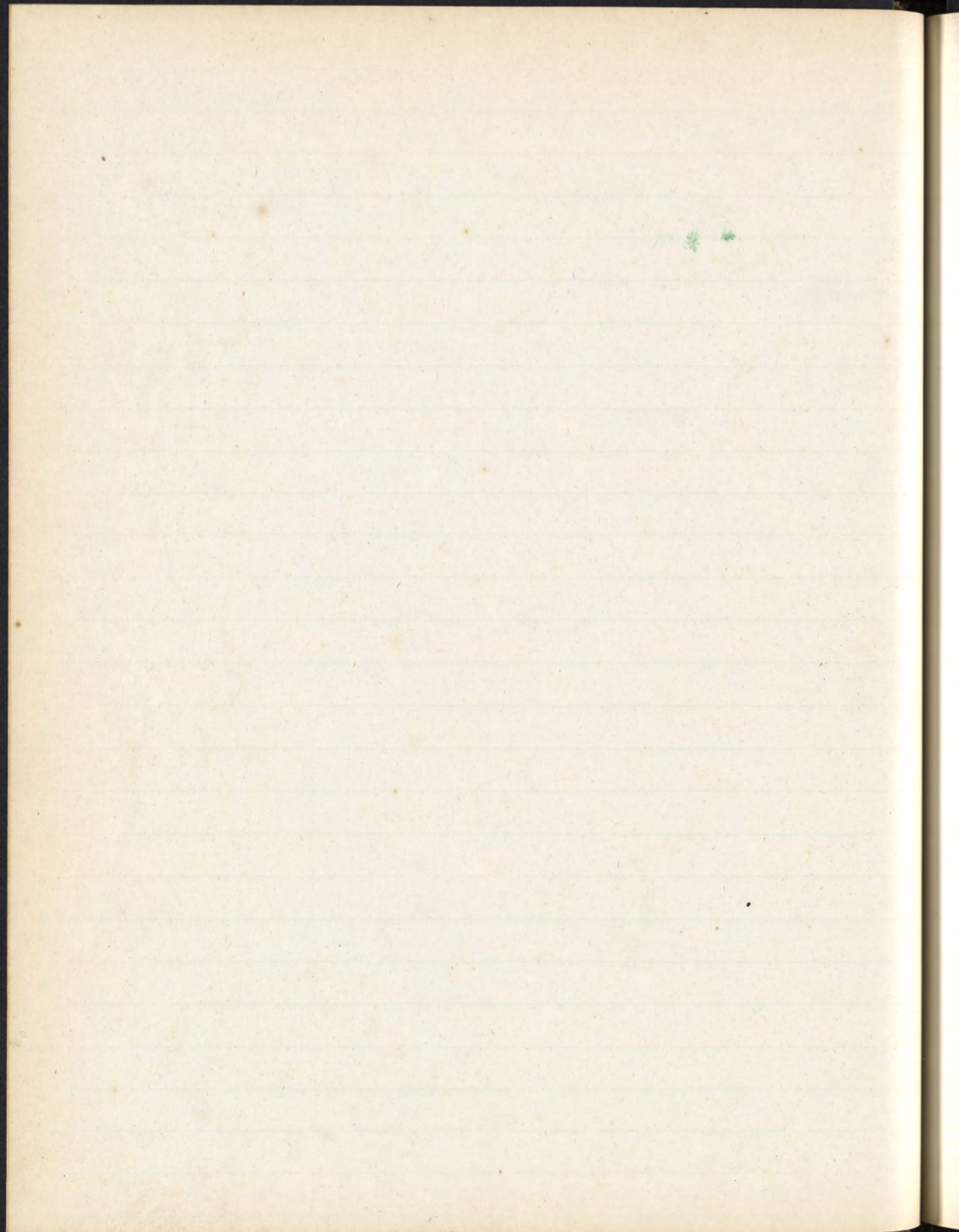


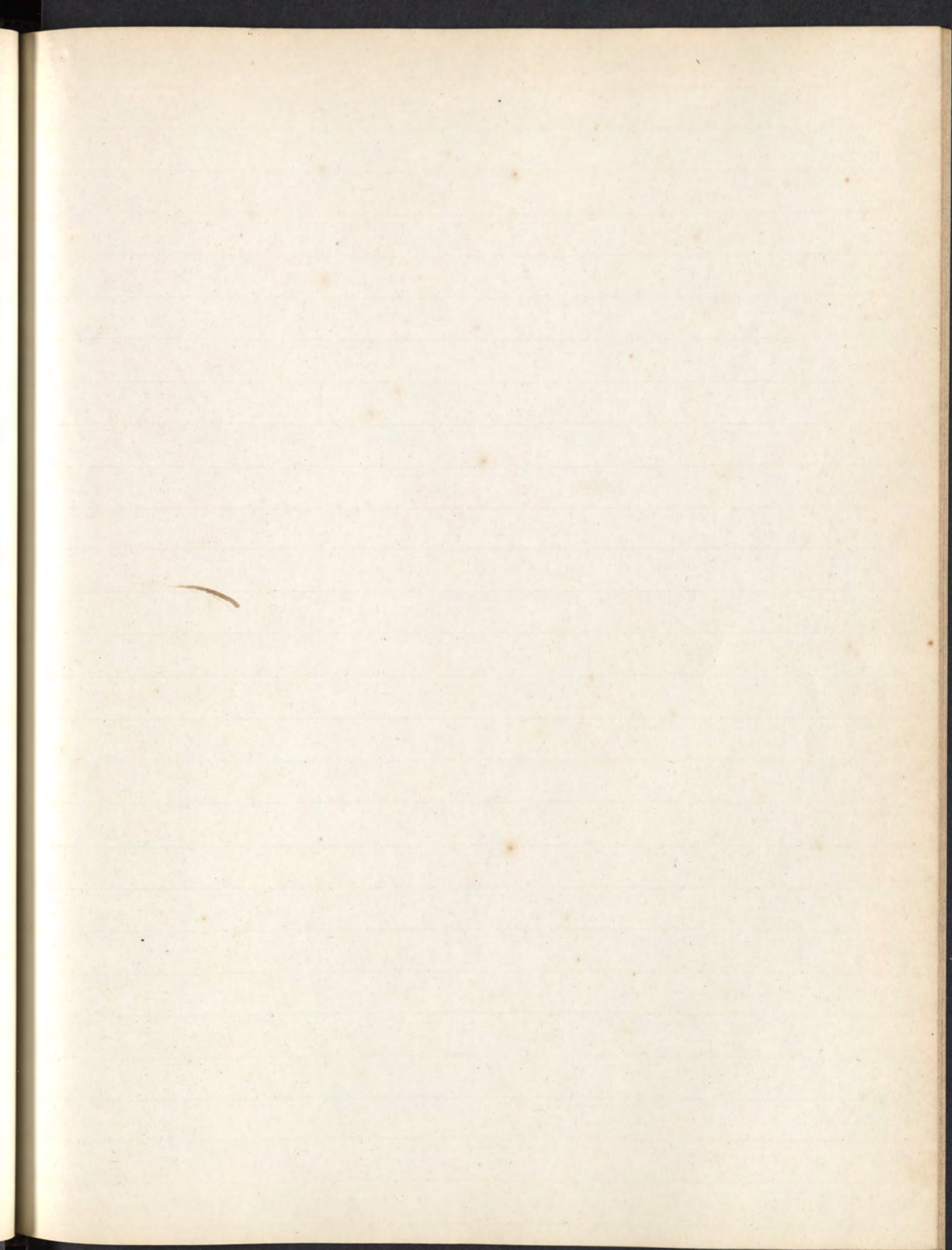


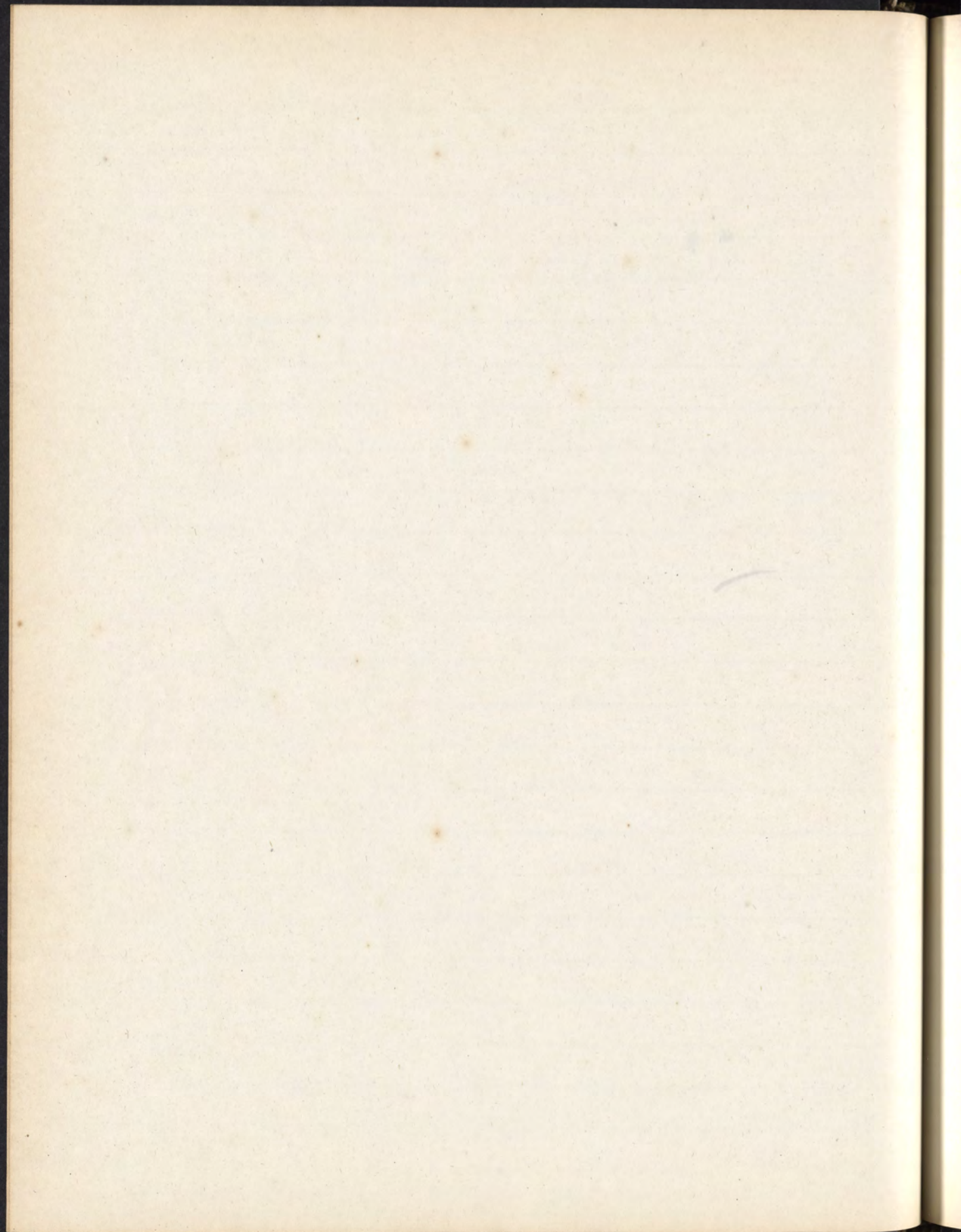


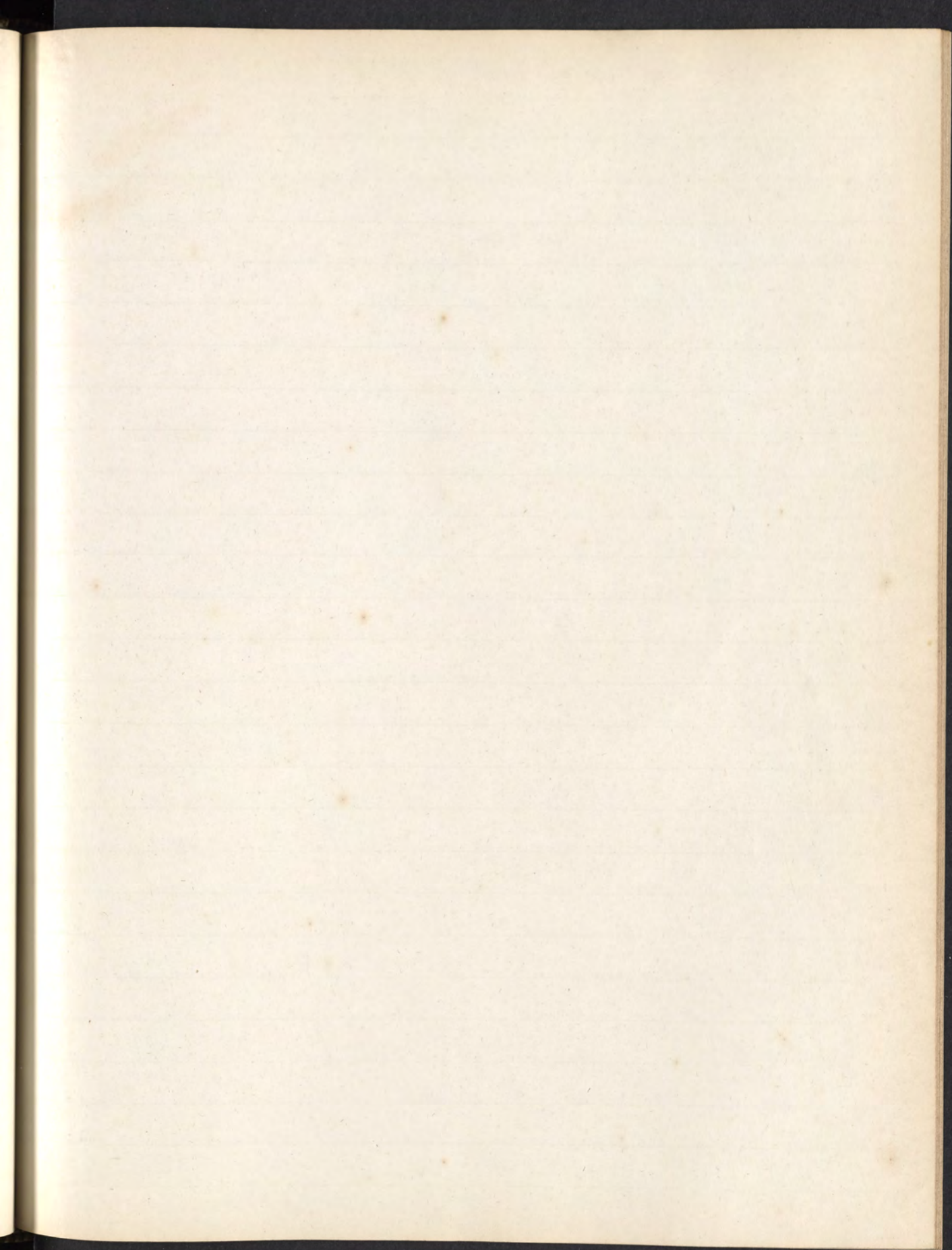


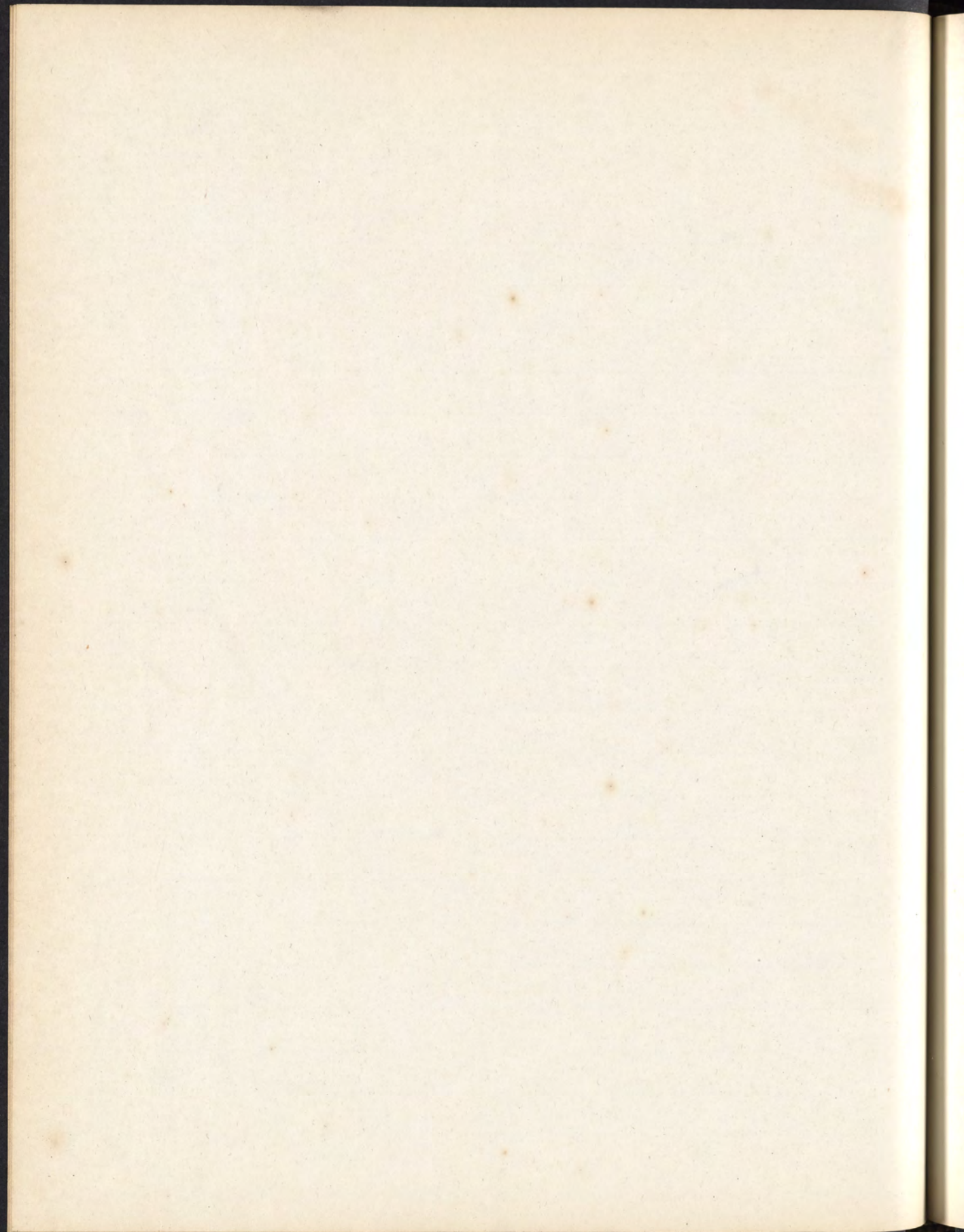


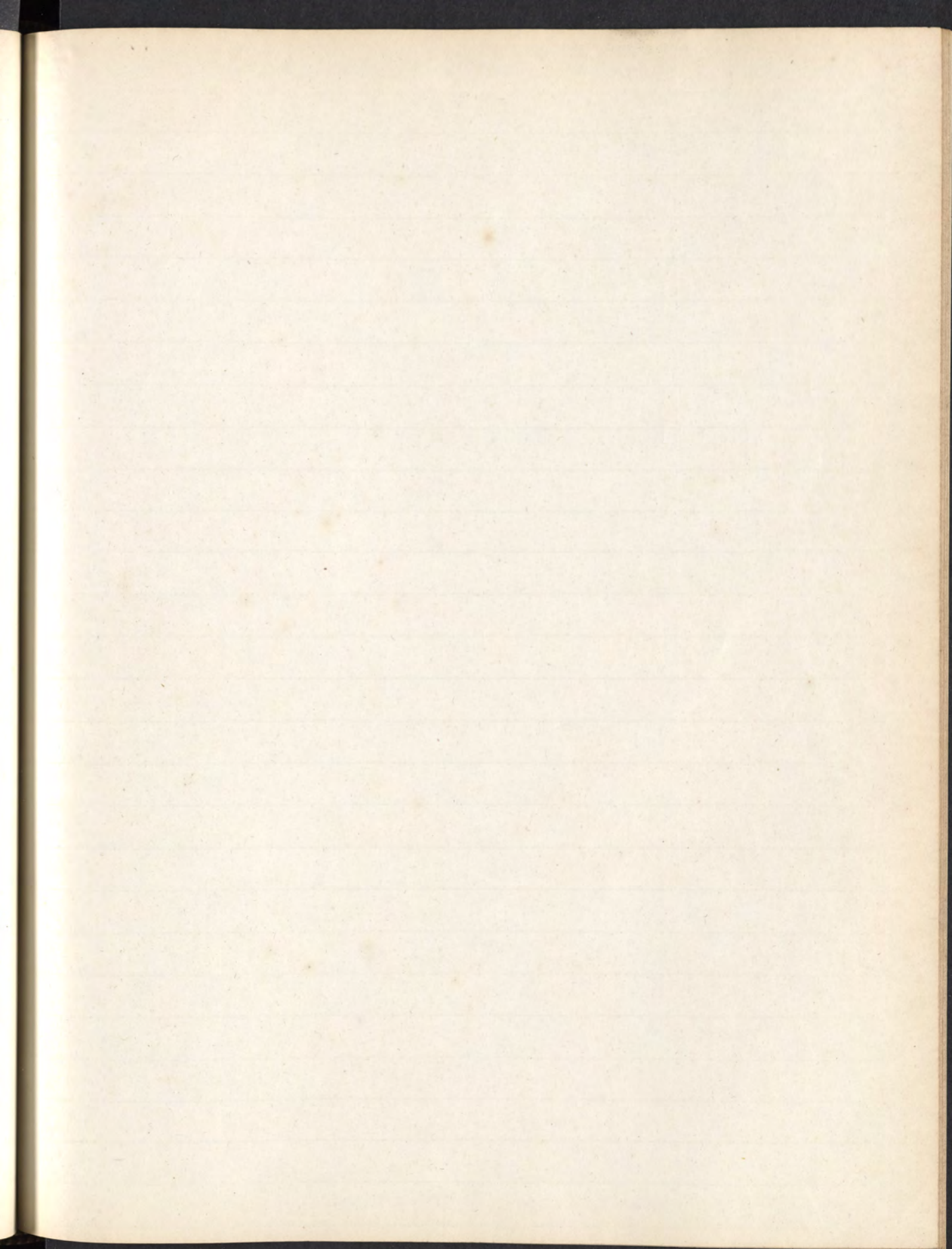


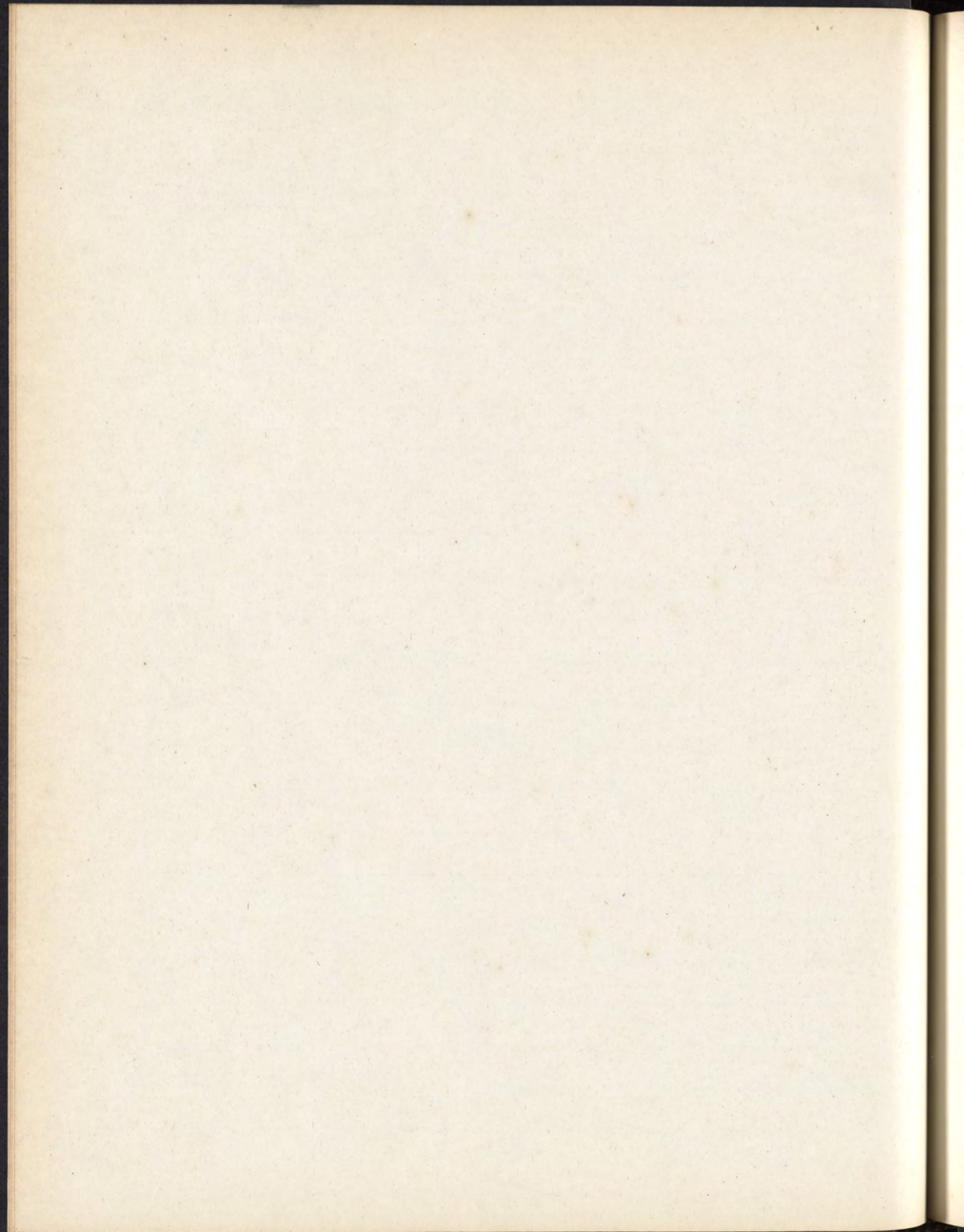


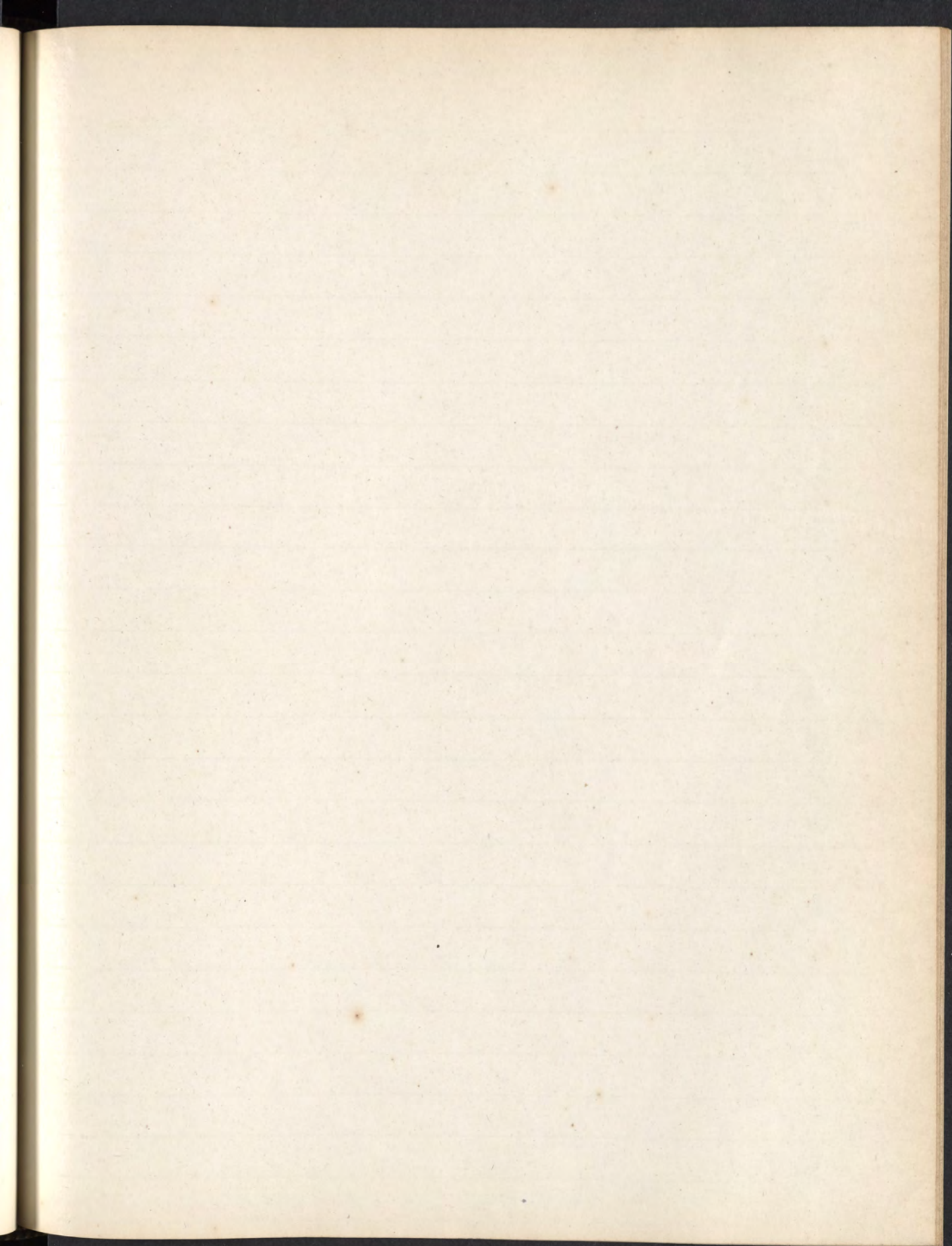


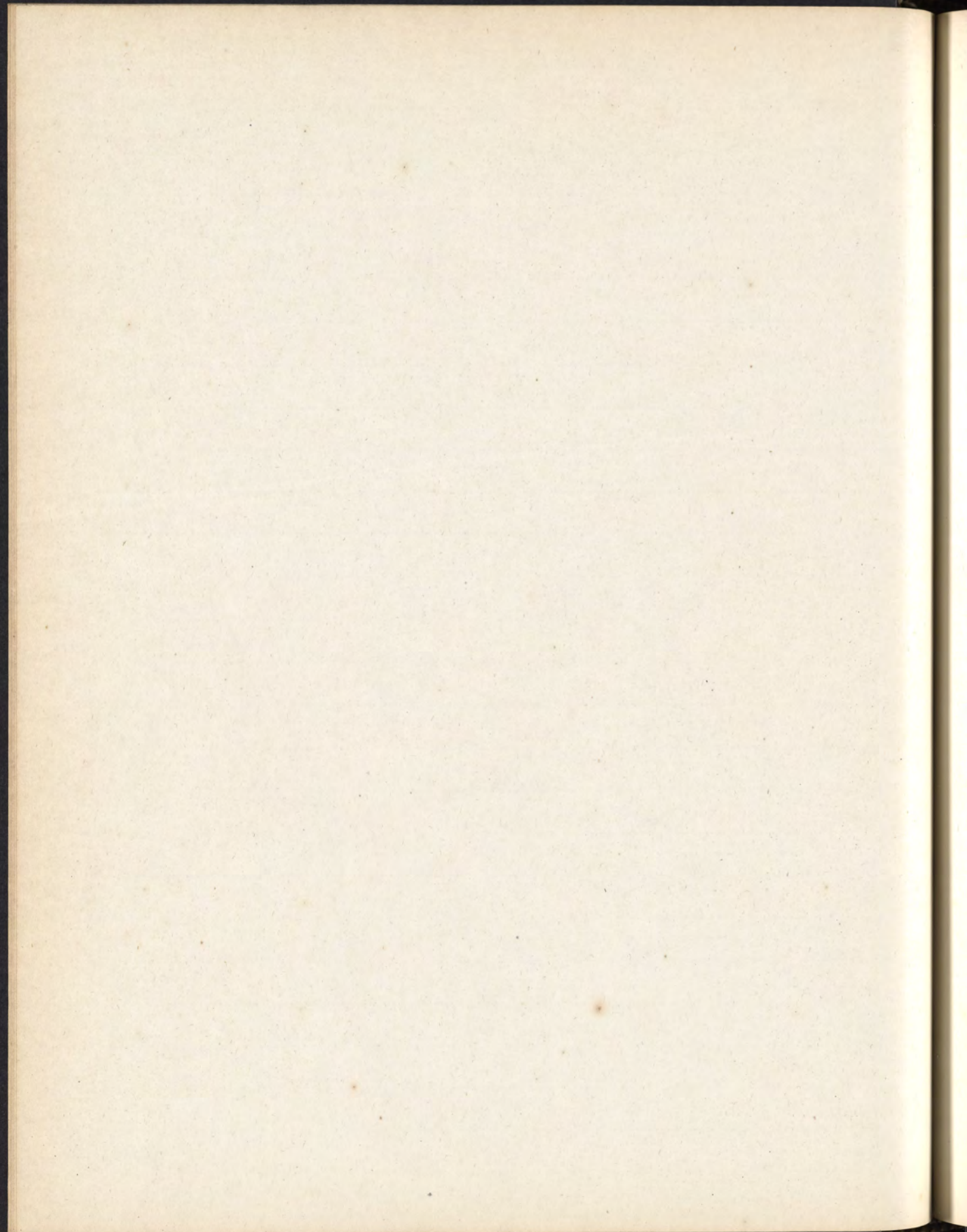


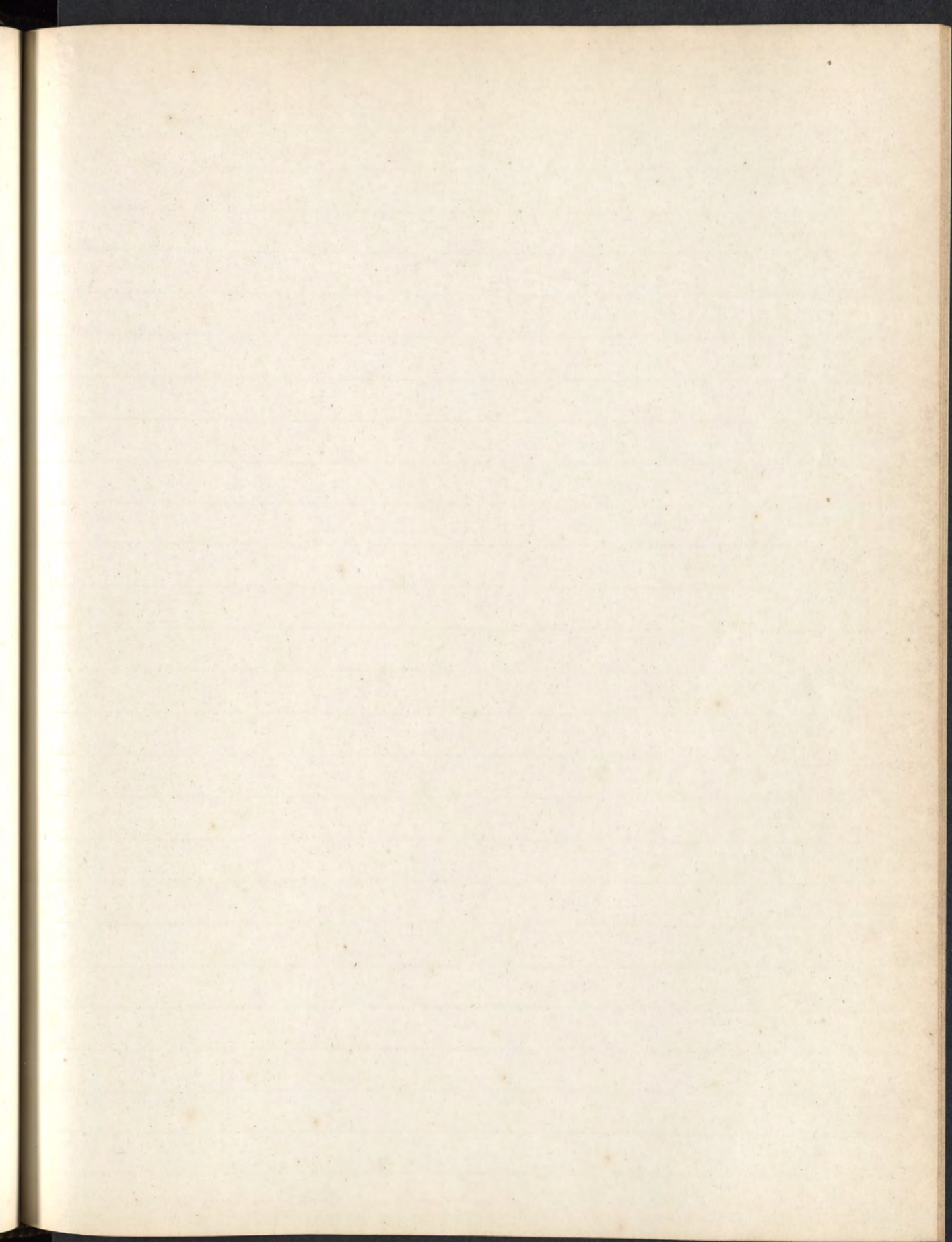


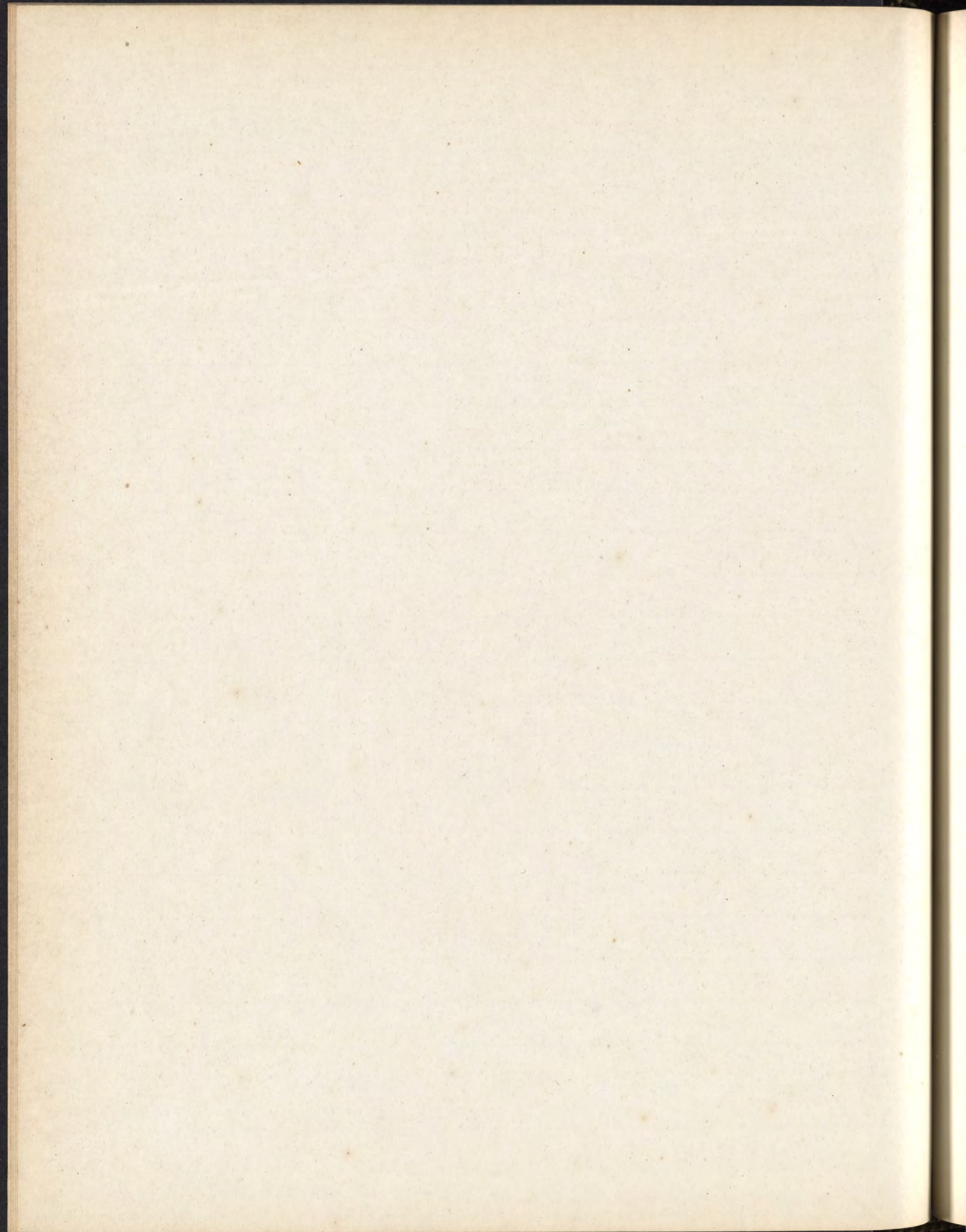


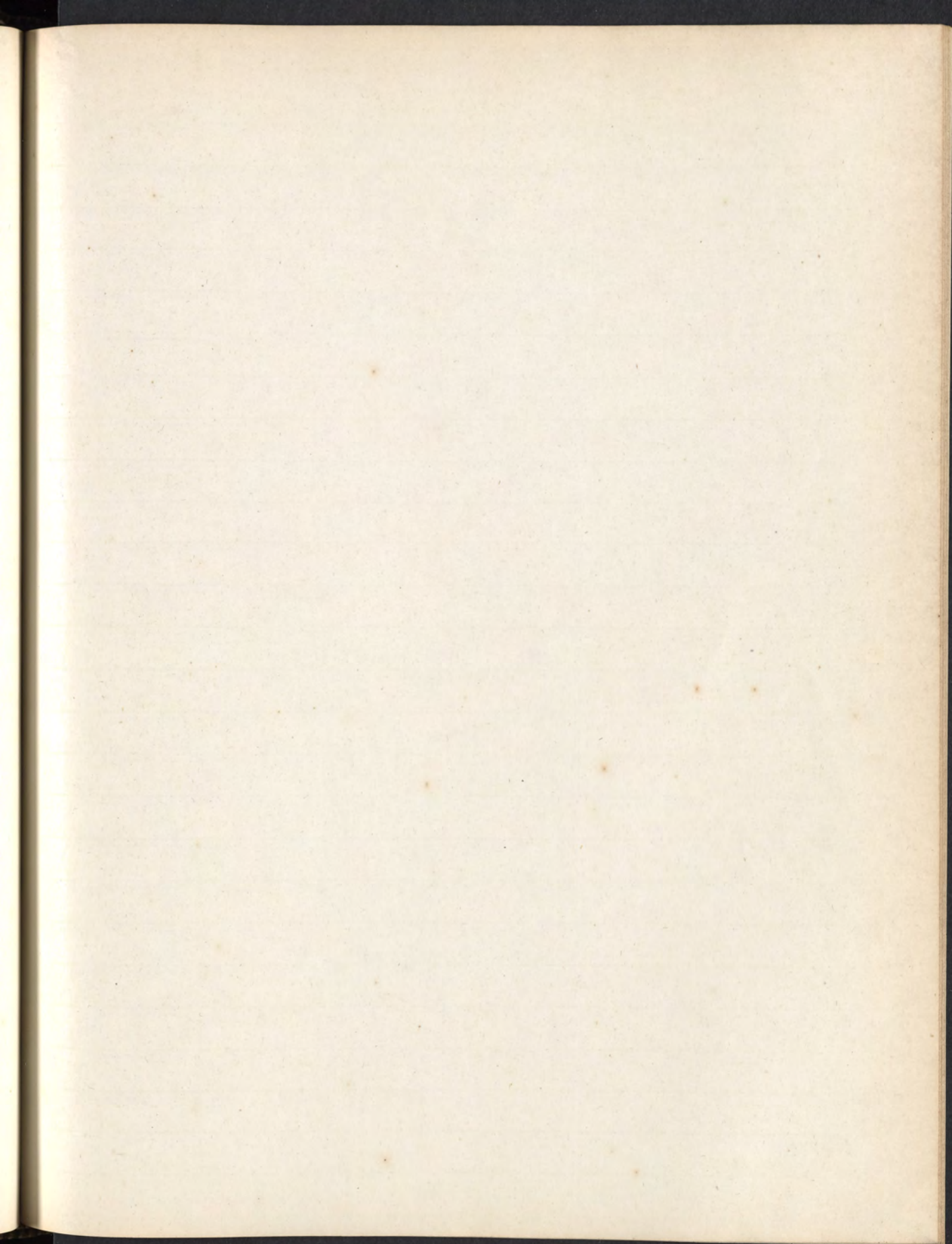


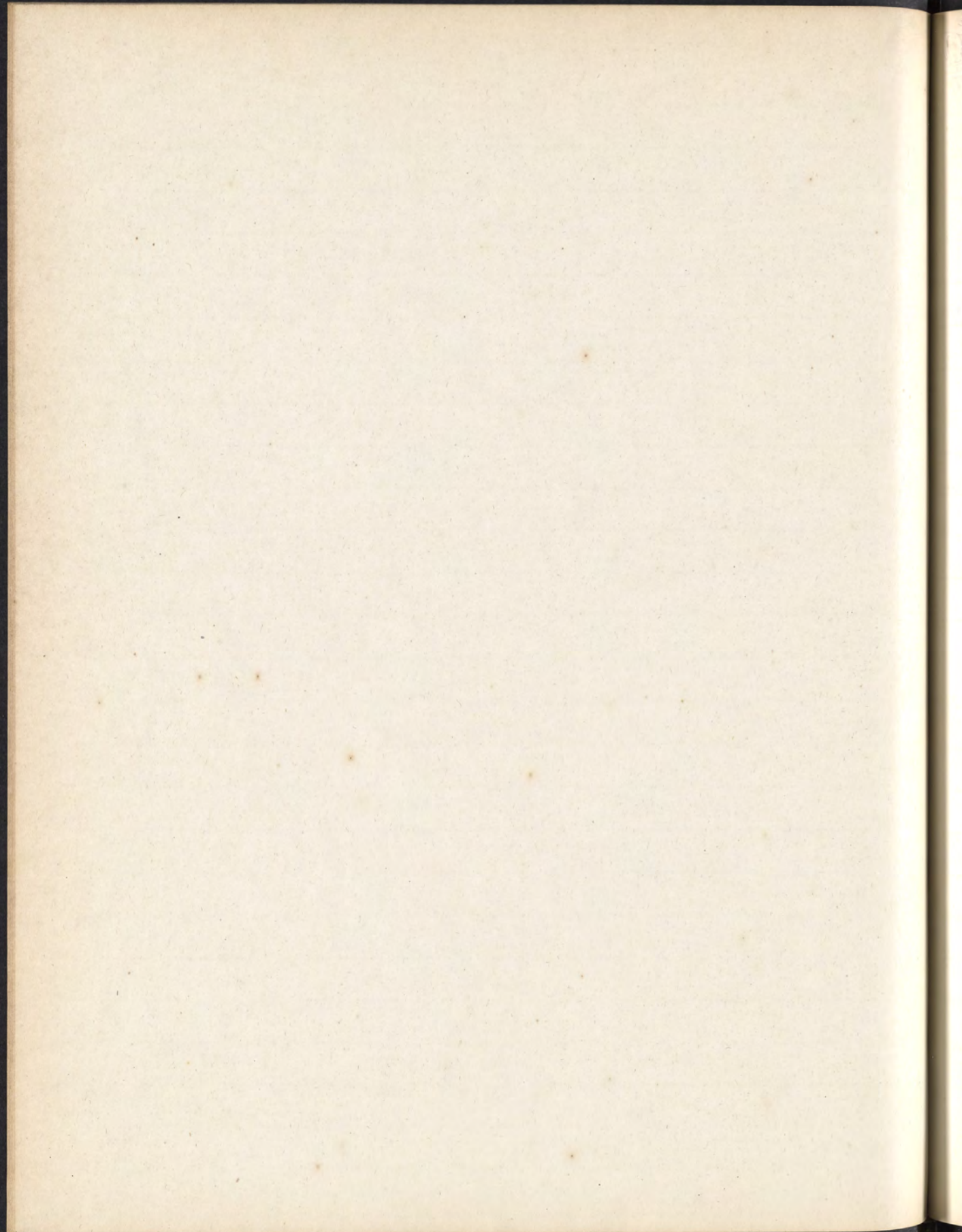






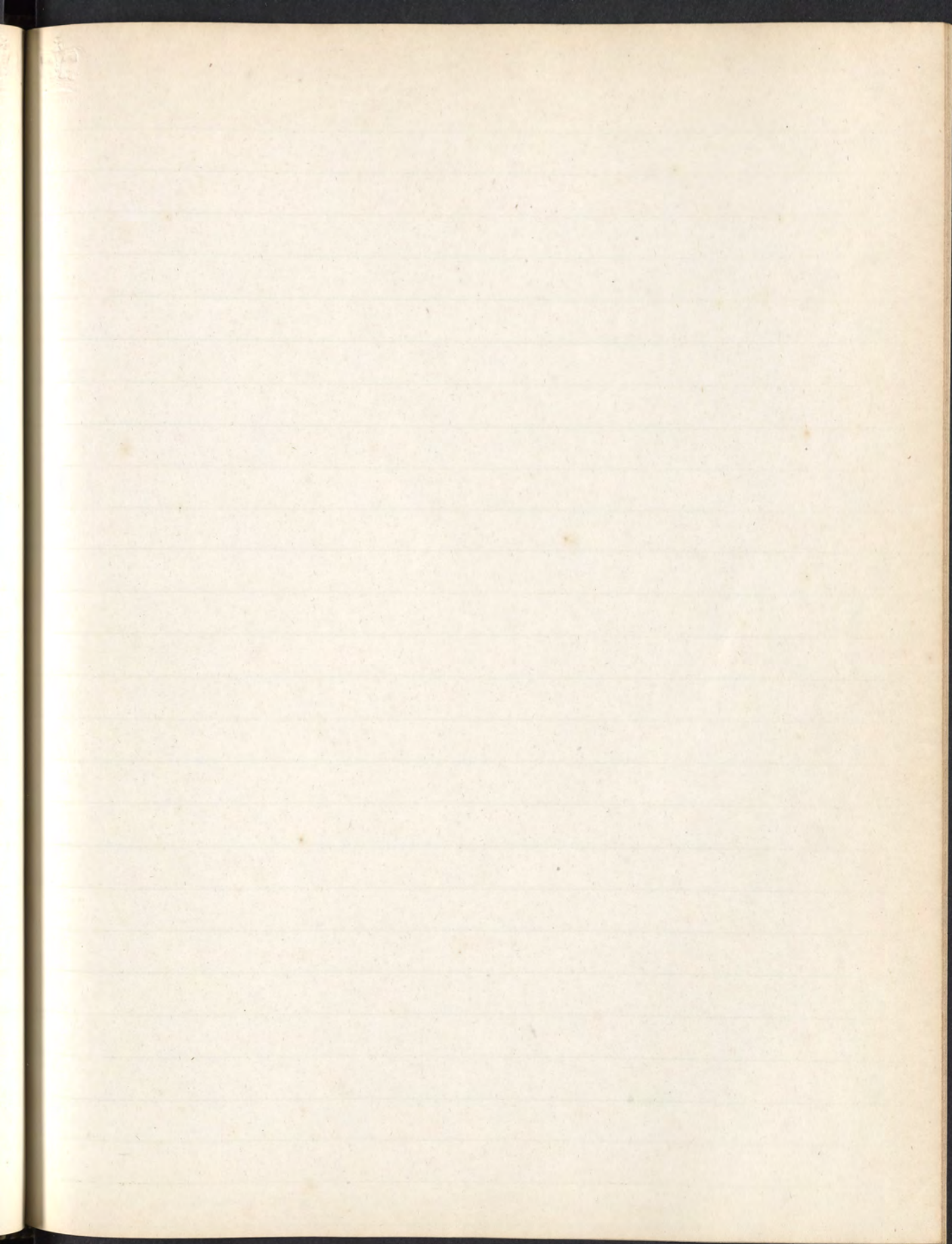


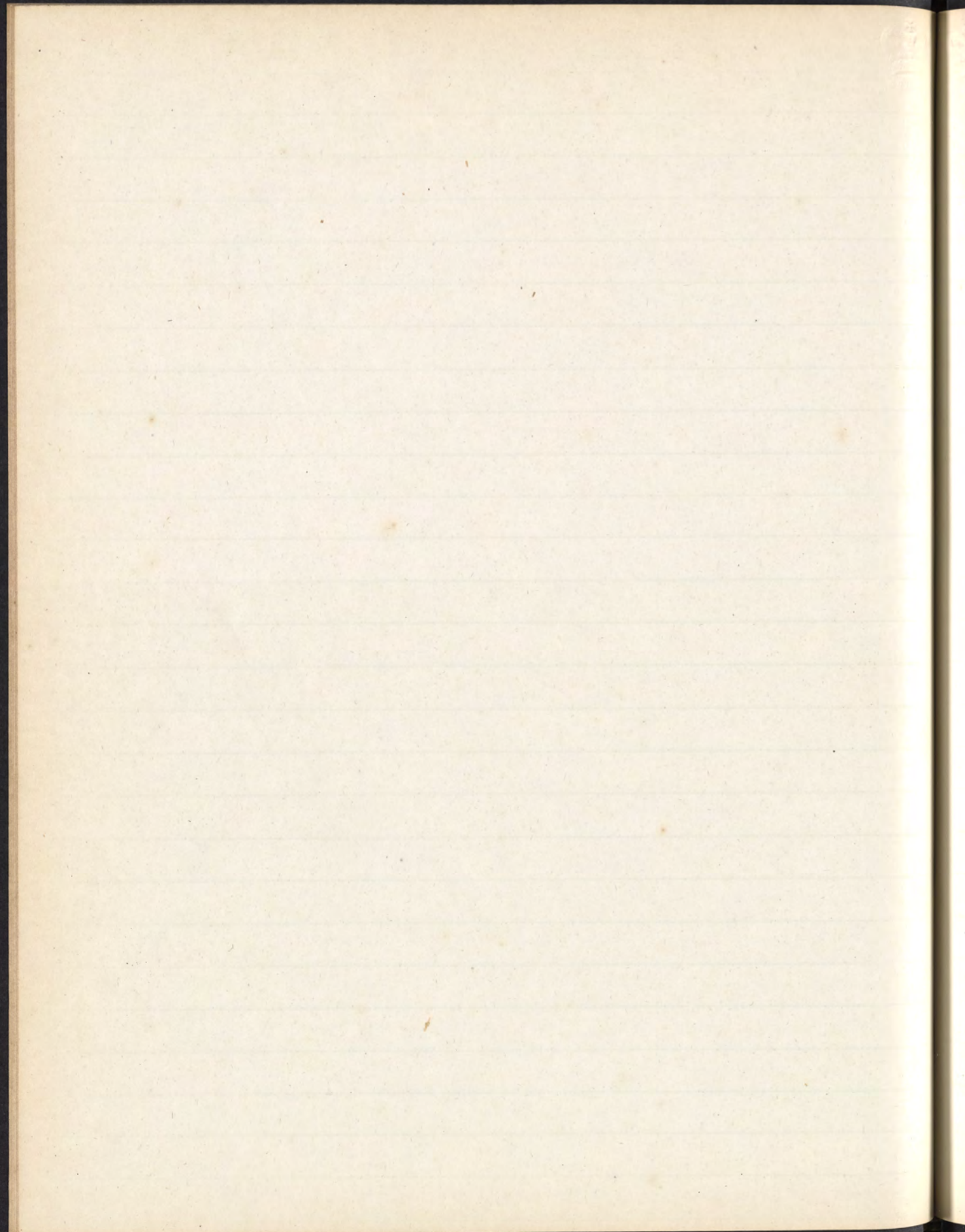


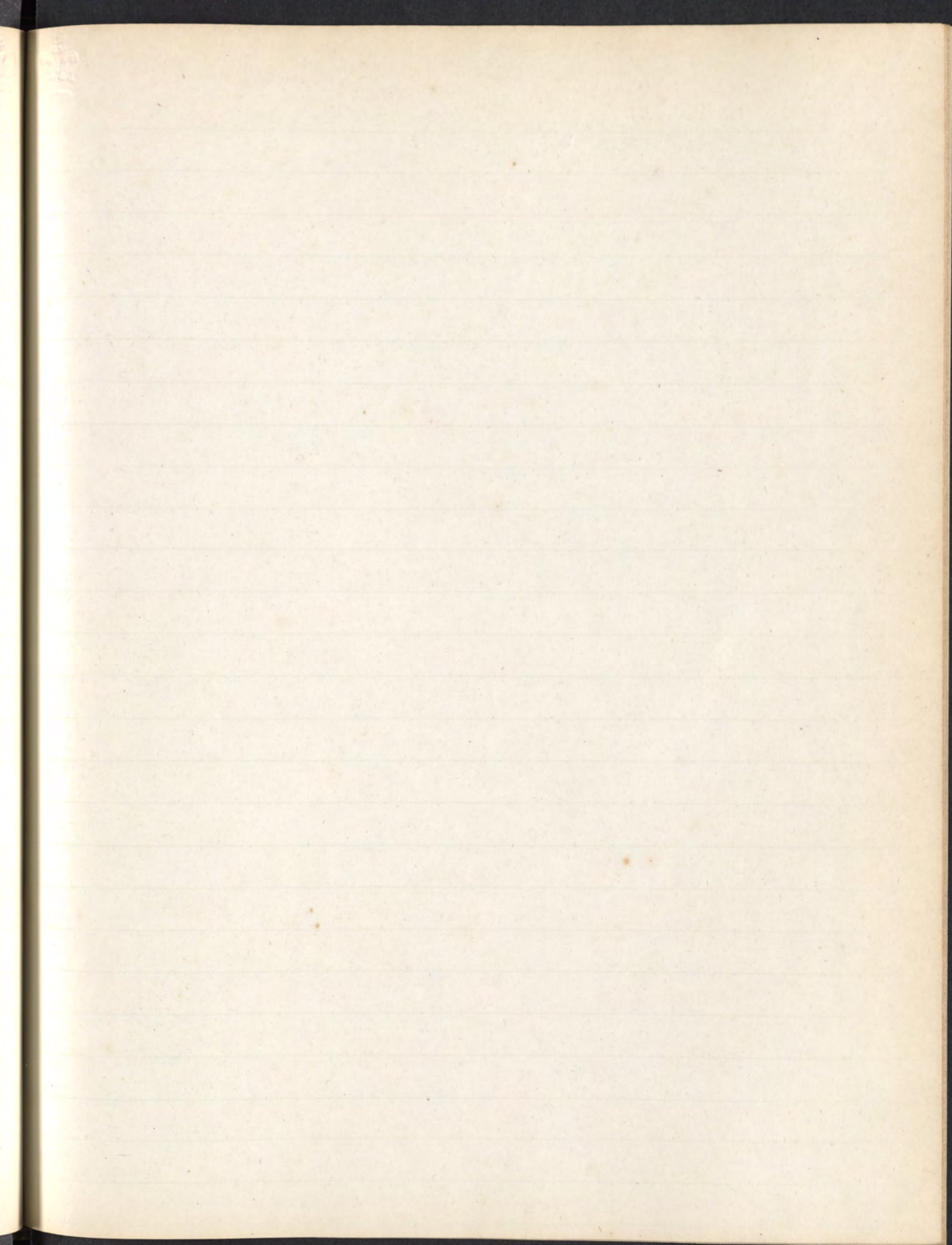


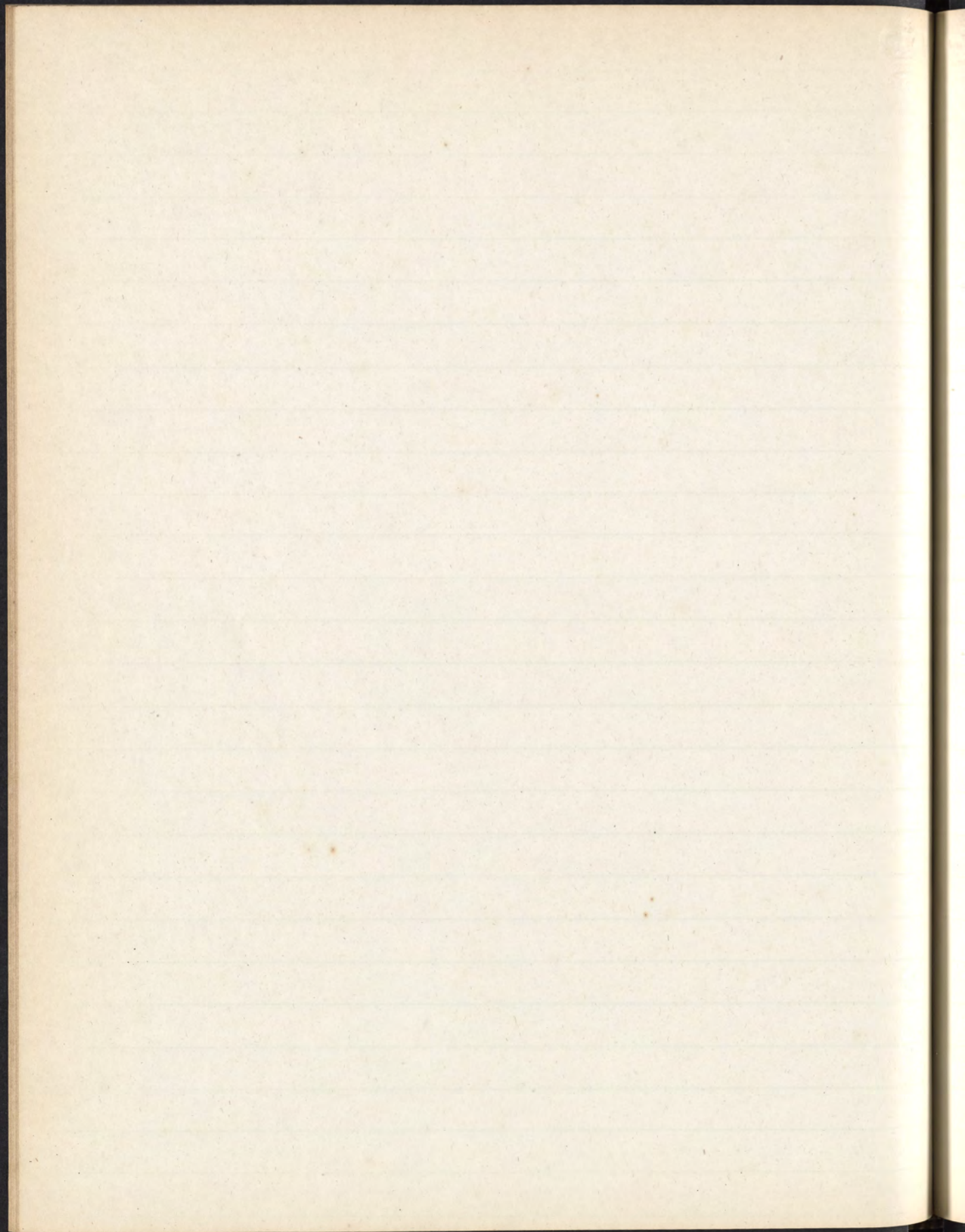


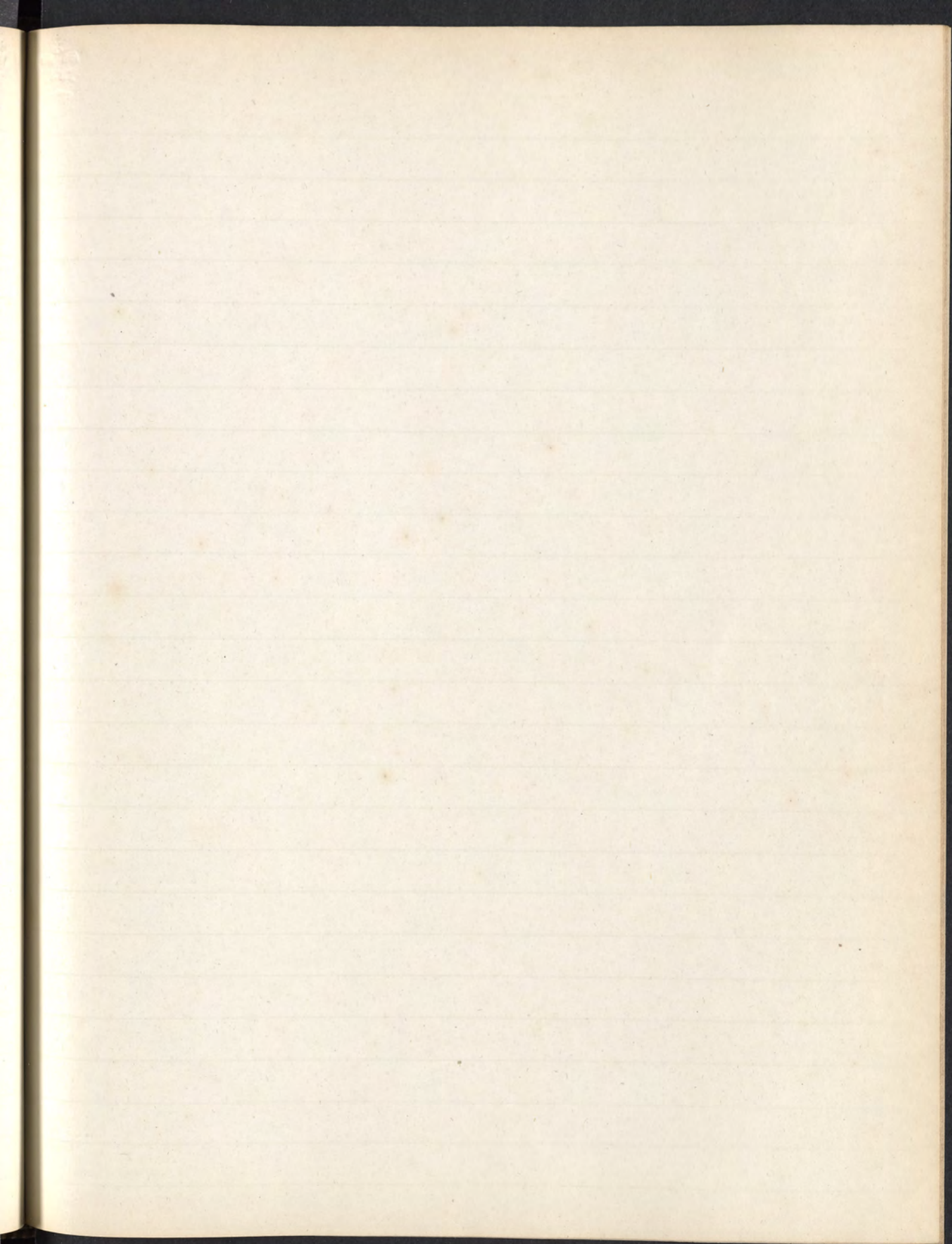


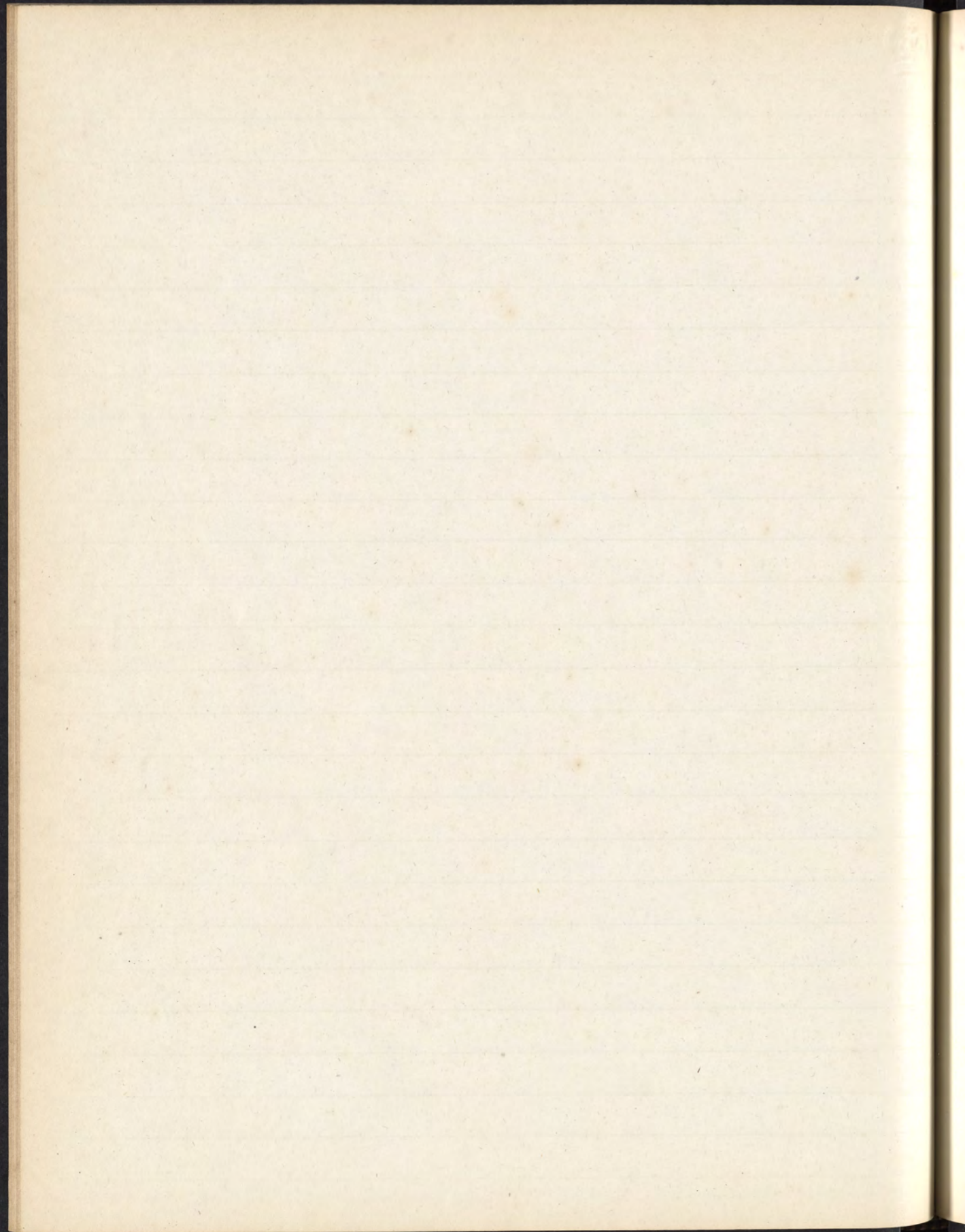


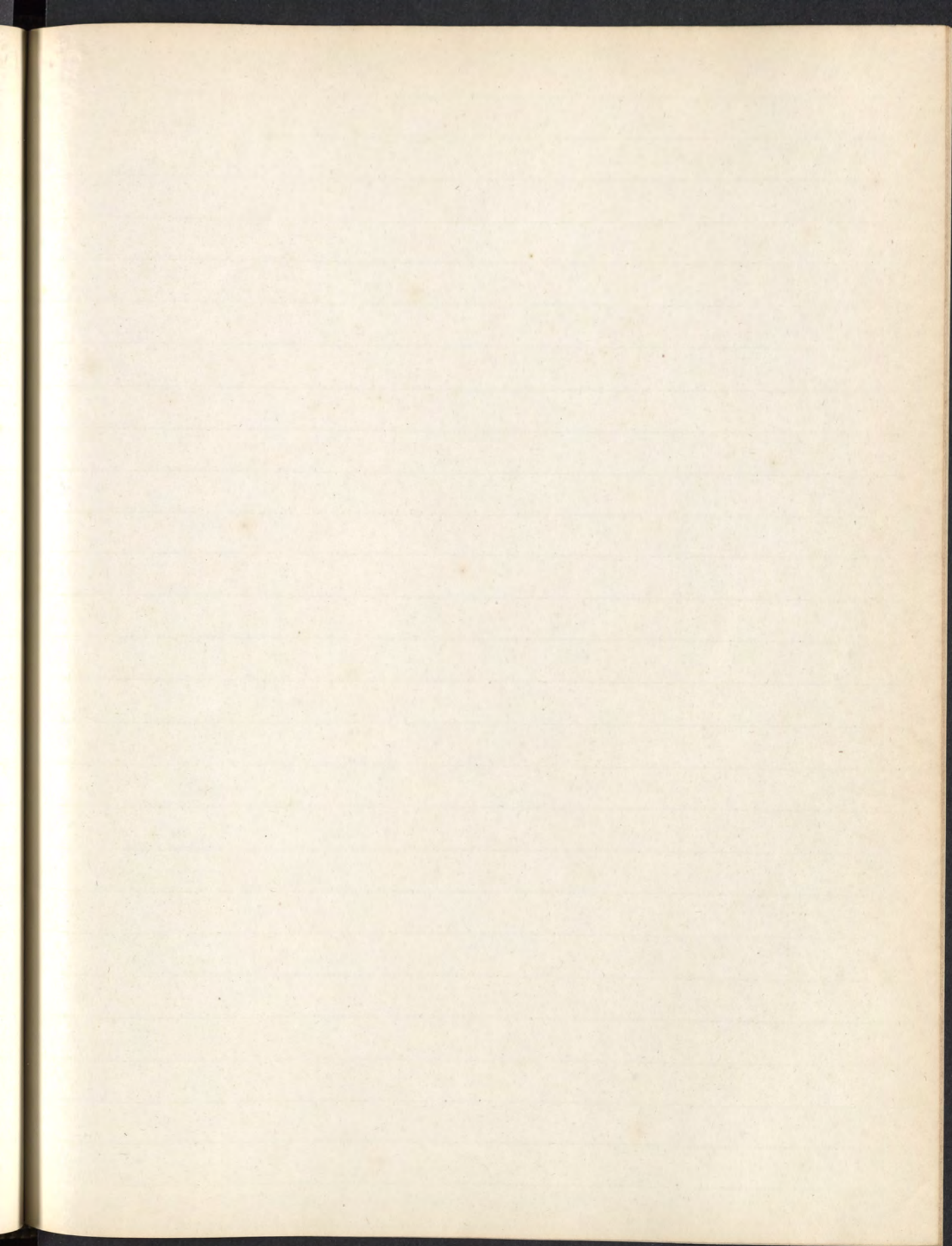


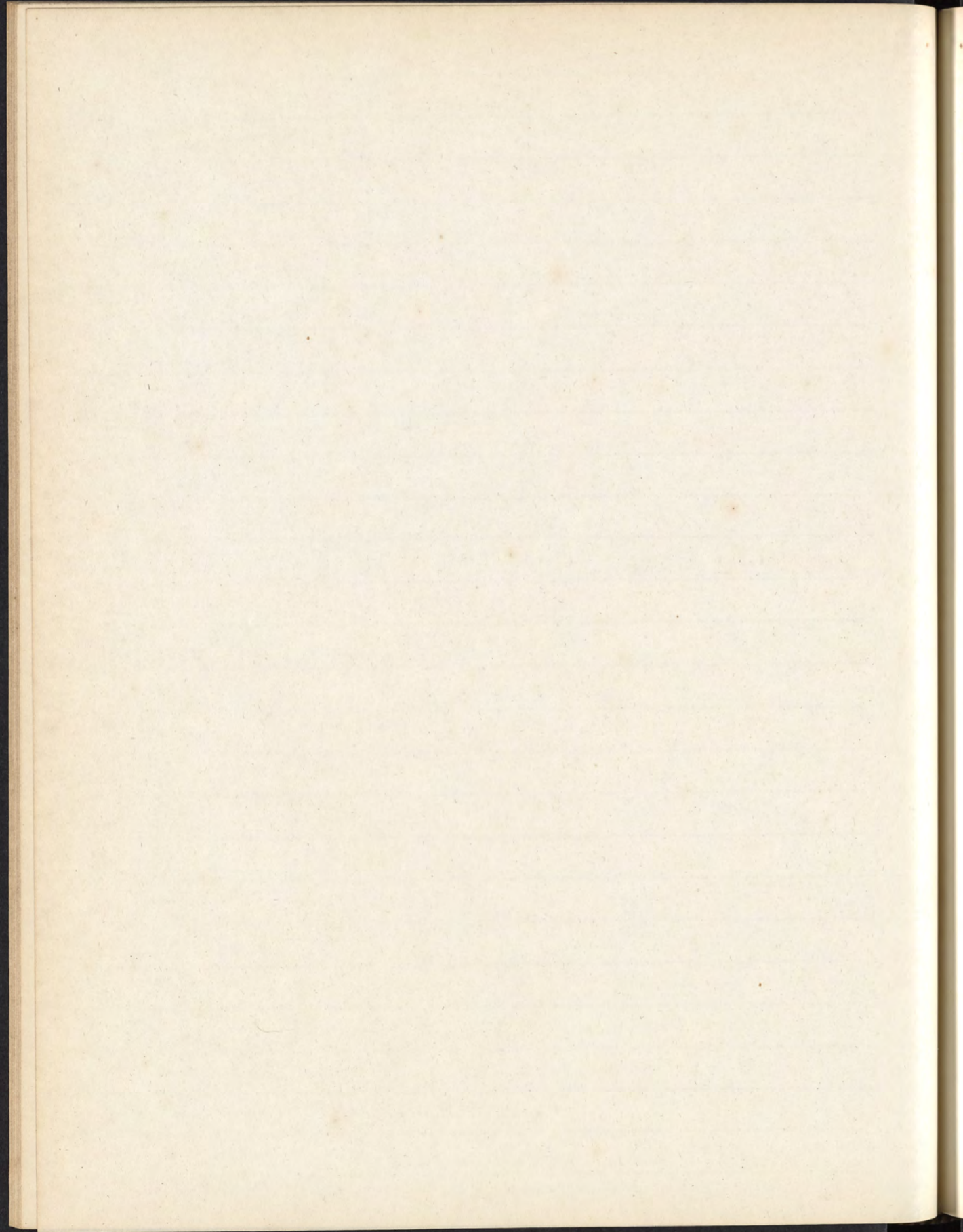


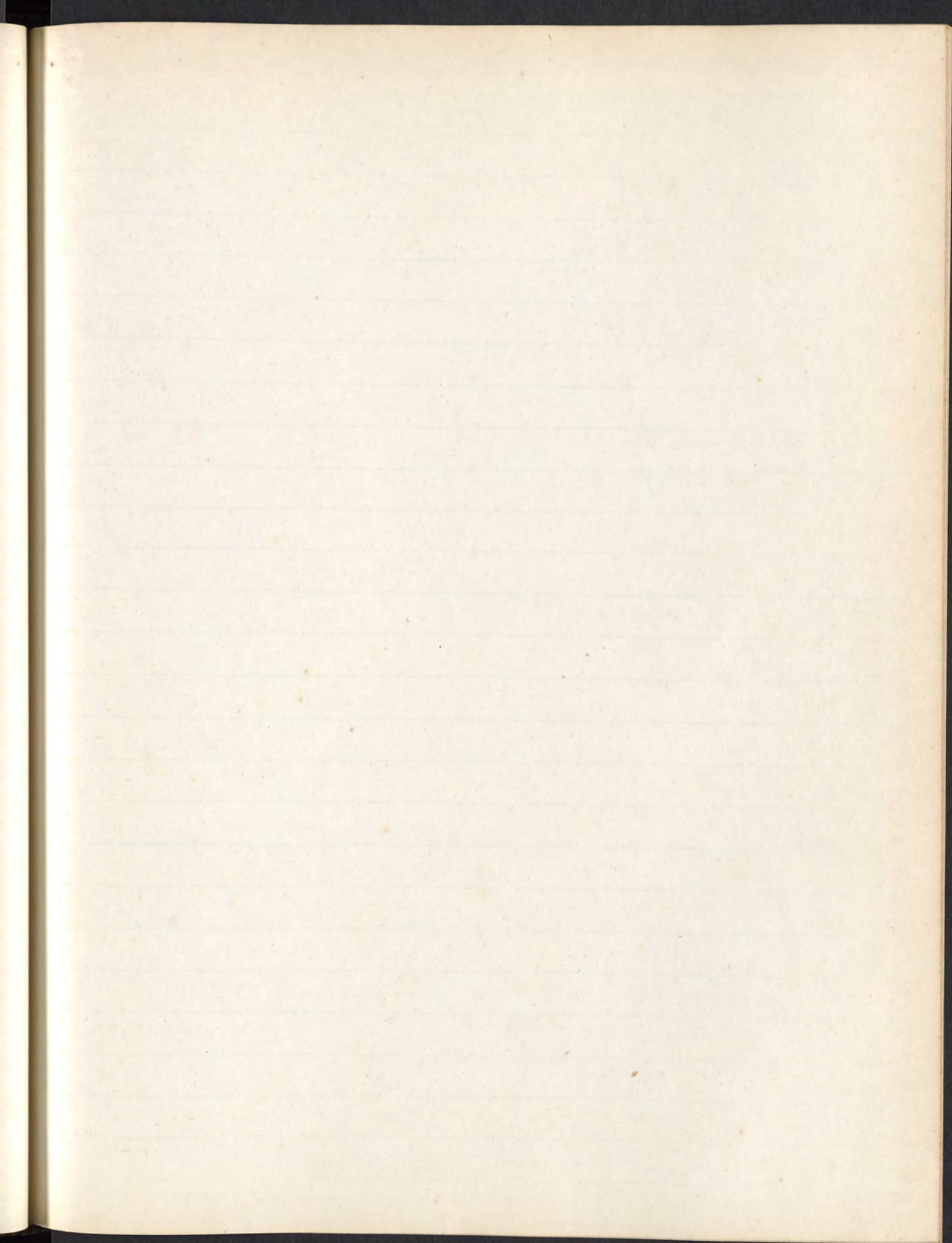


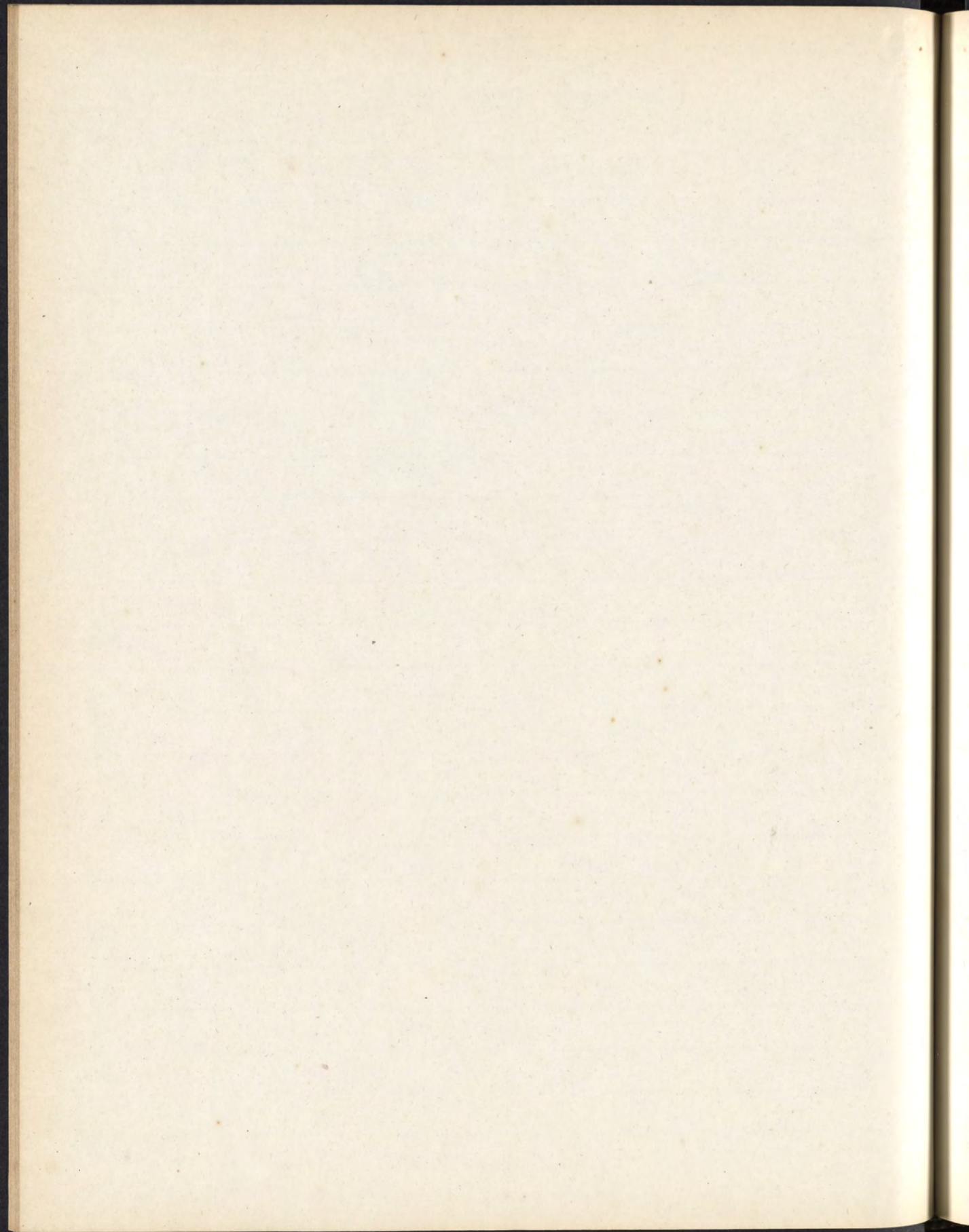


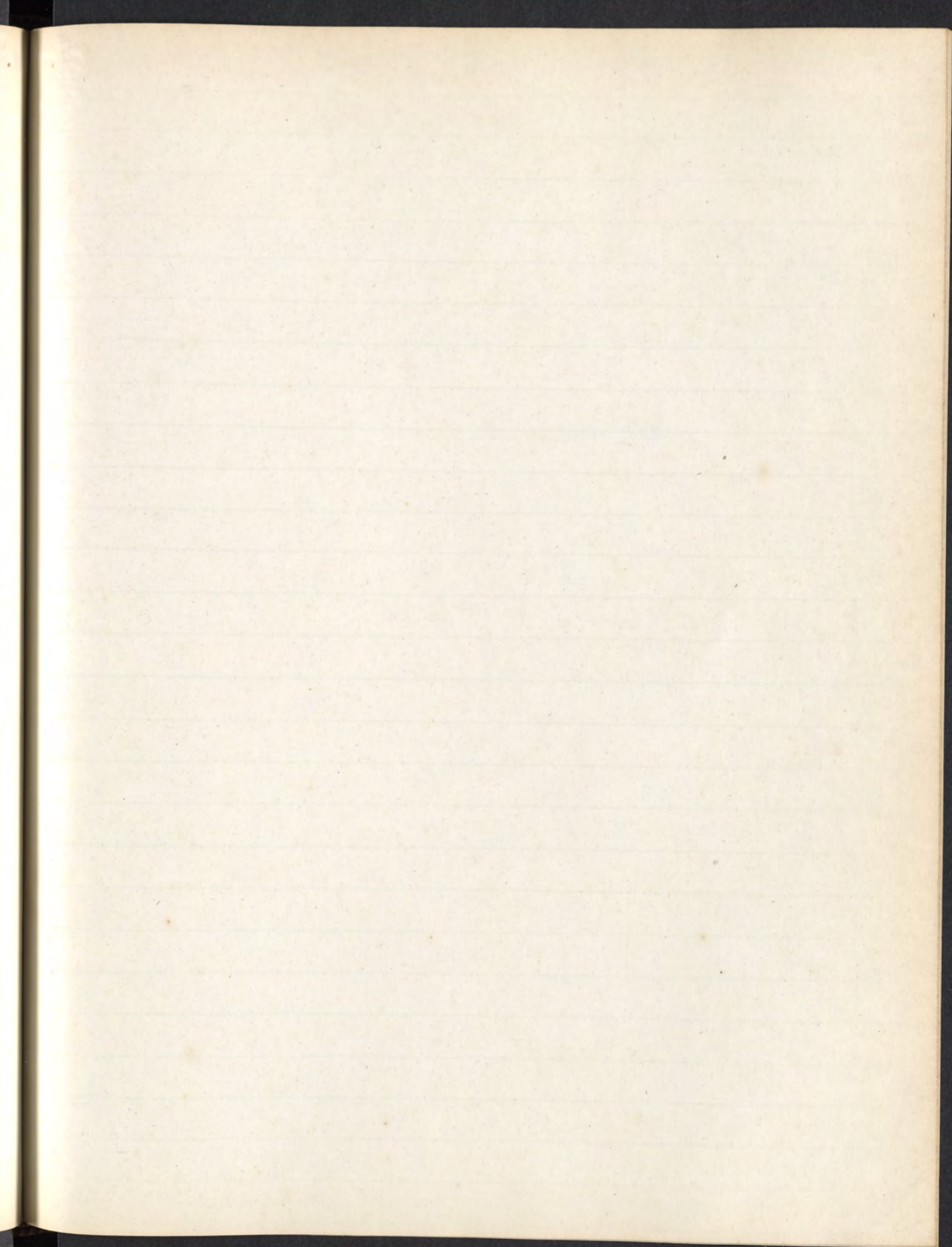


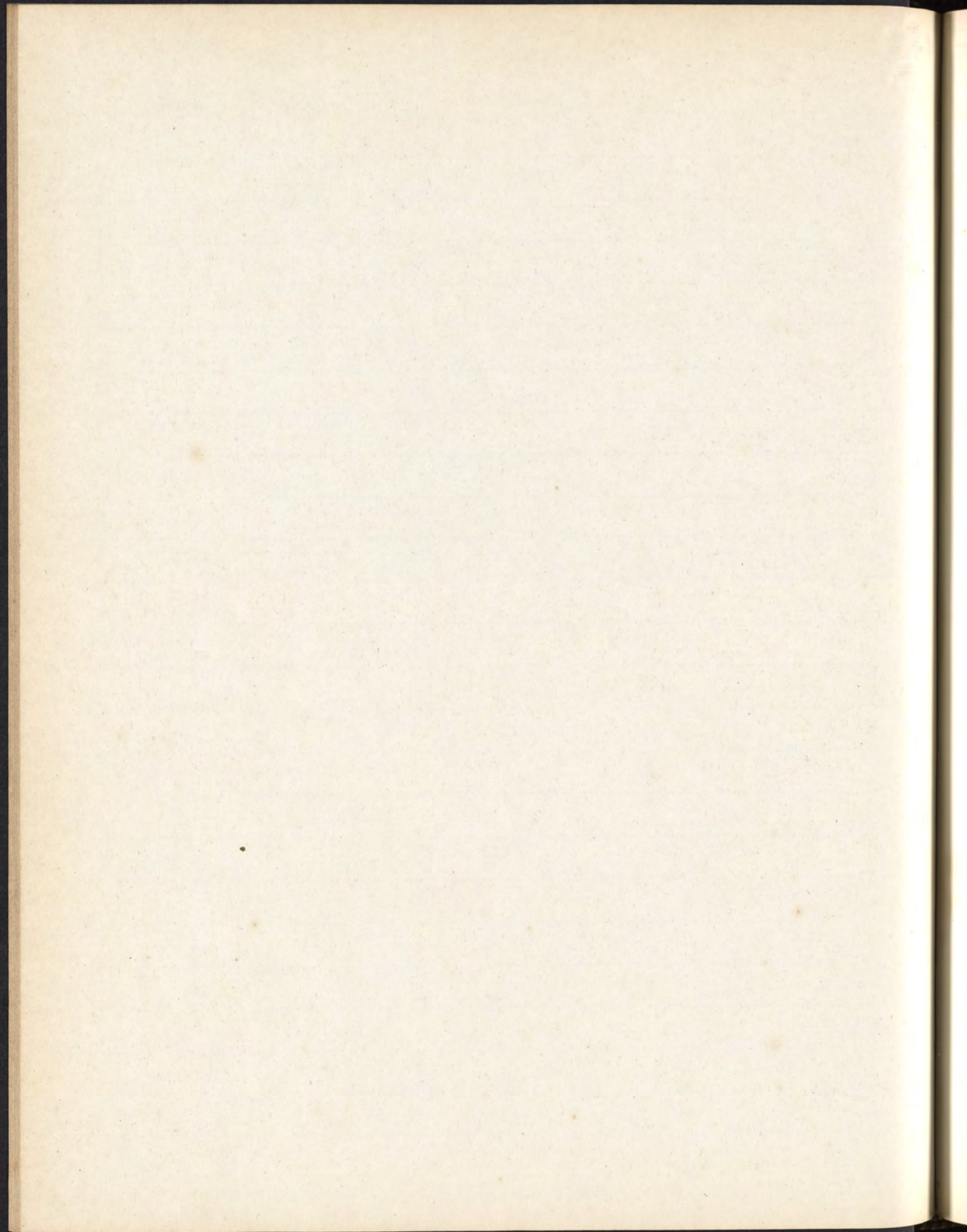


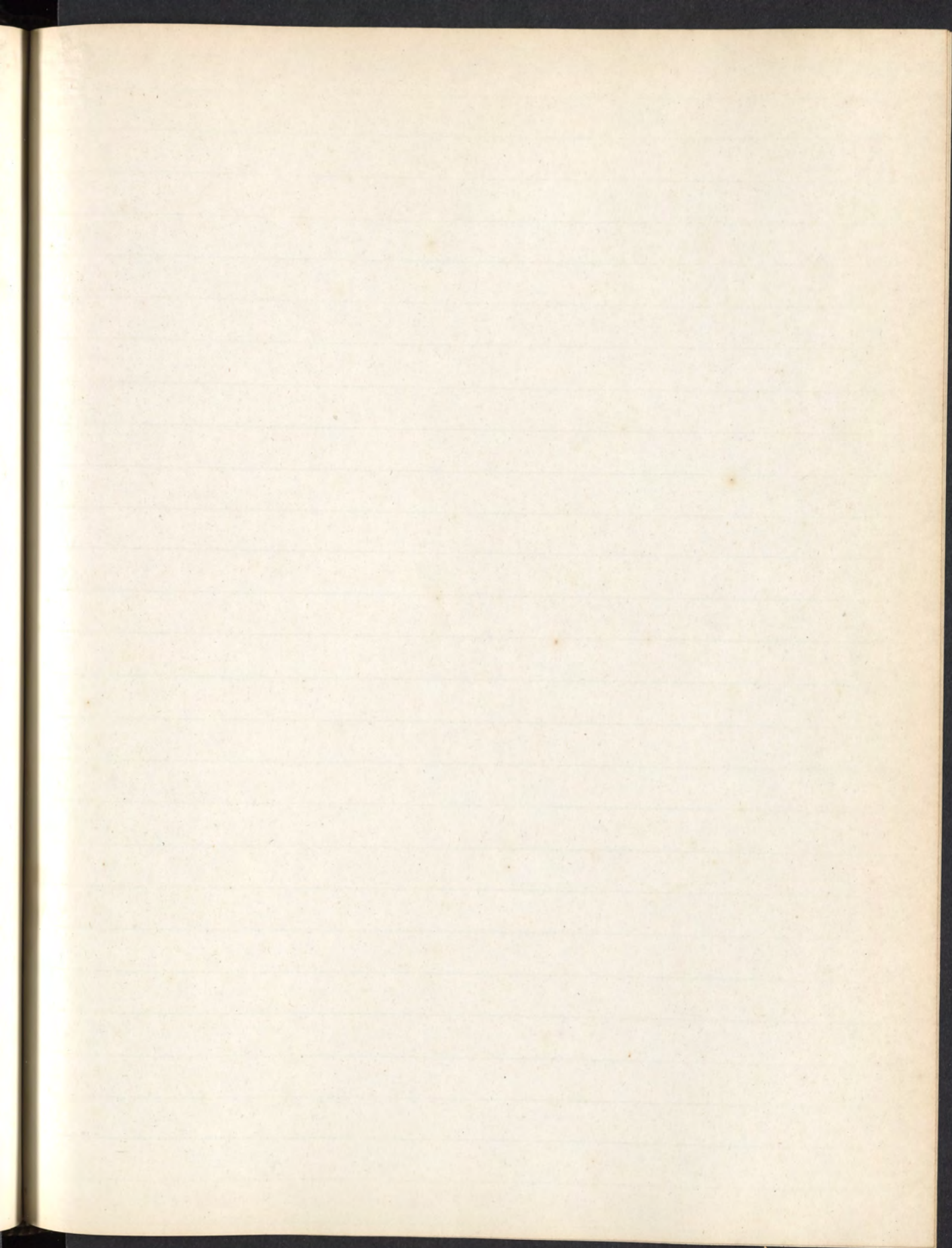


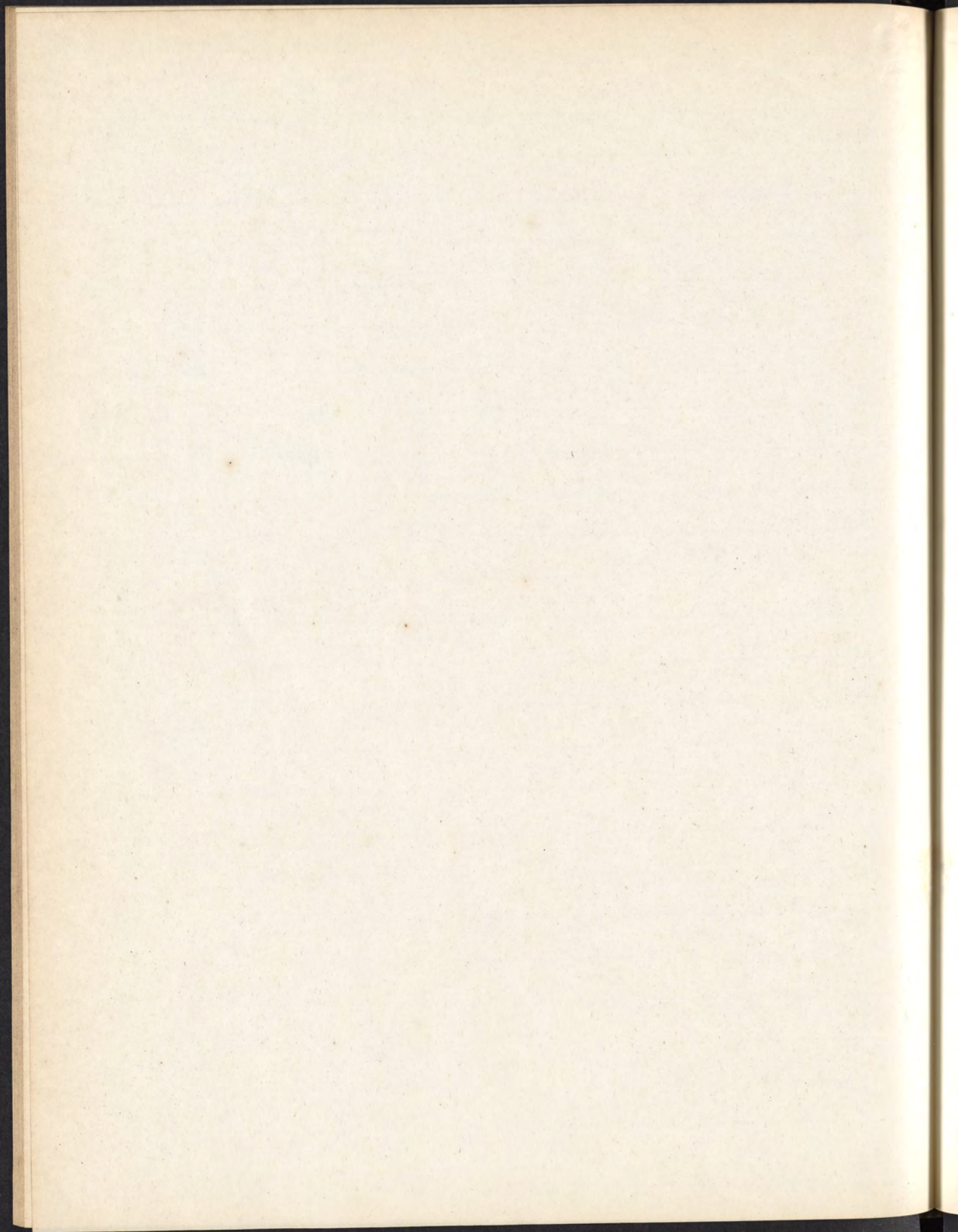


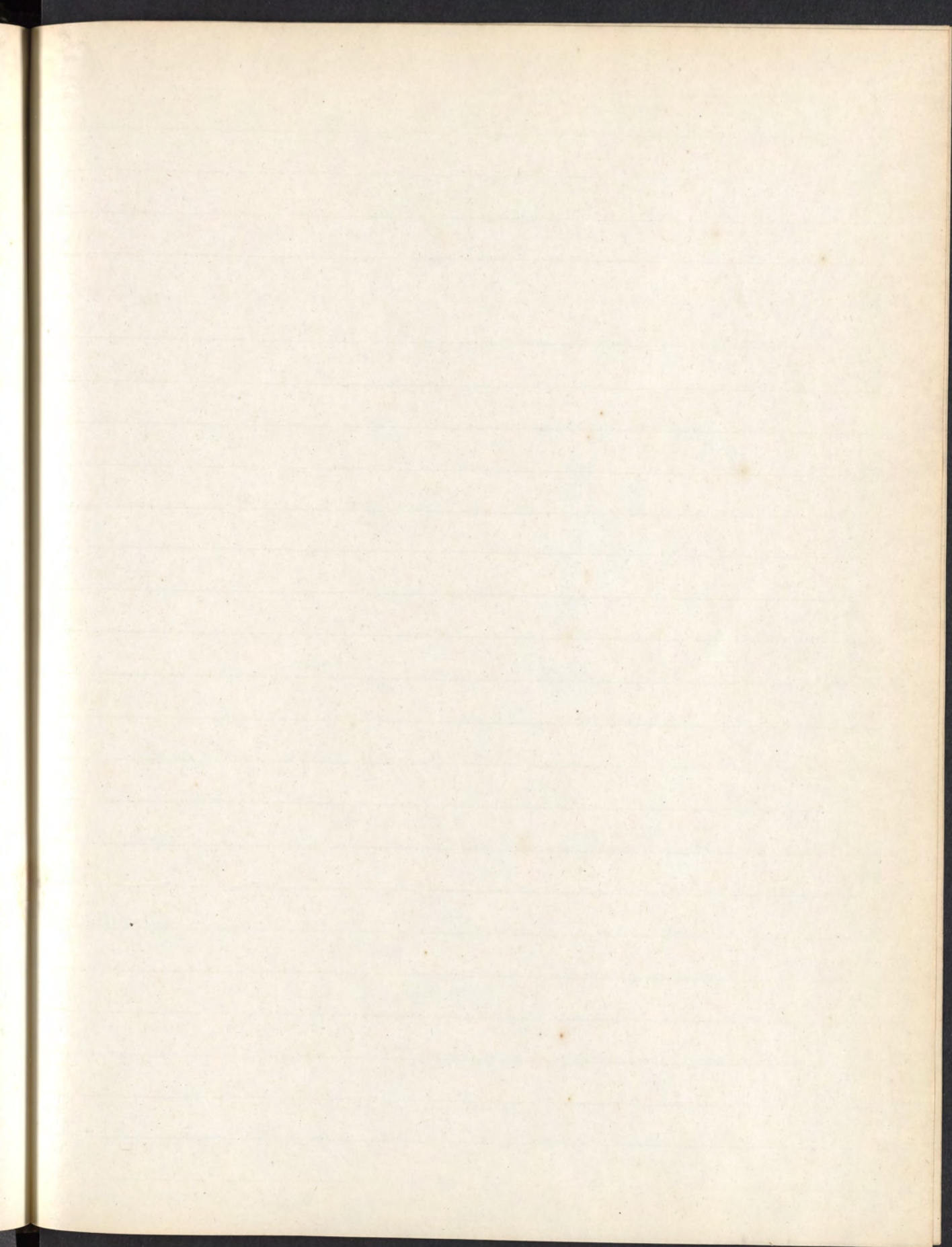


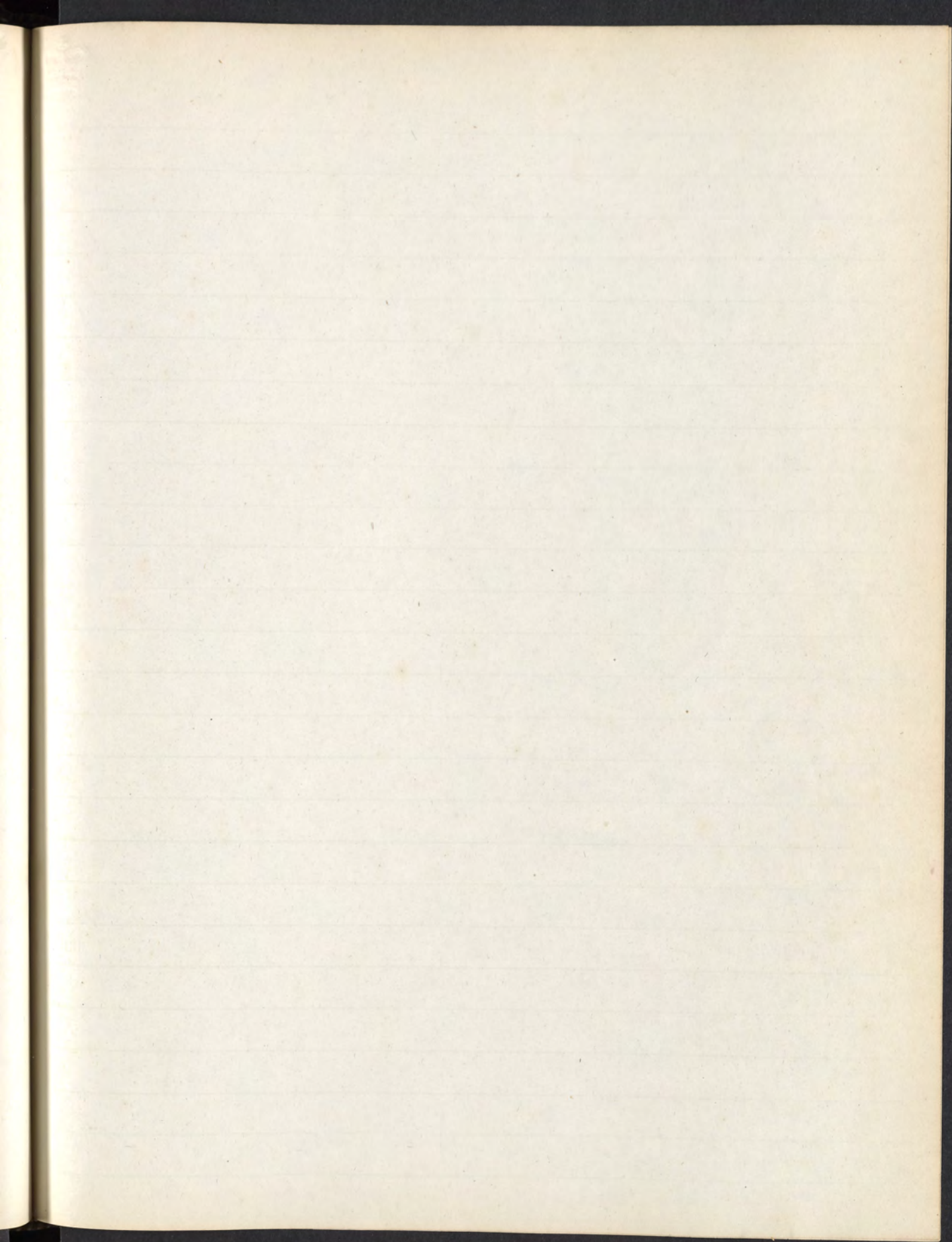


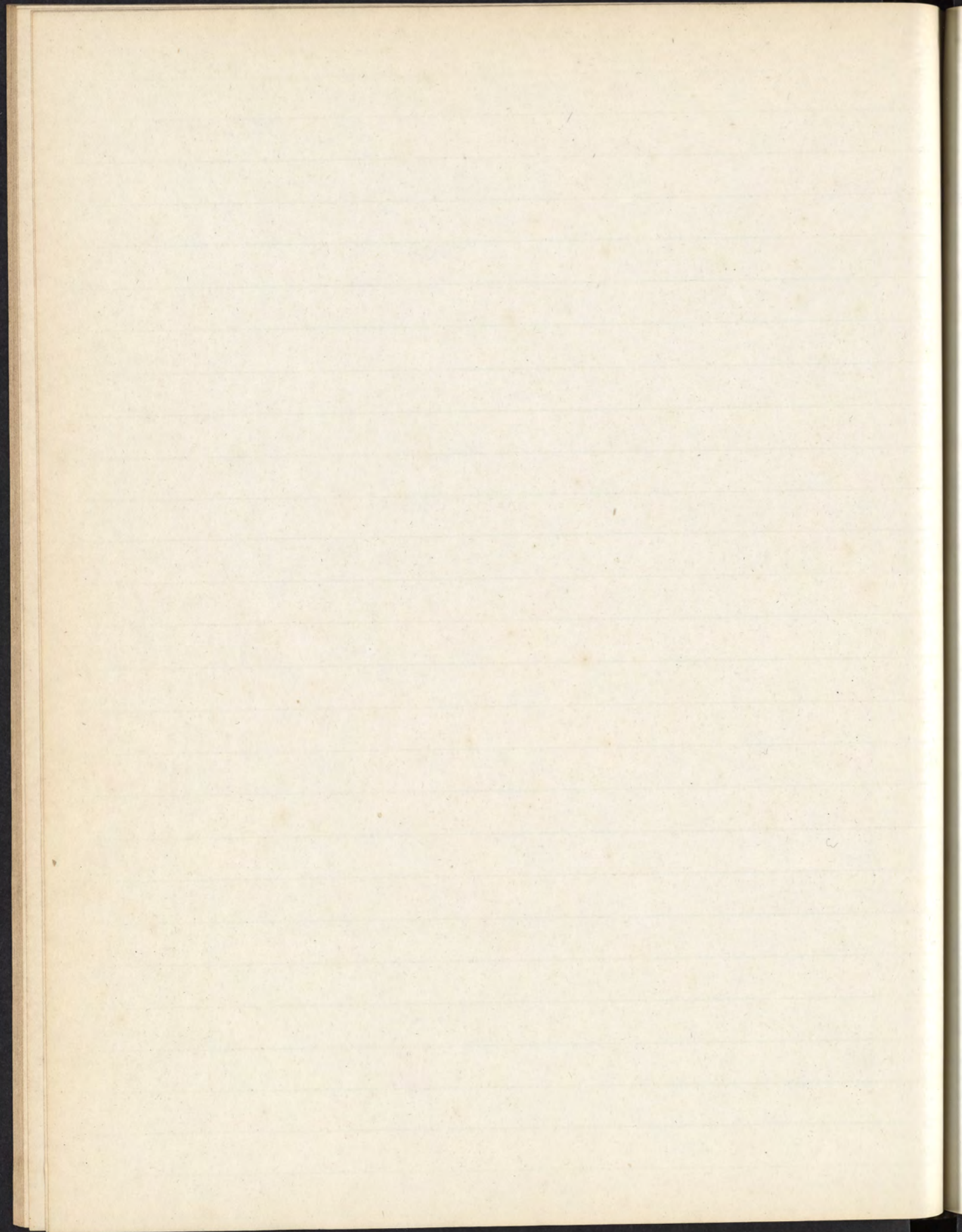


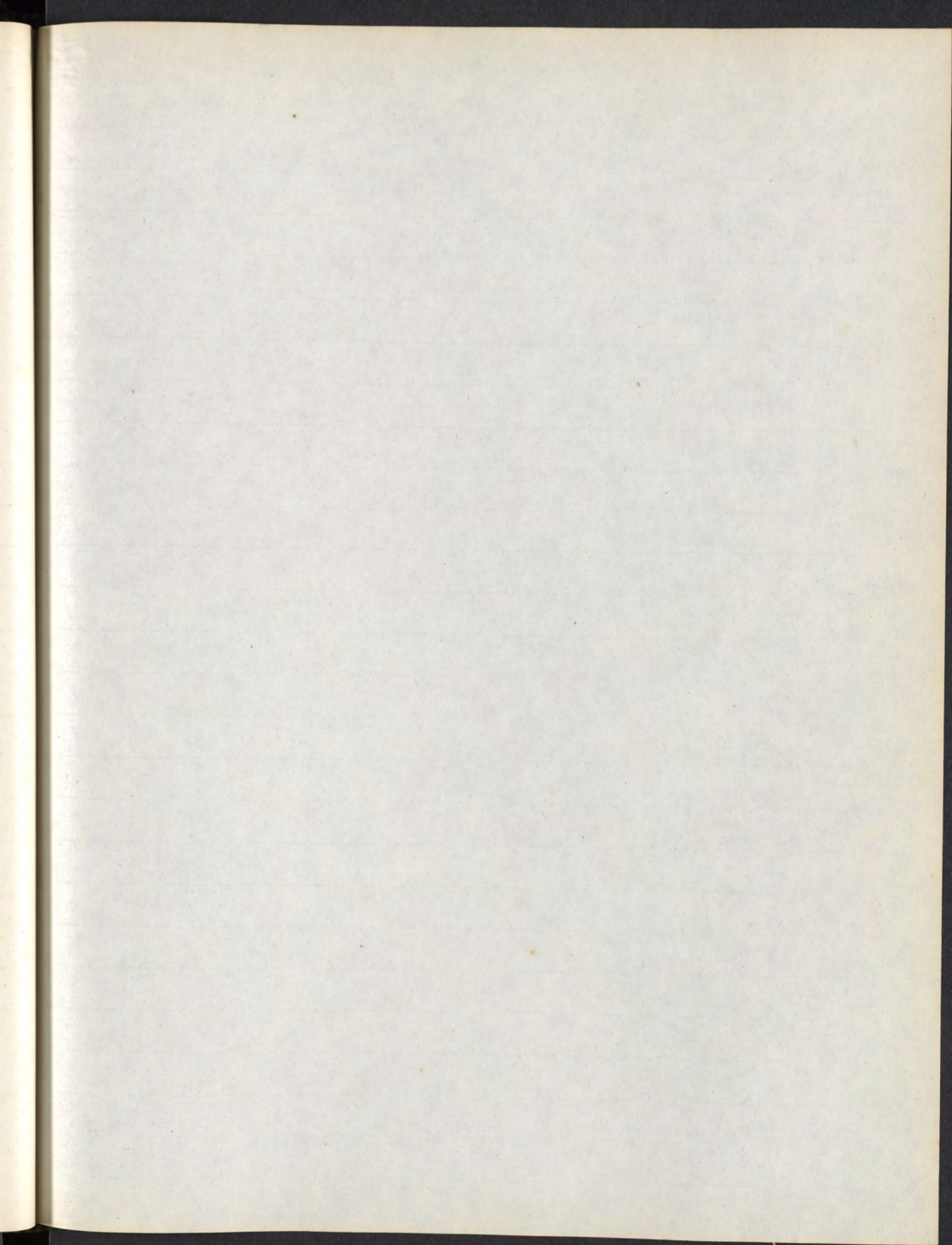


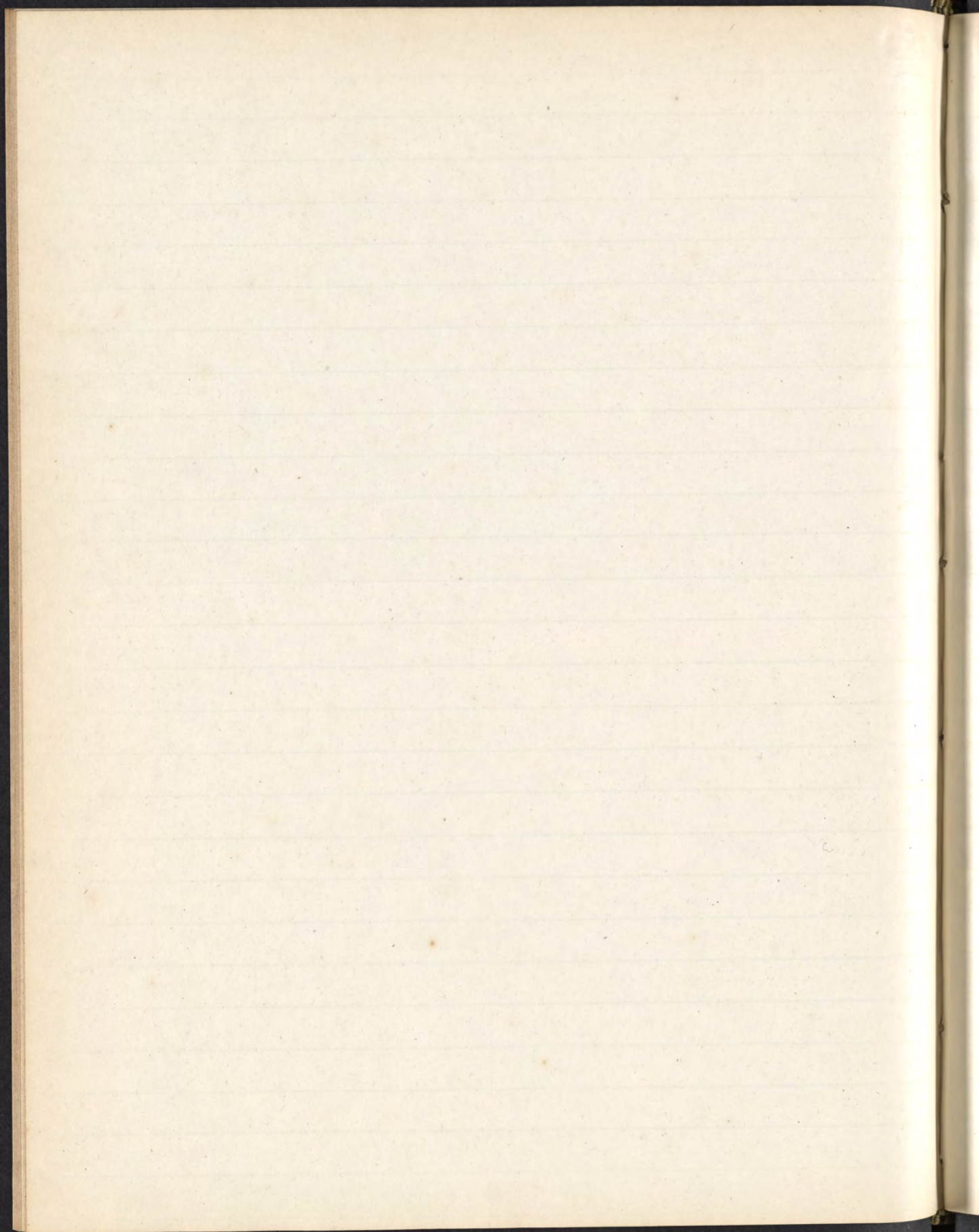


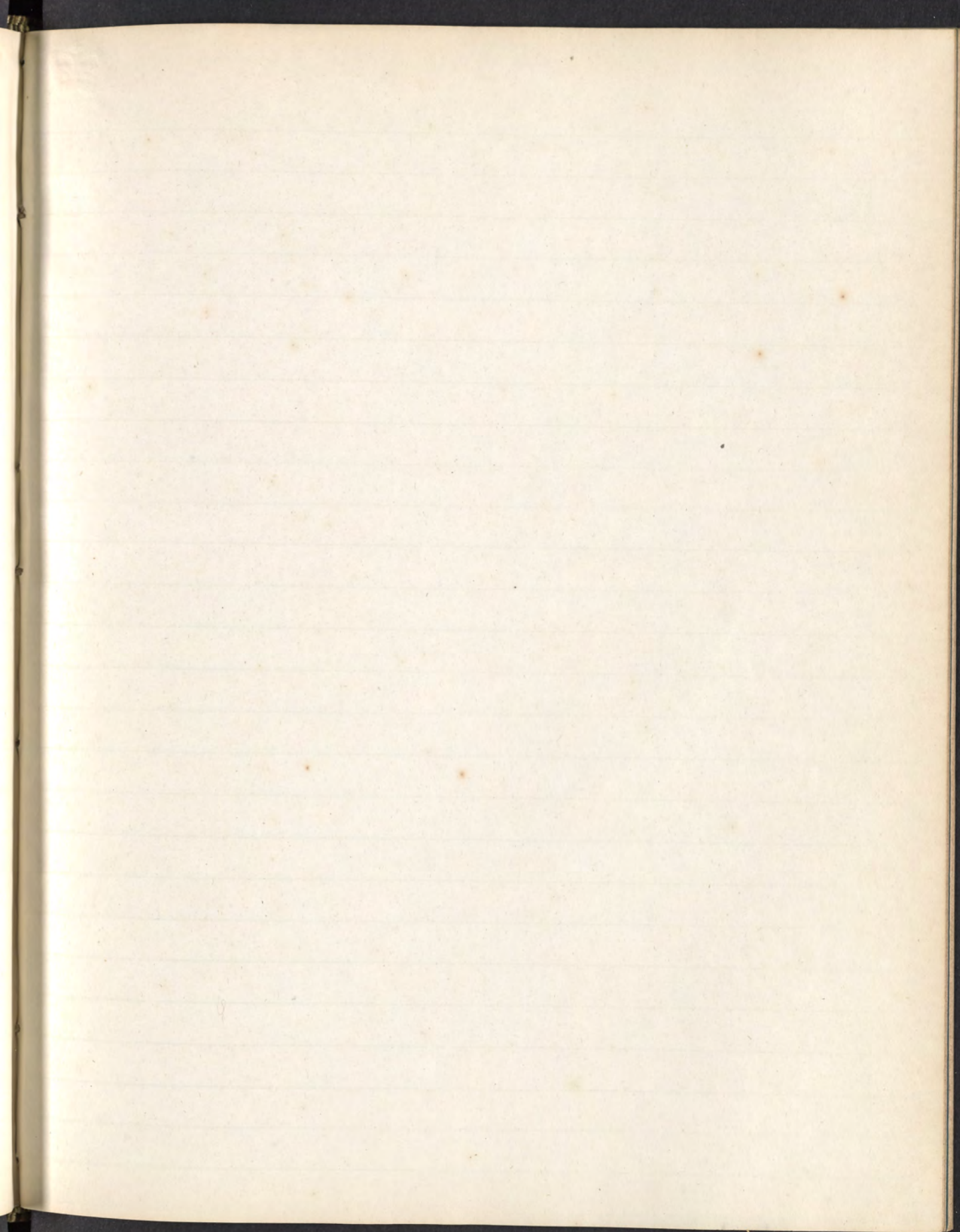


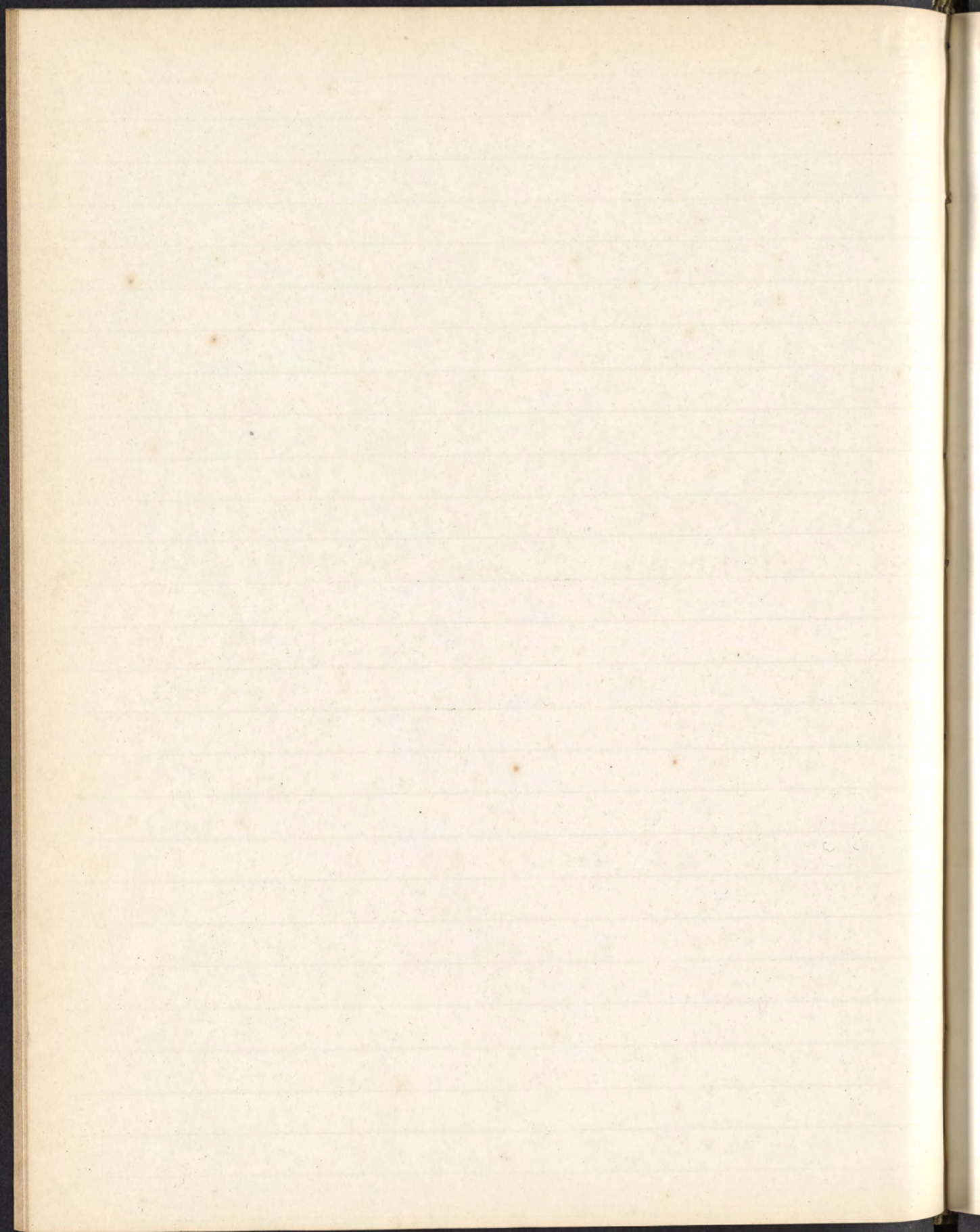


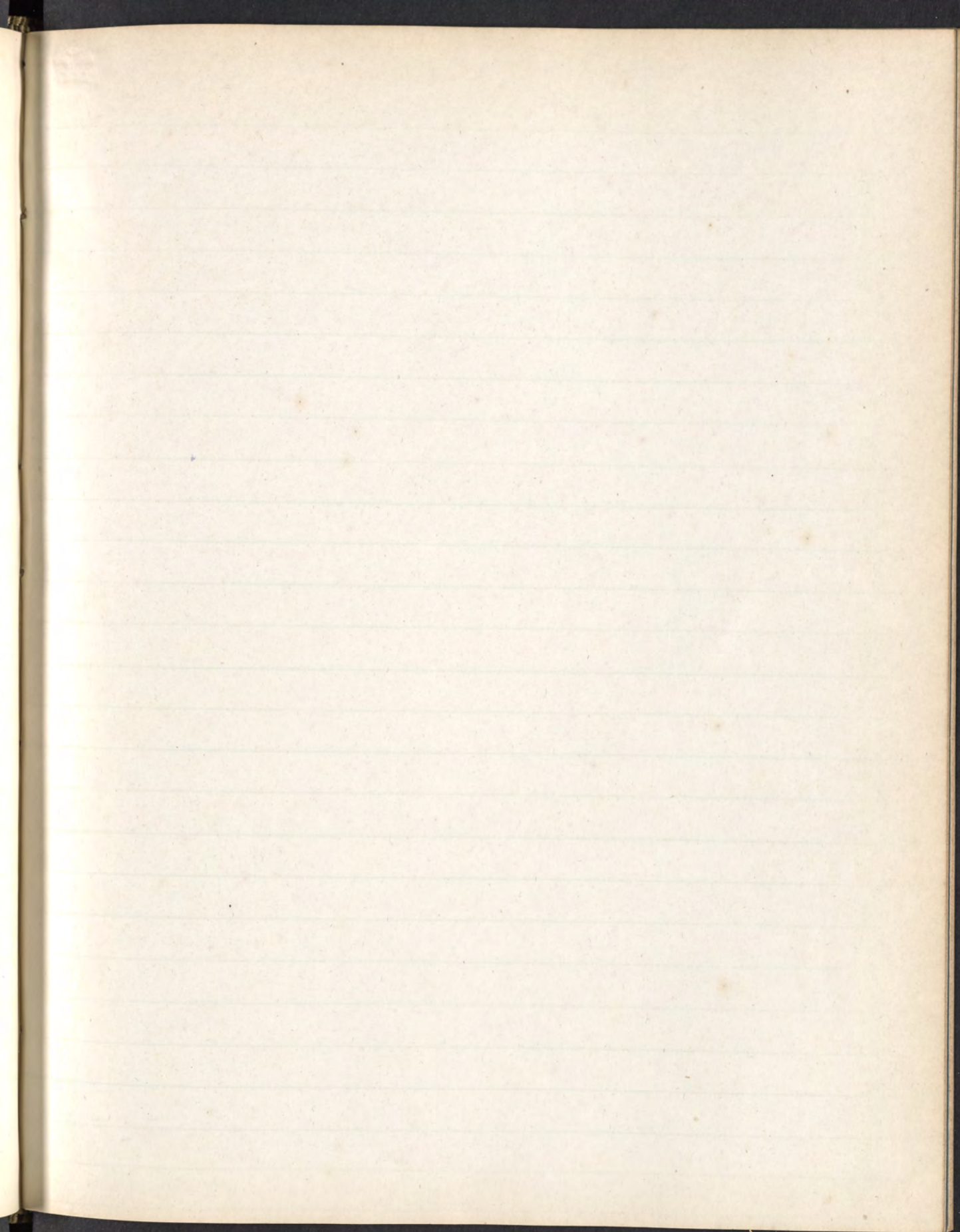


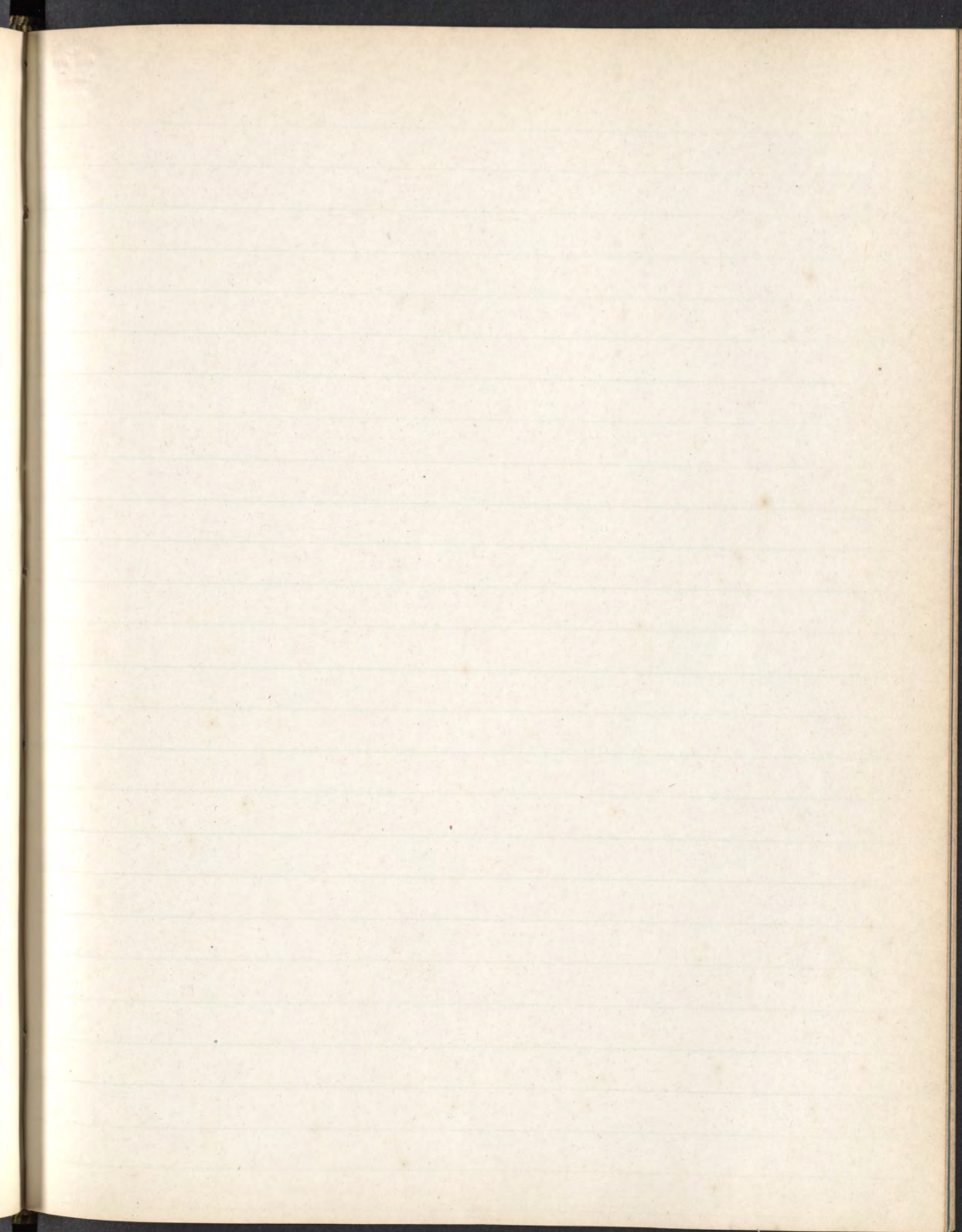


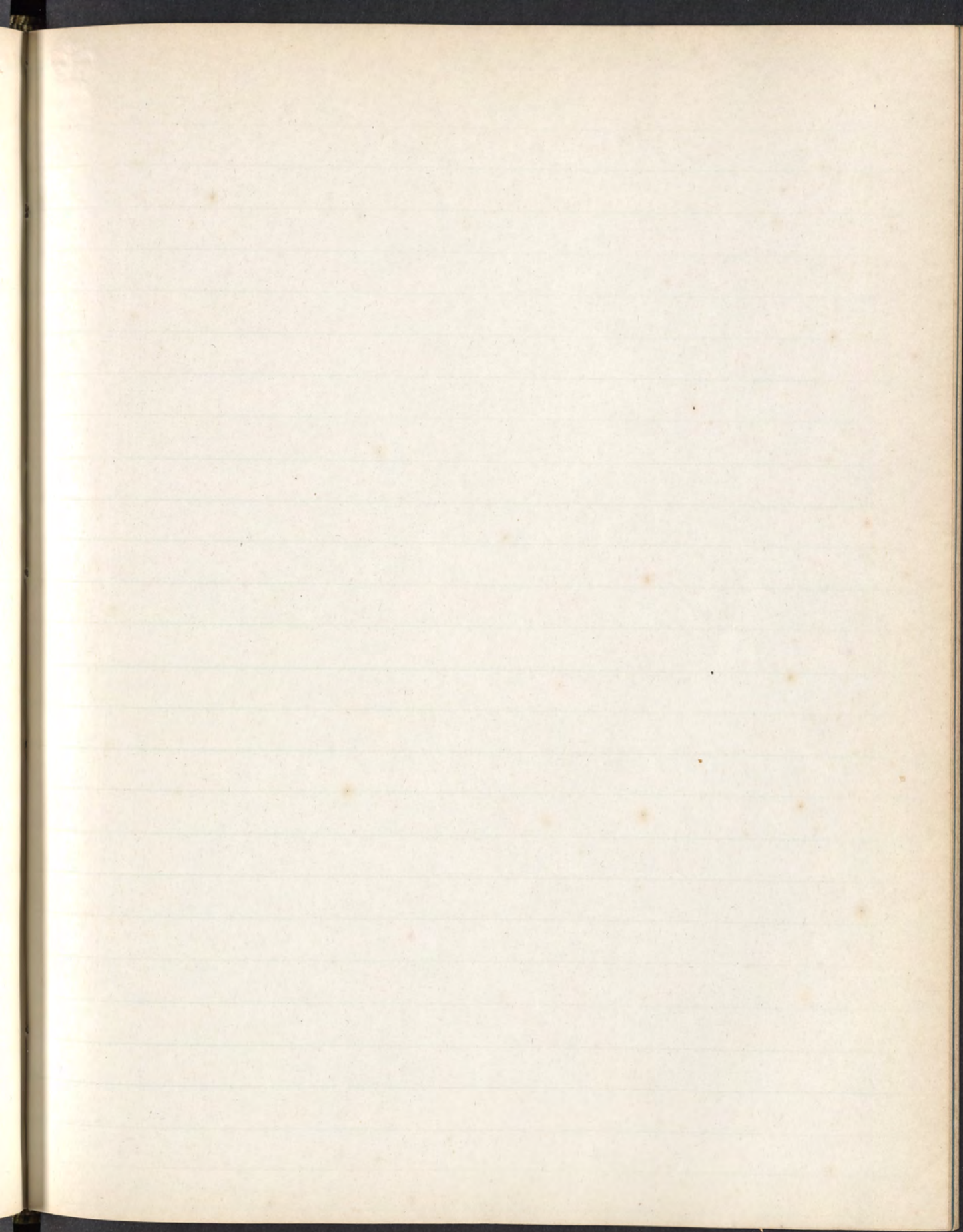


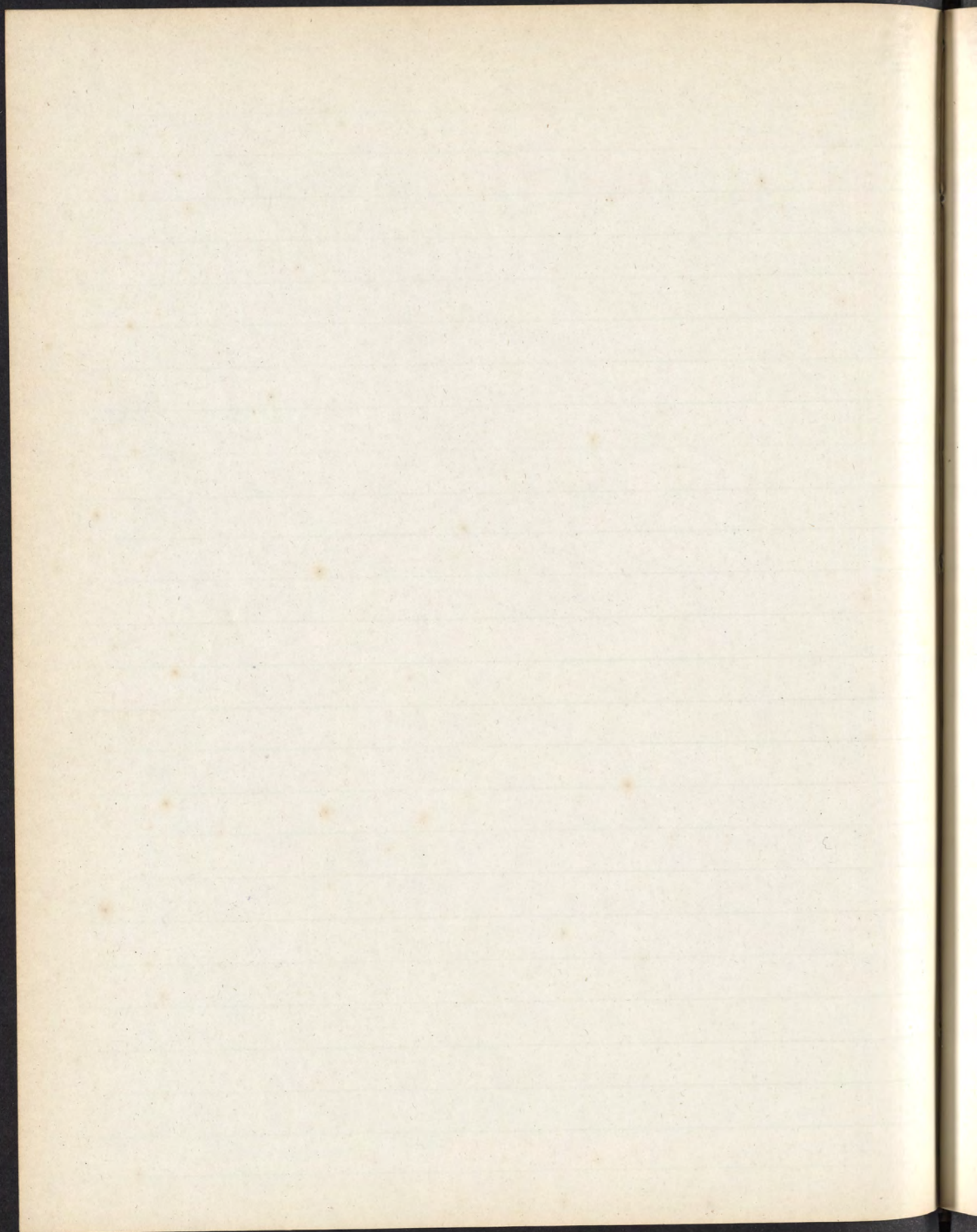


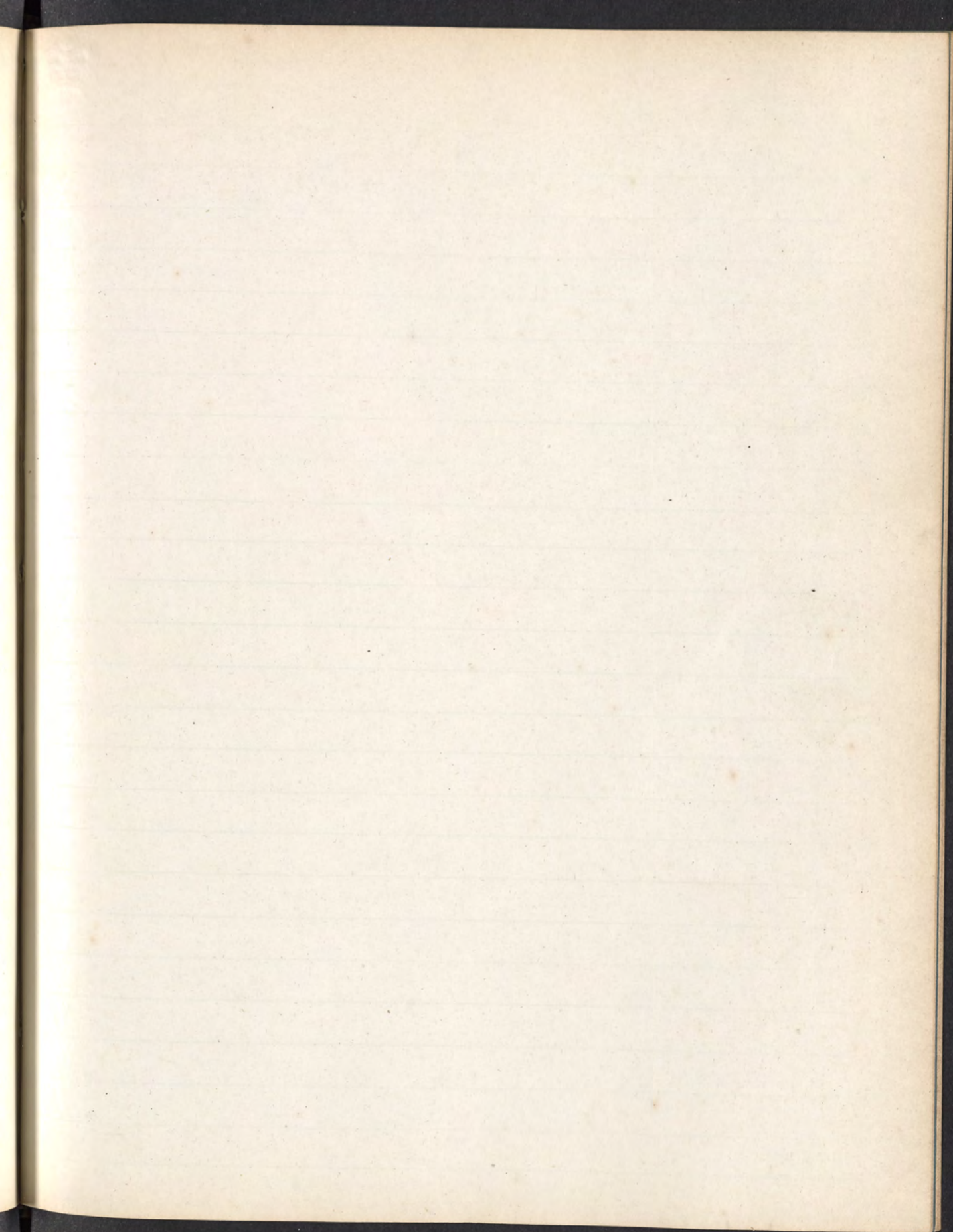


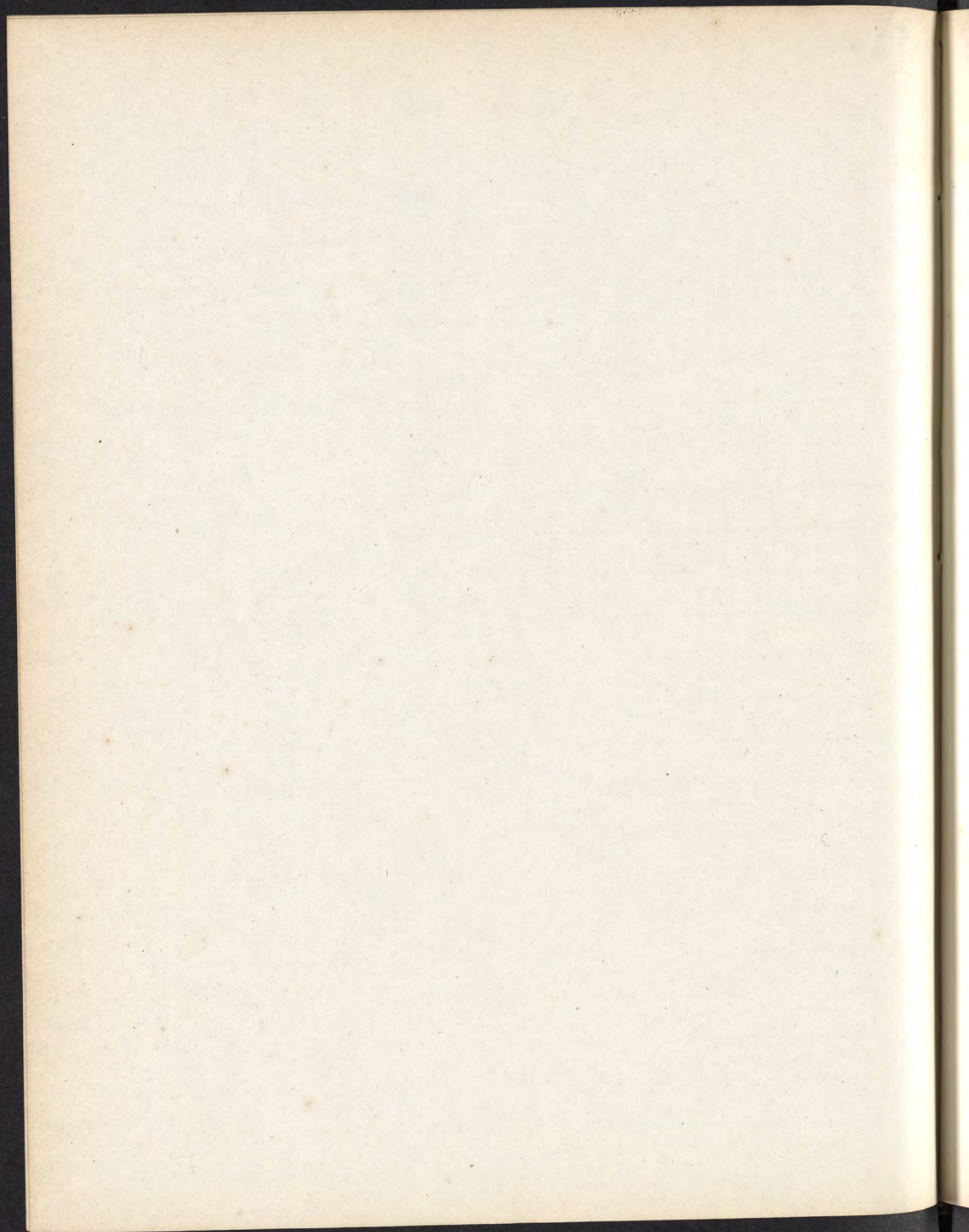


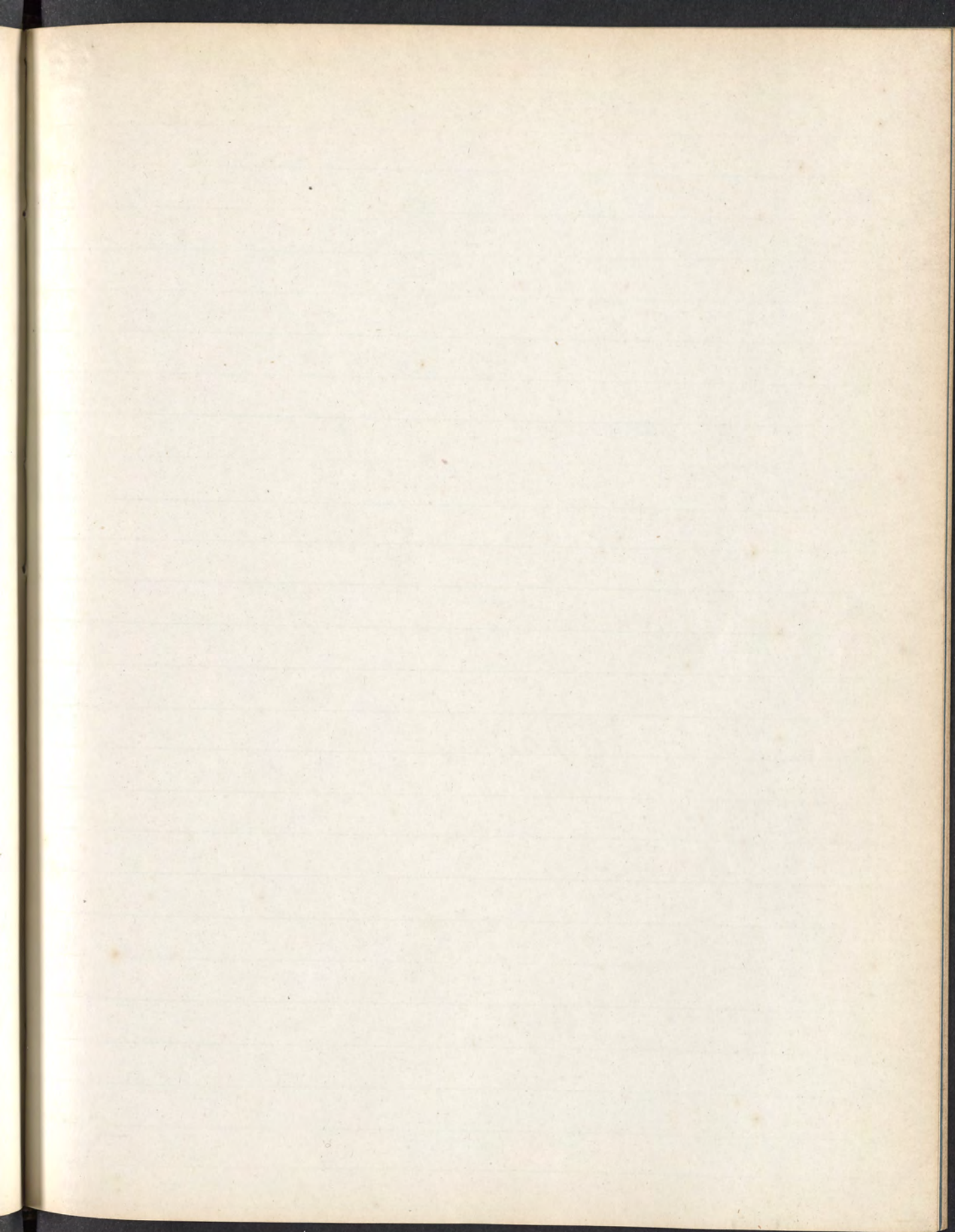


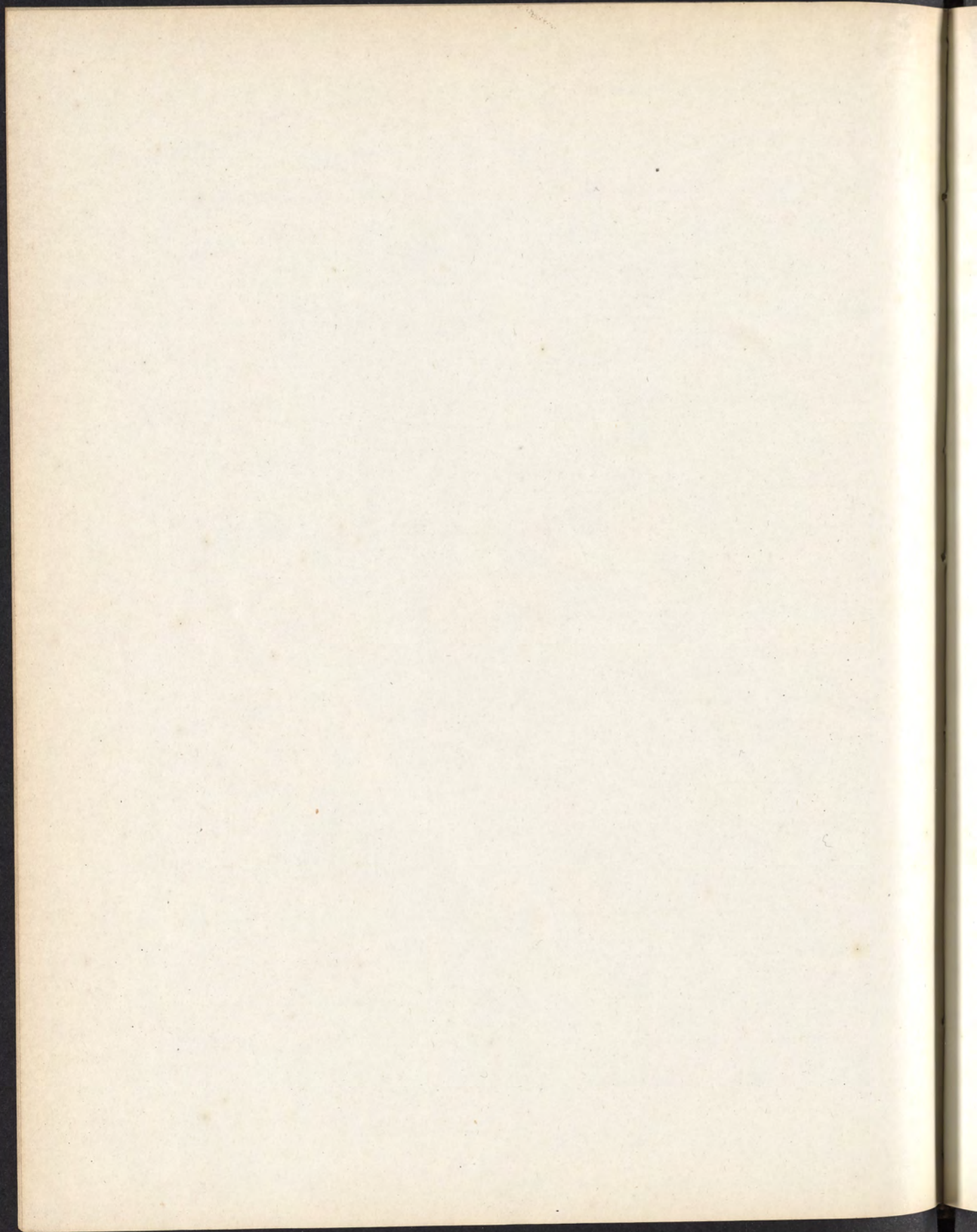








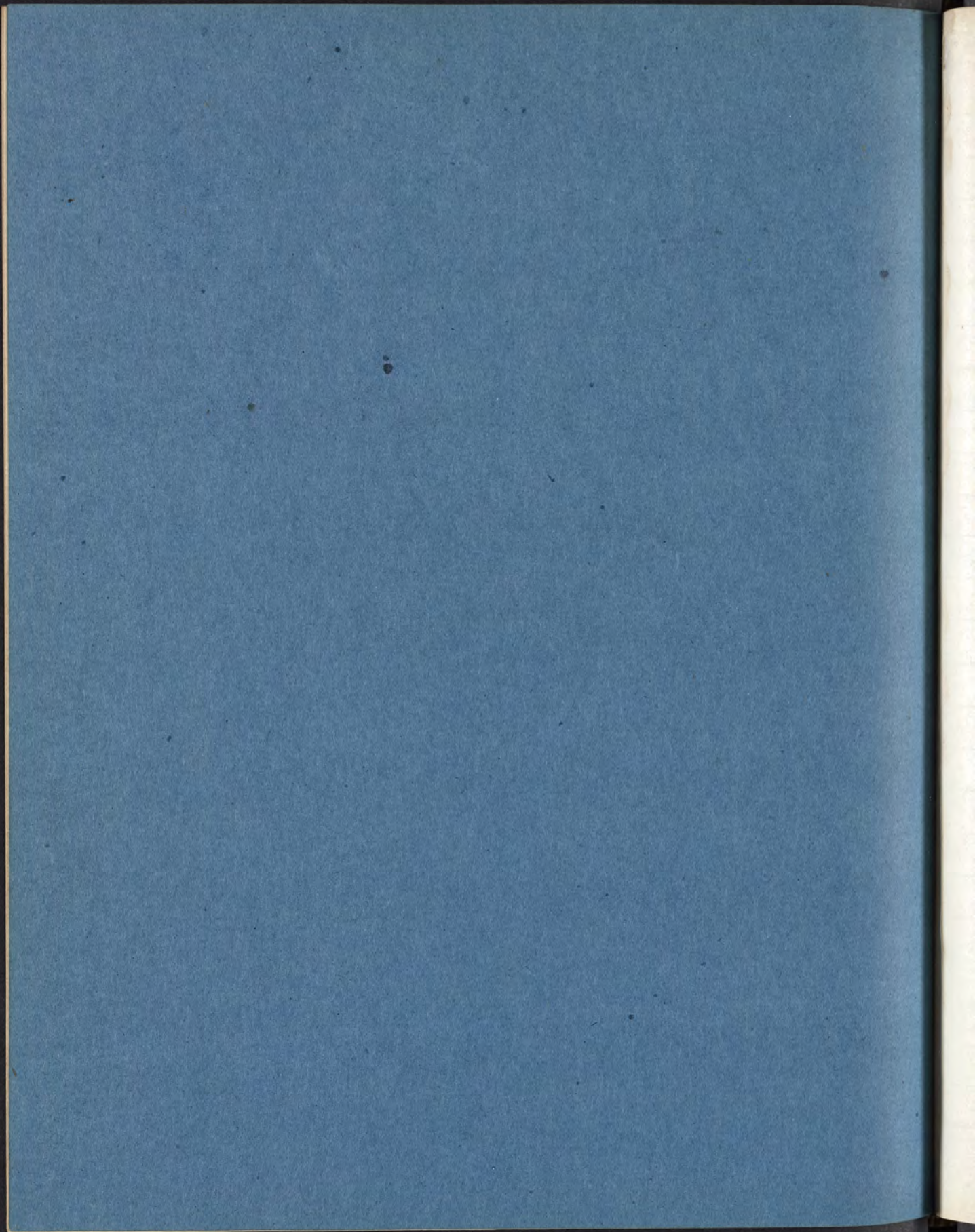




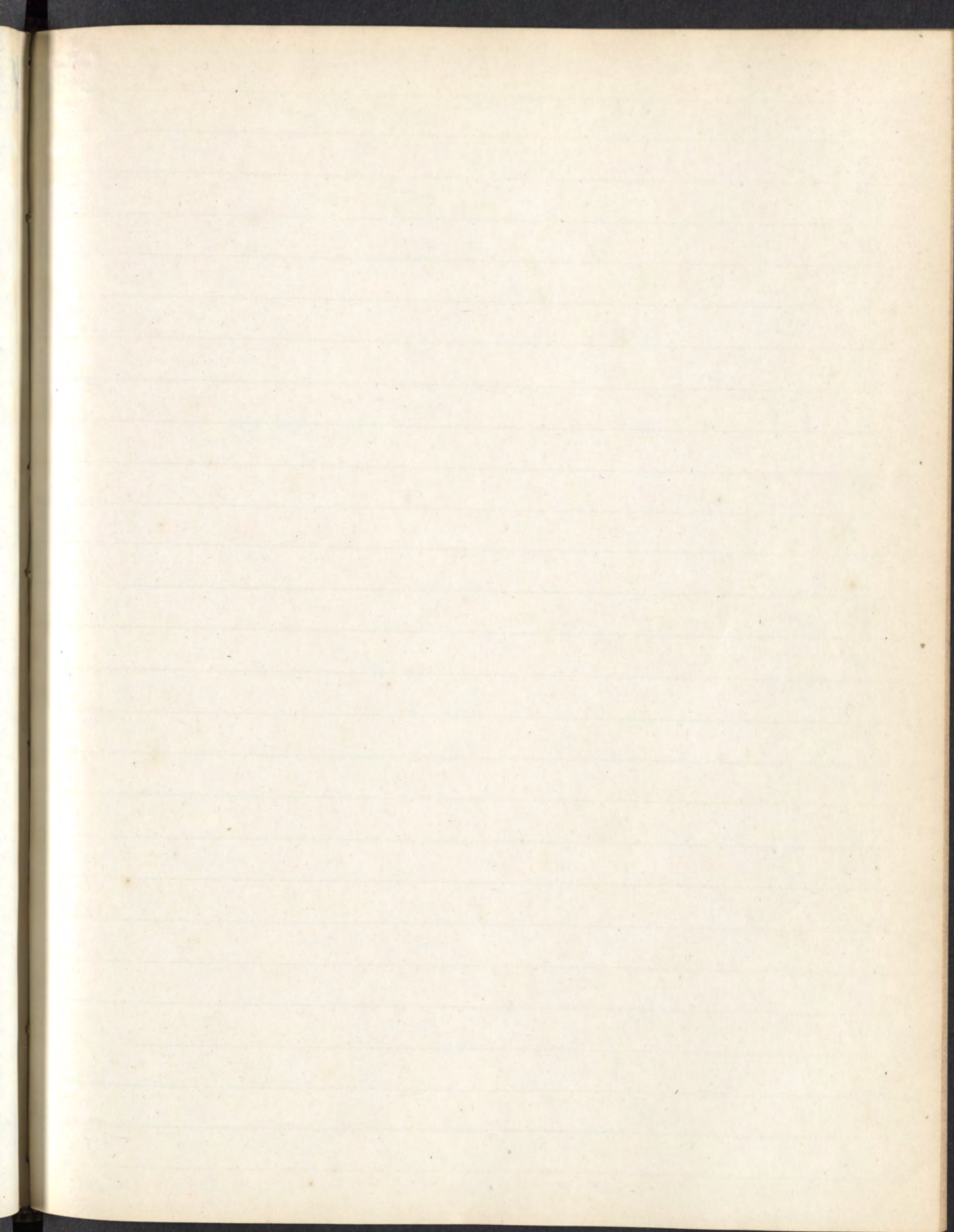
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Sept 18 1850

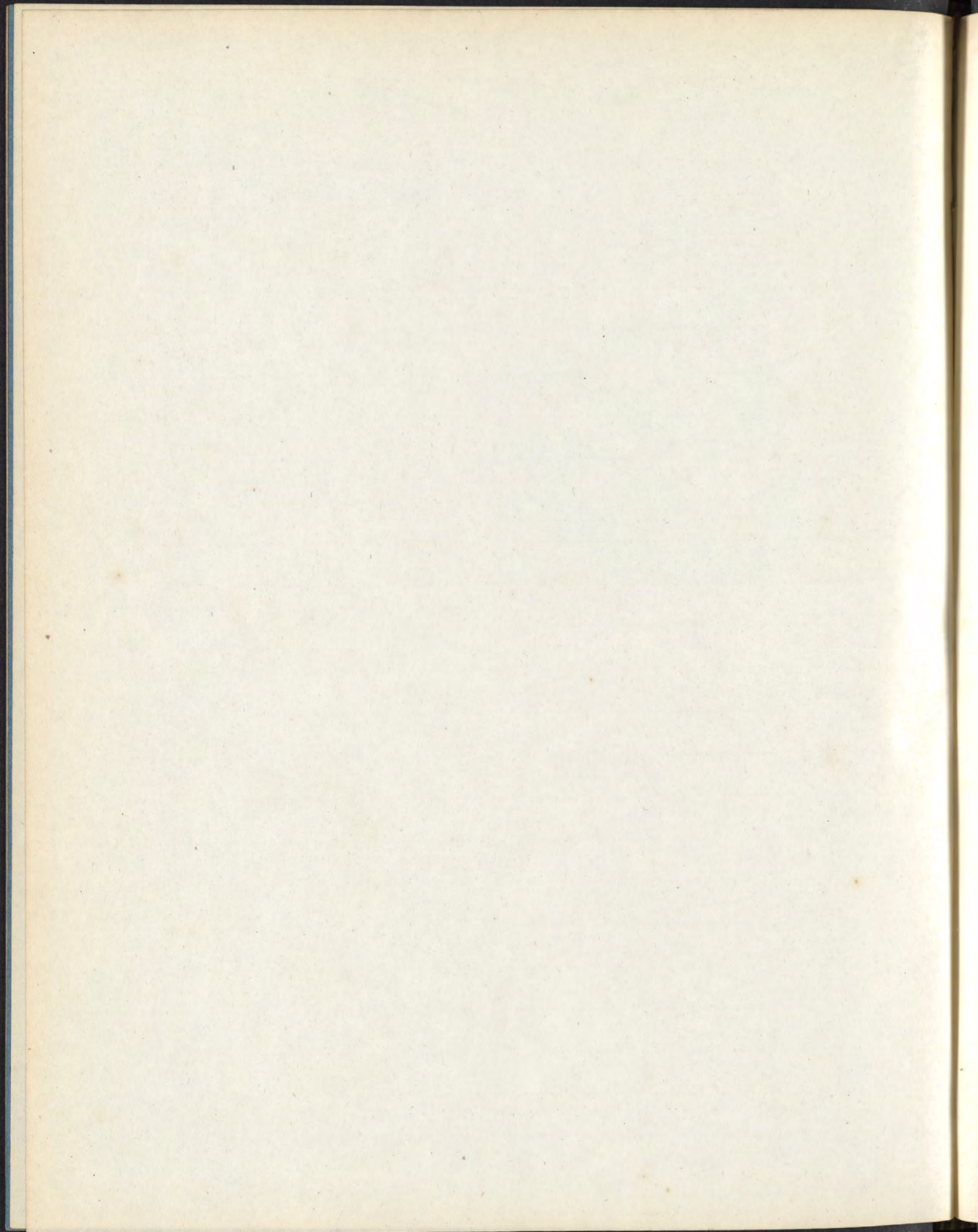
For the purpose of
the 1st of June 1863

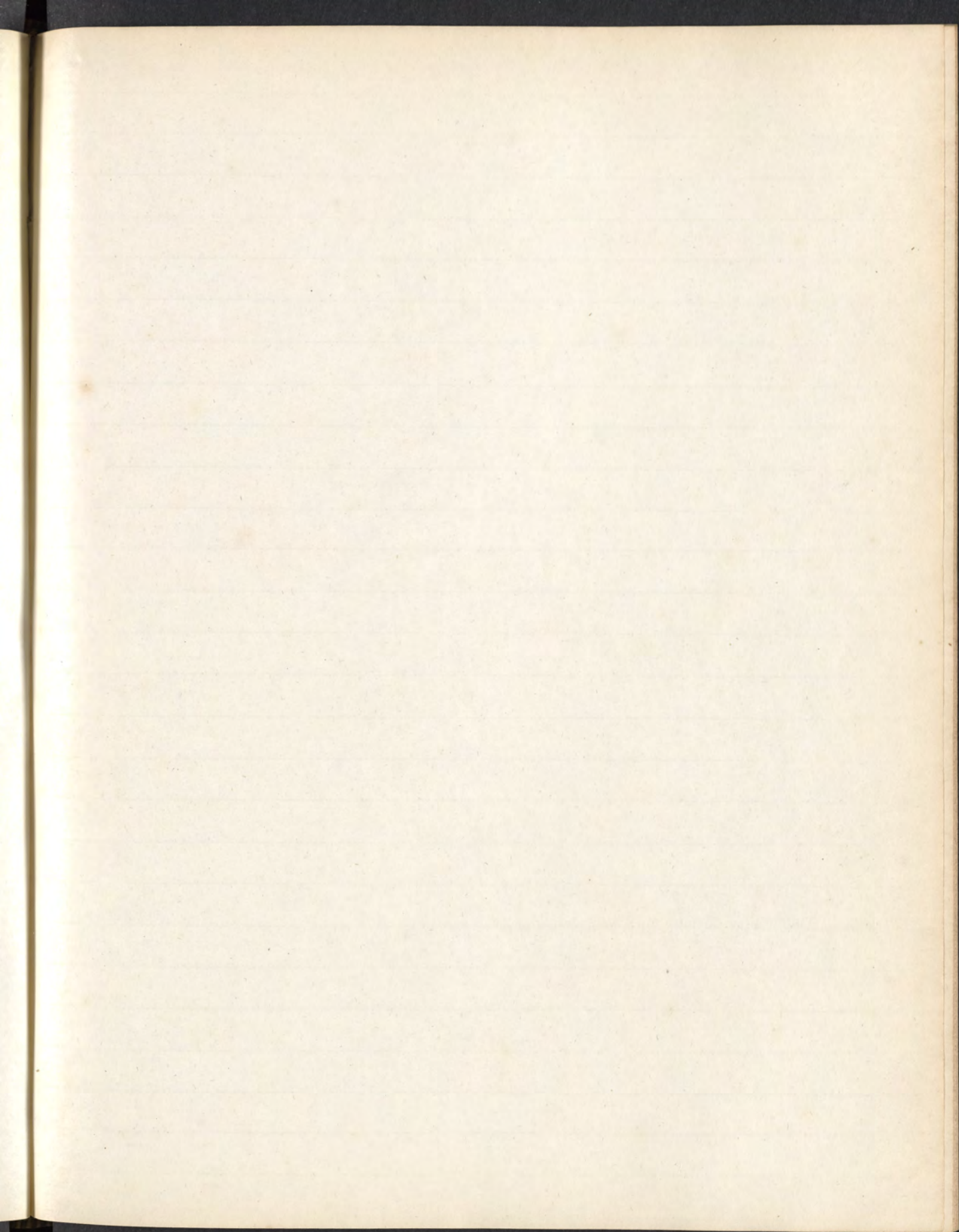
Surgery-
By Henry H. Smith M.D.

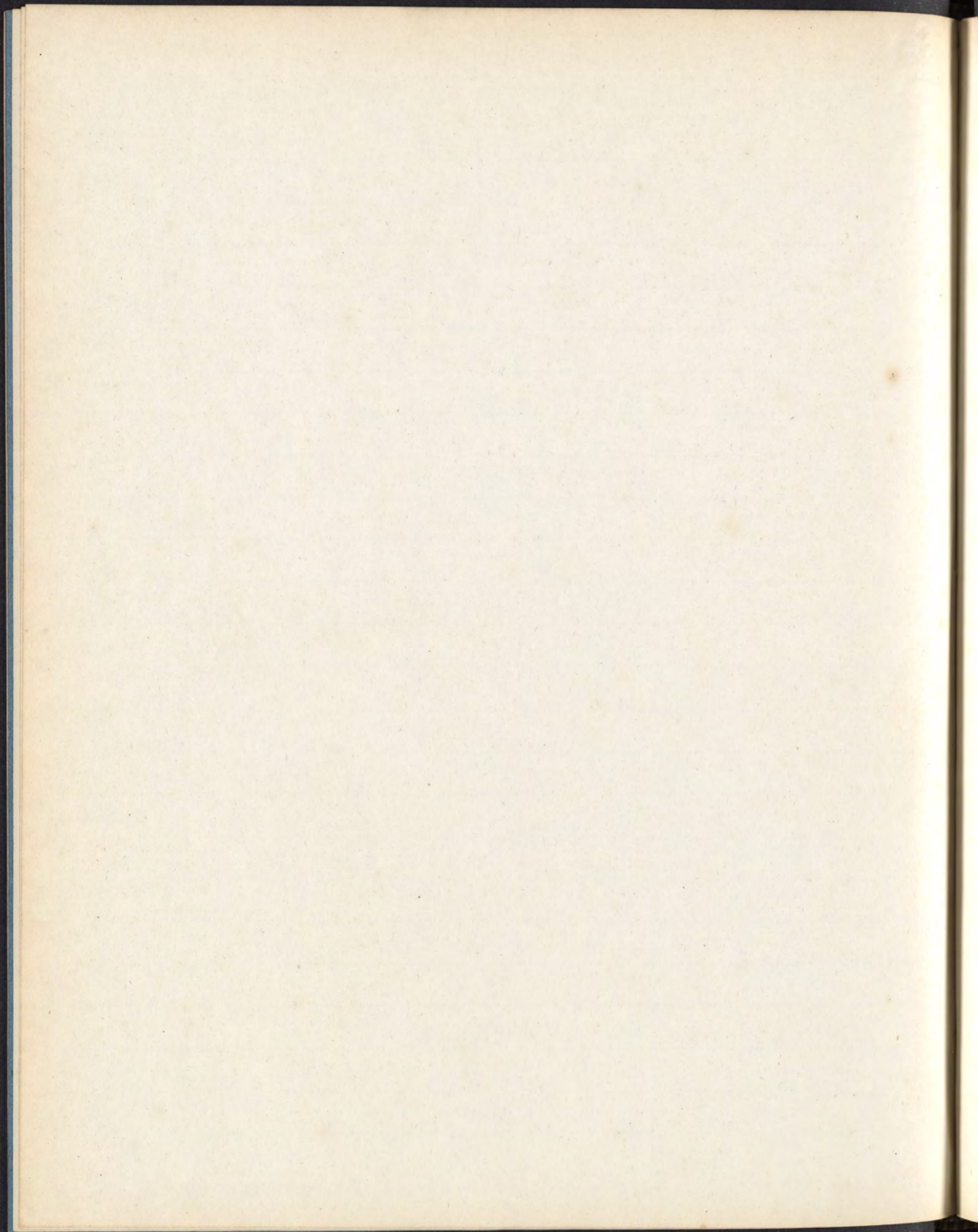


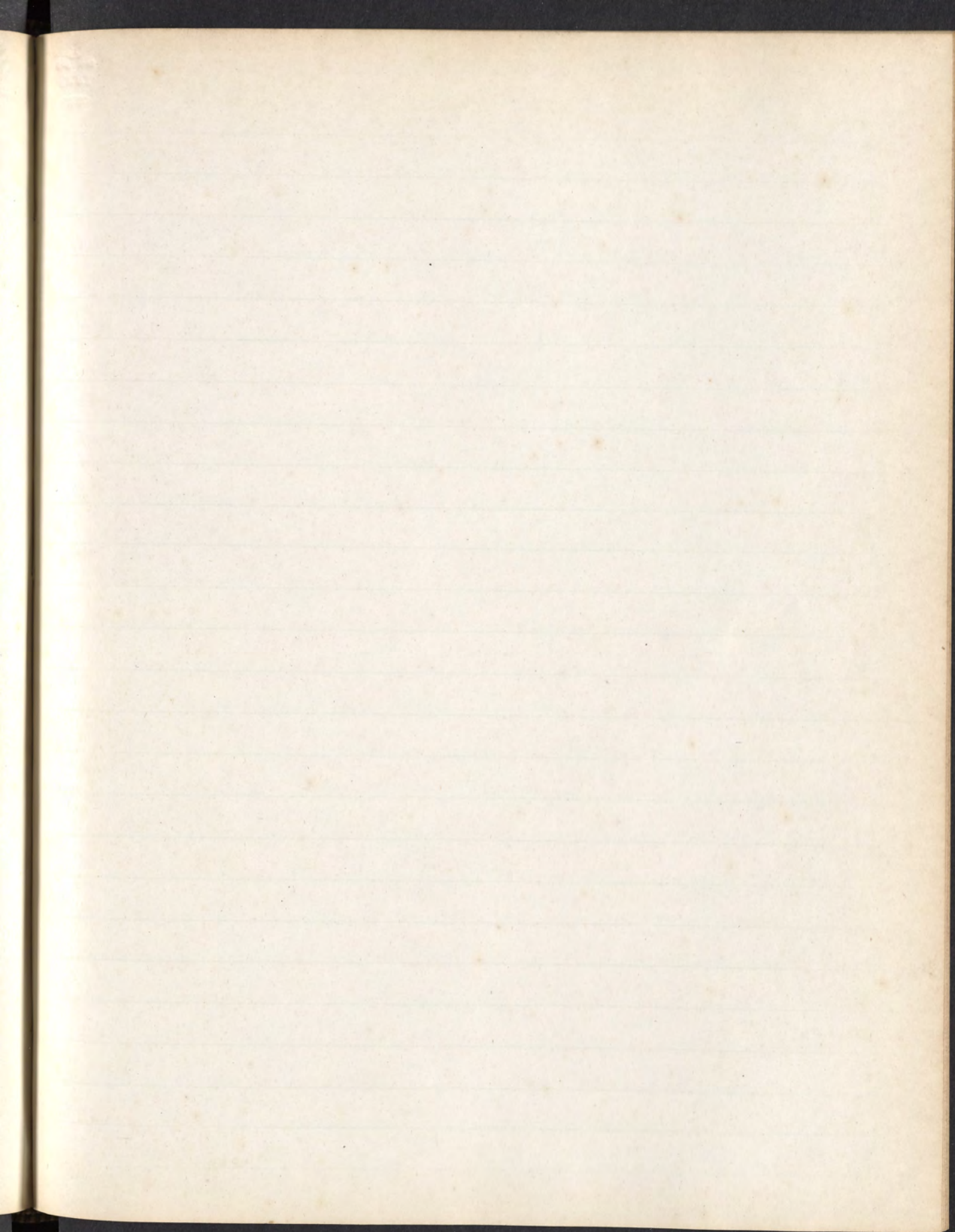
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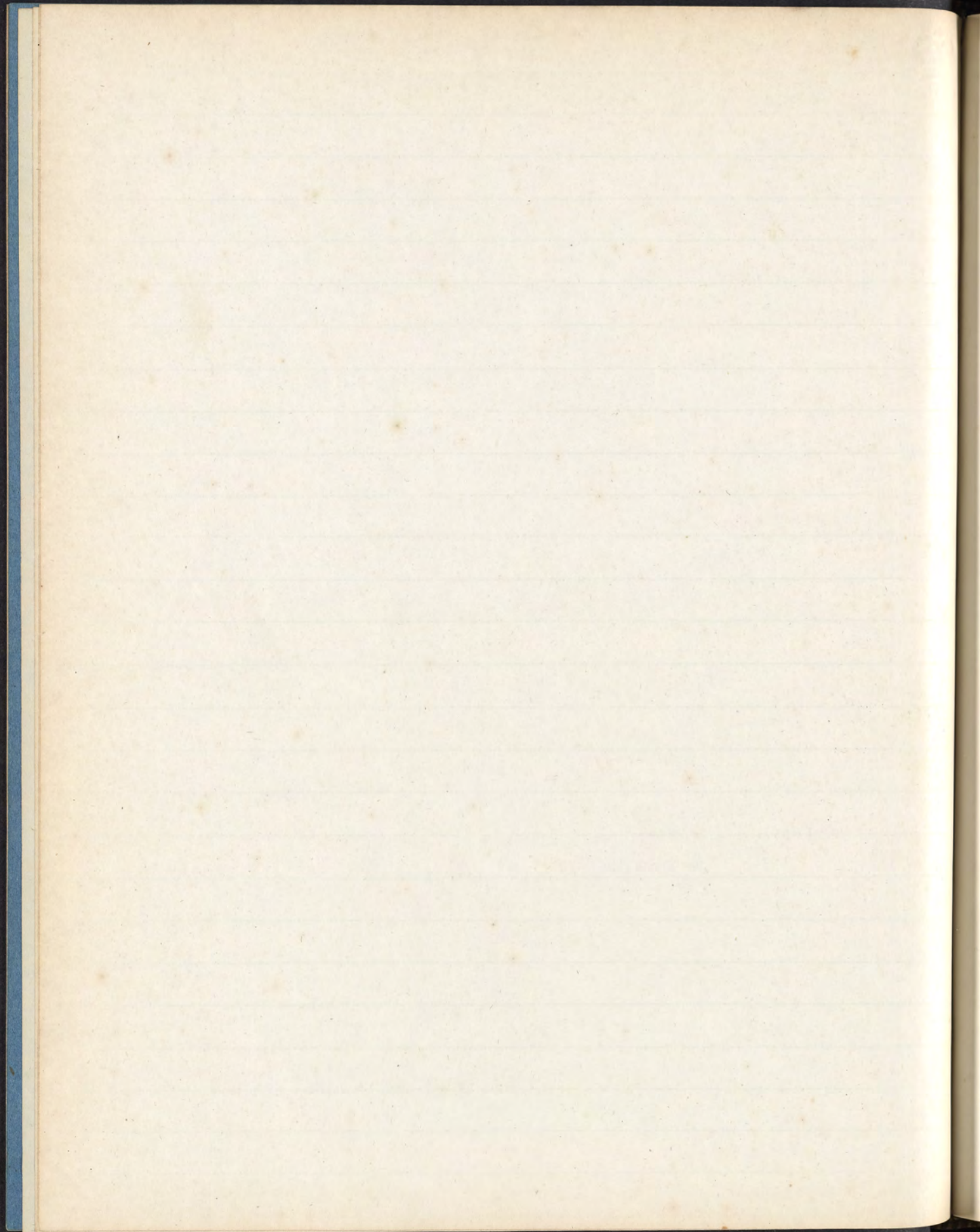


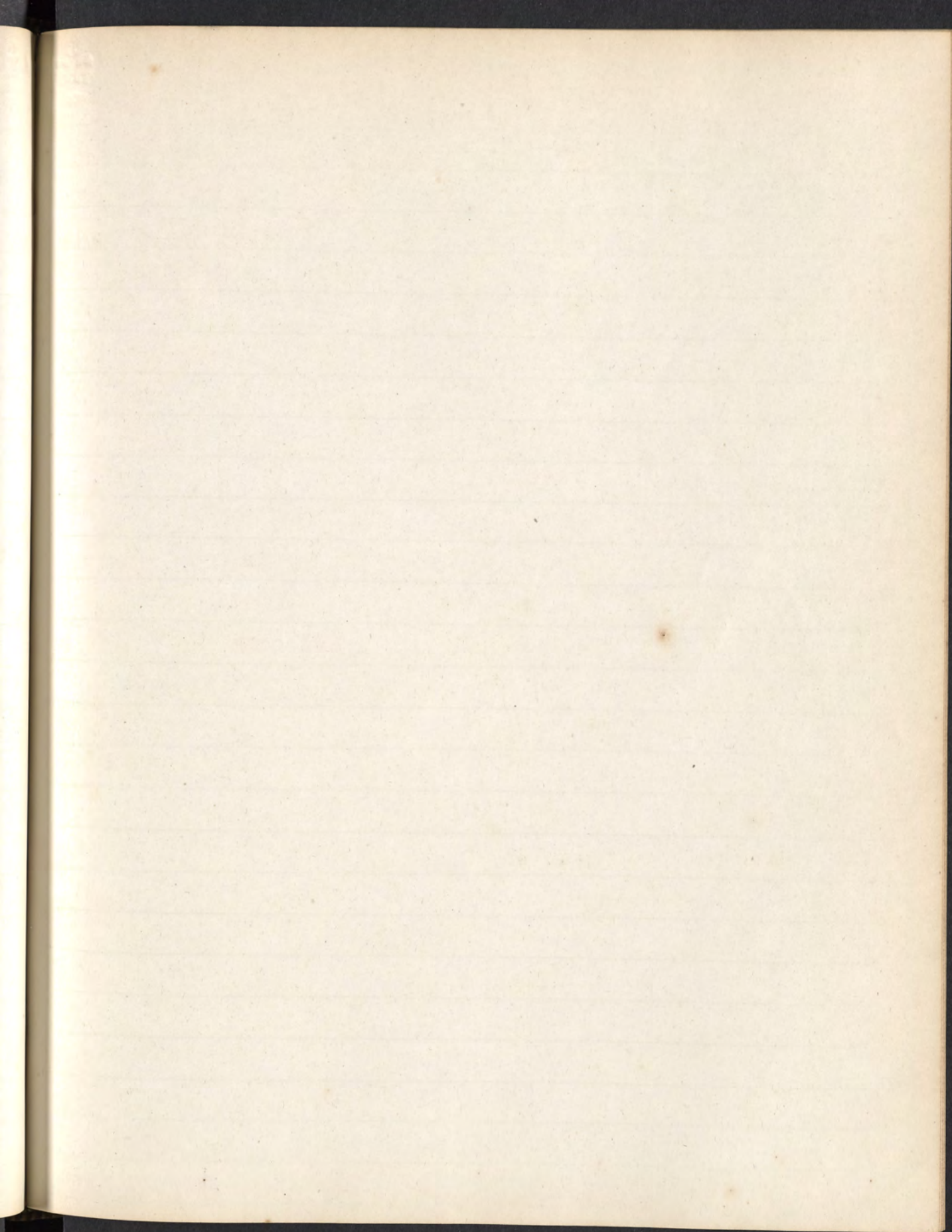


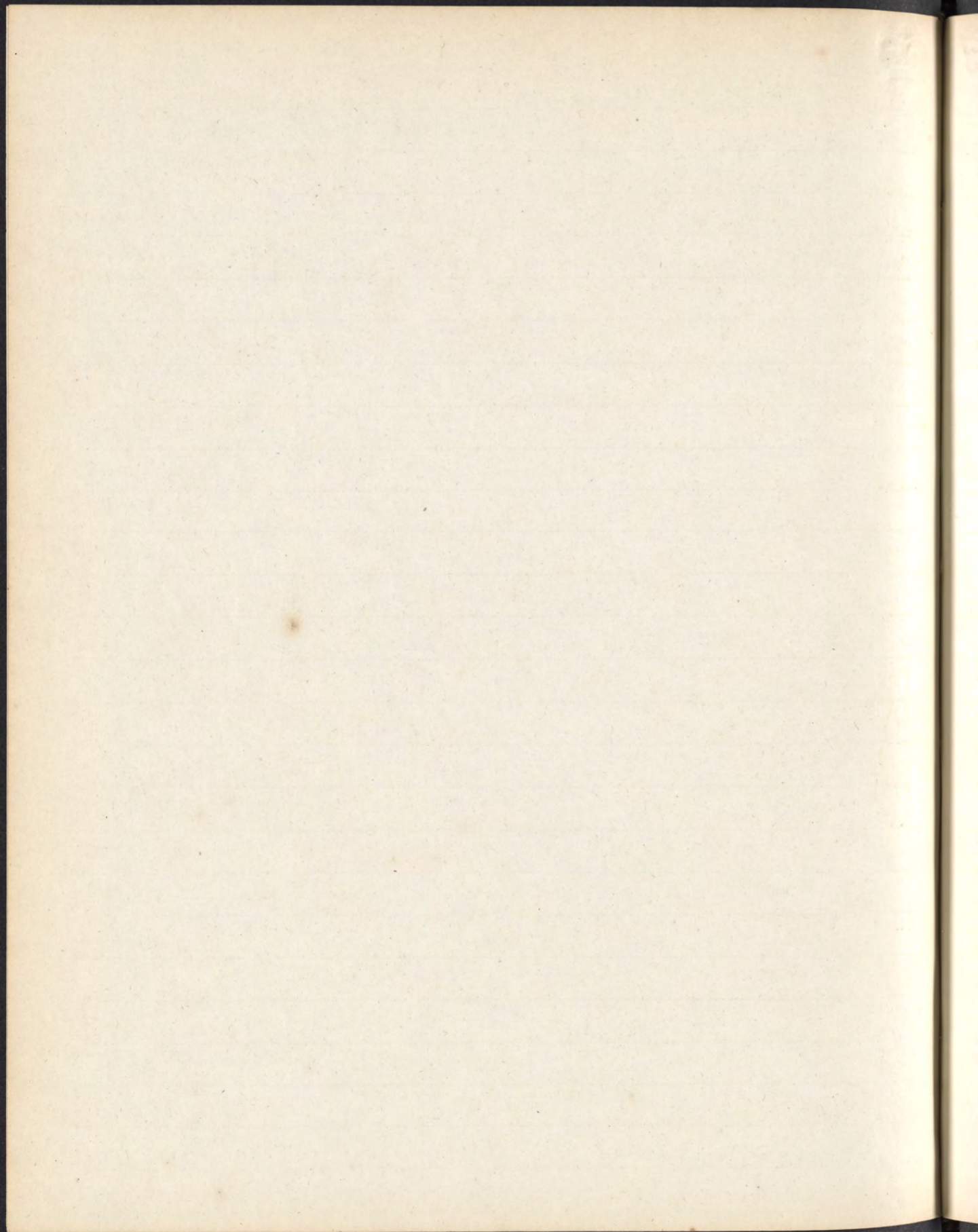


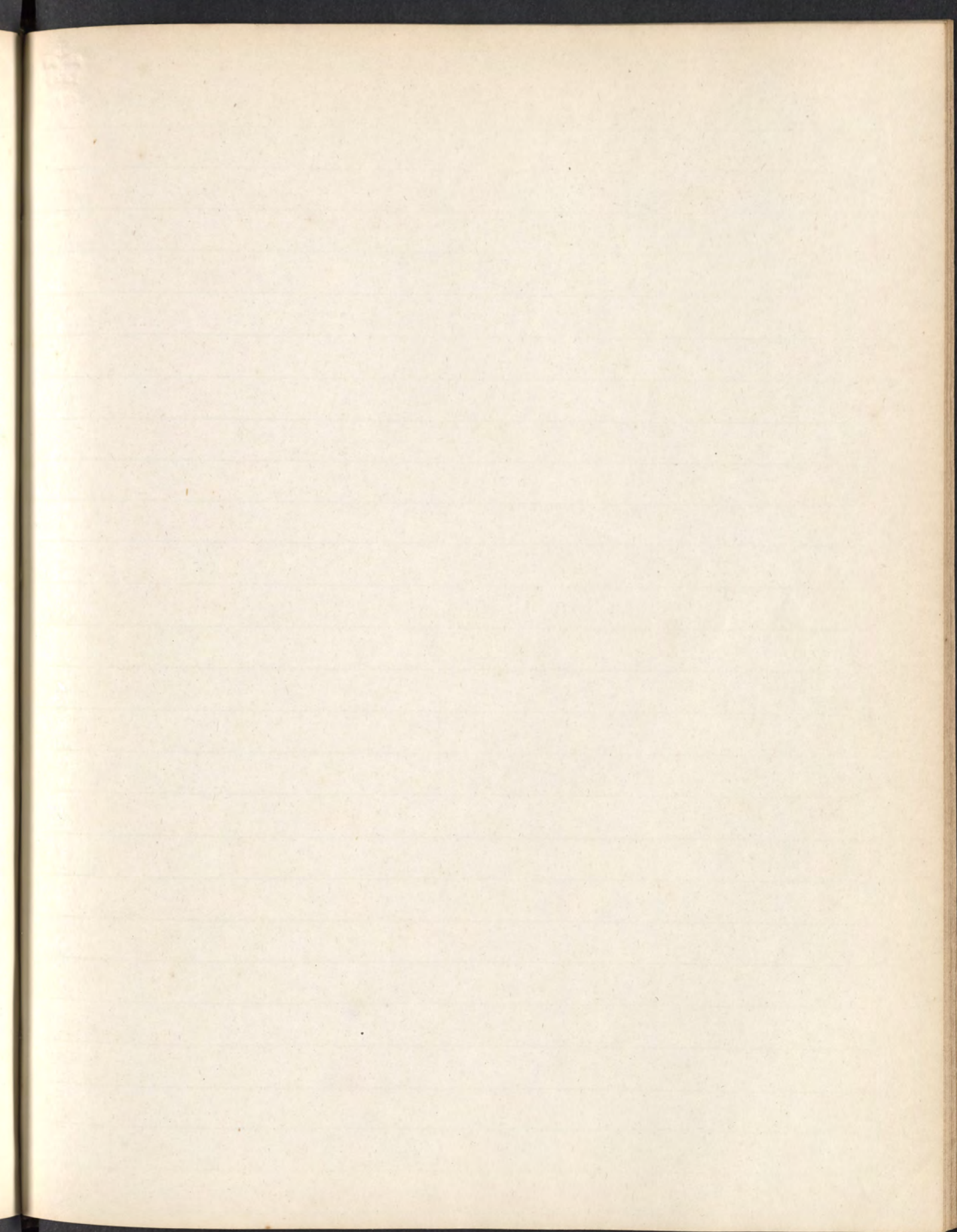


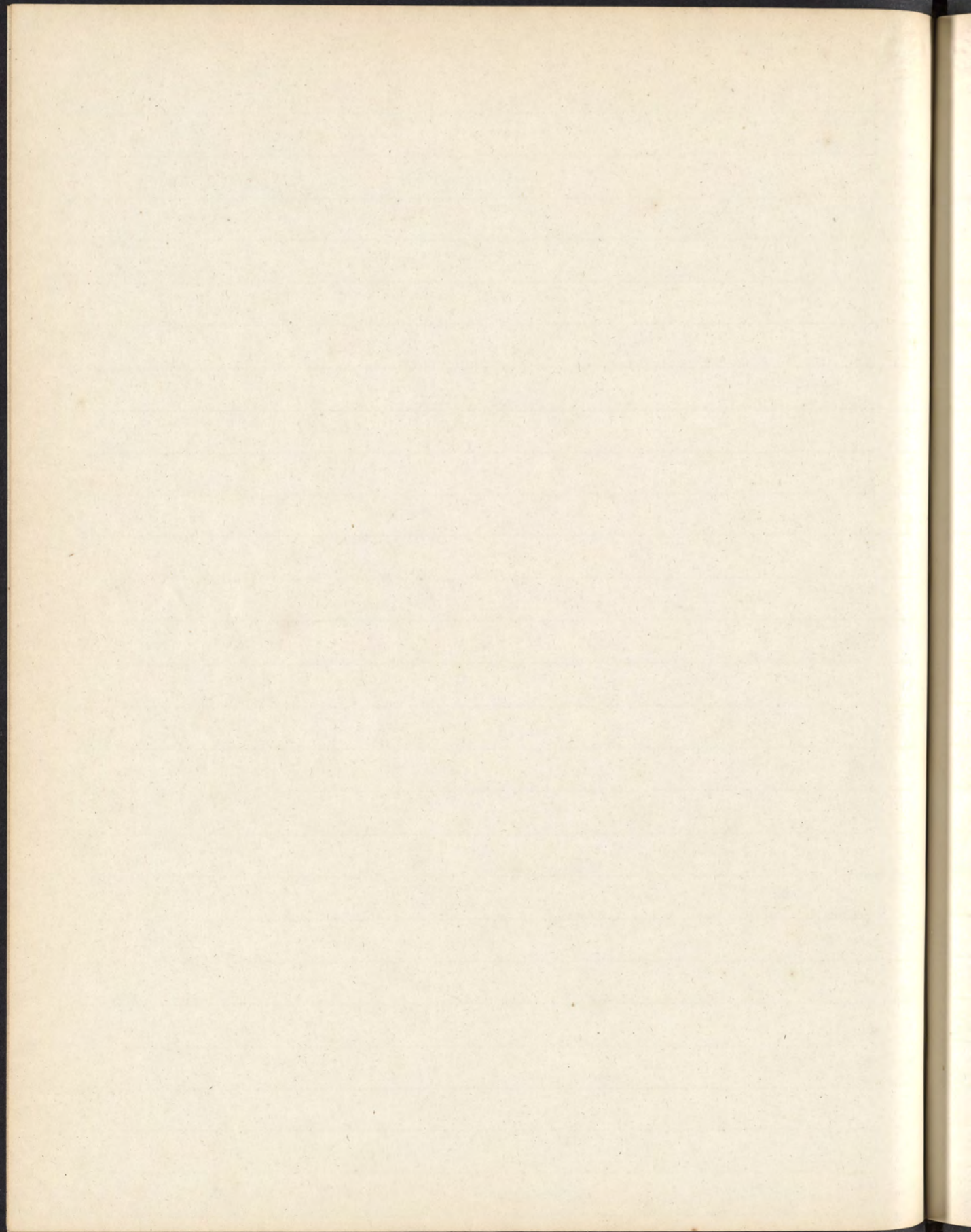


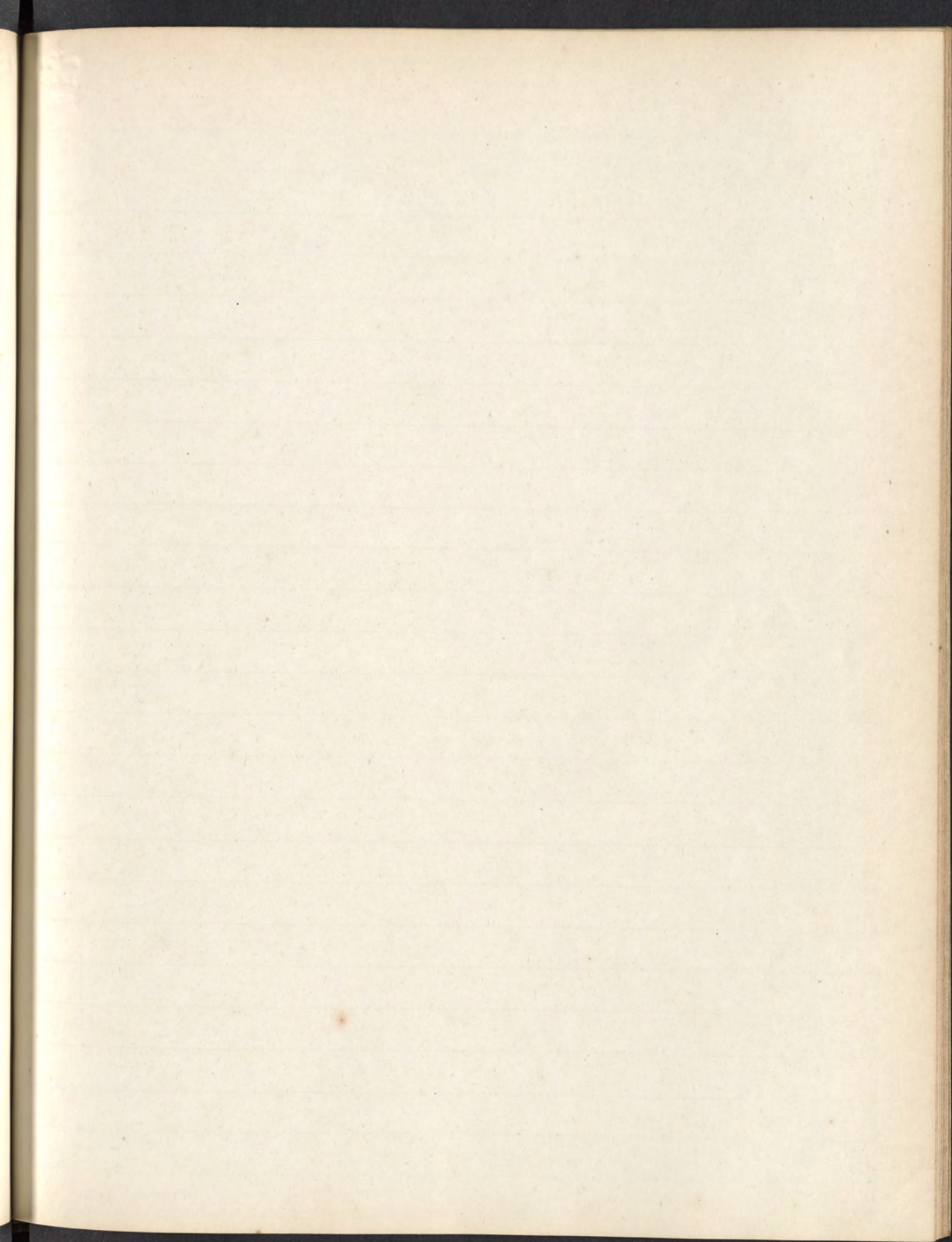


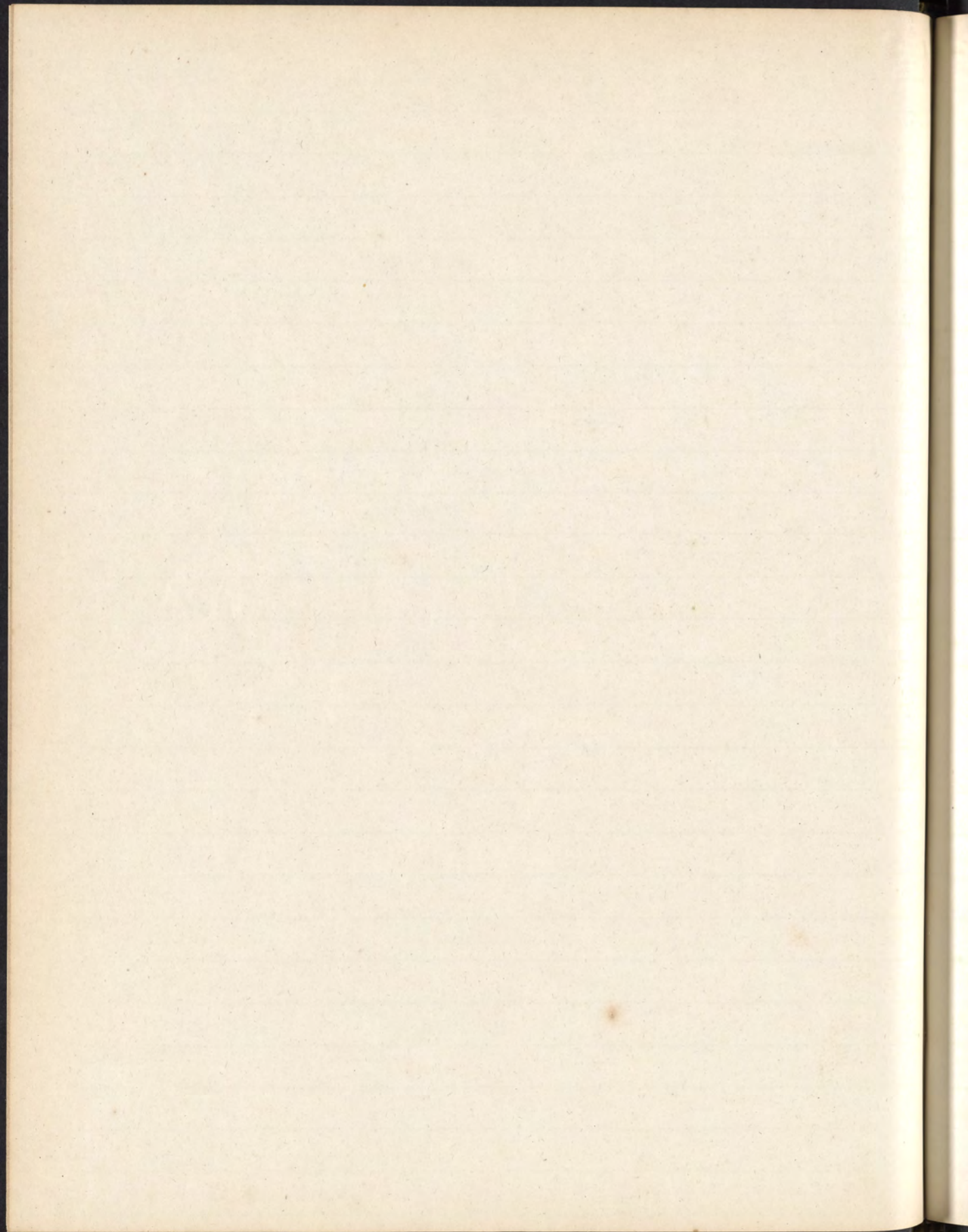


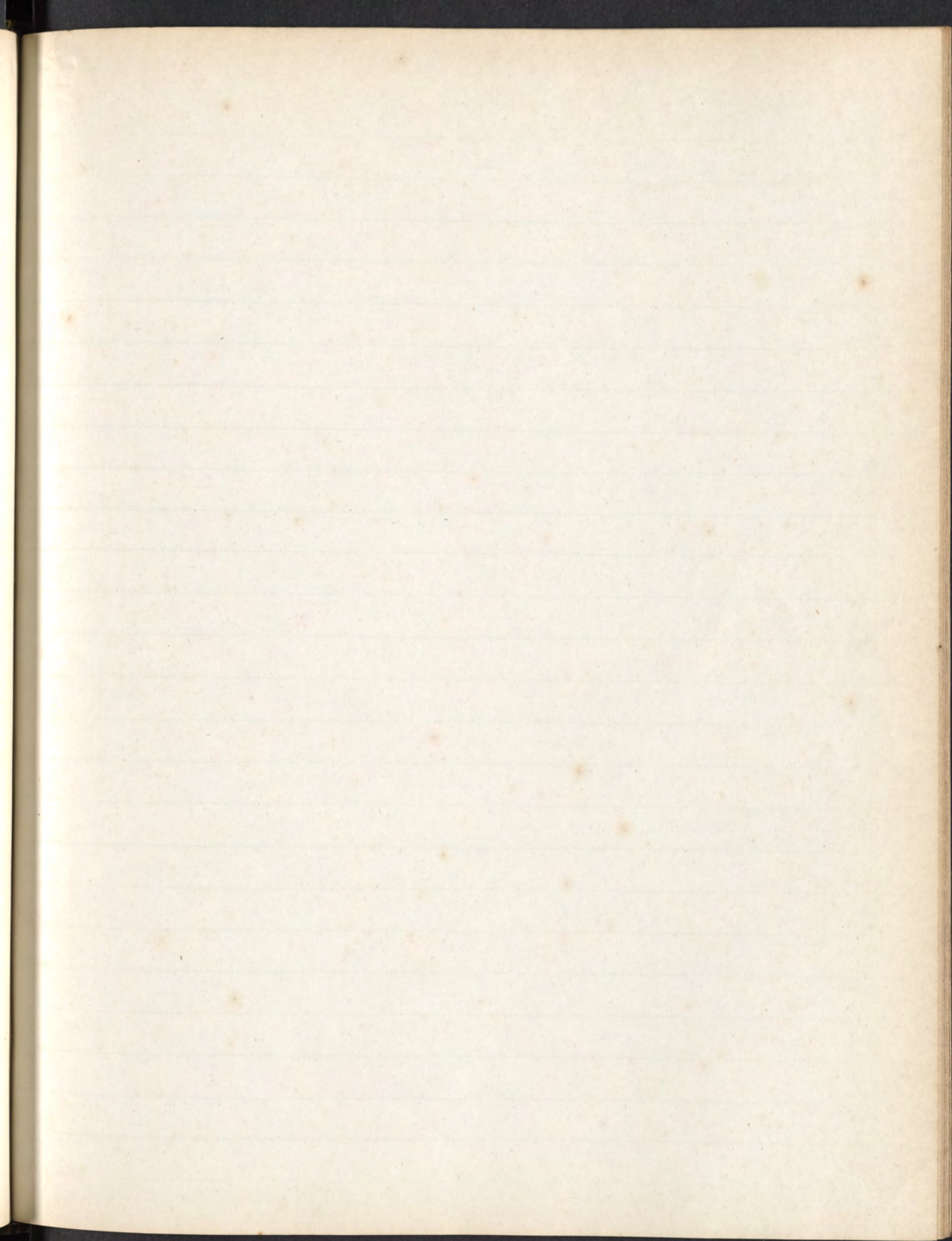


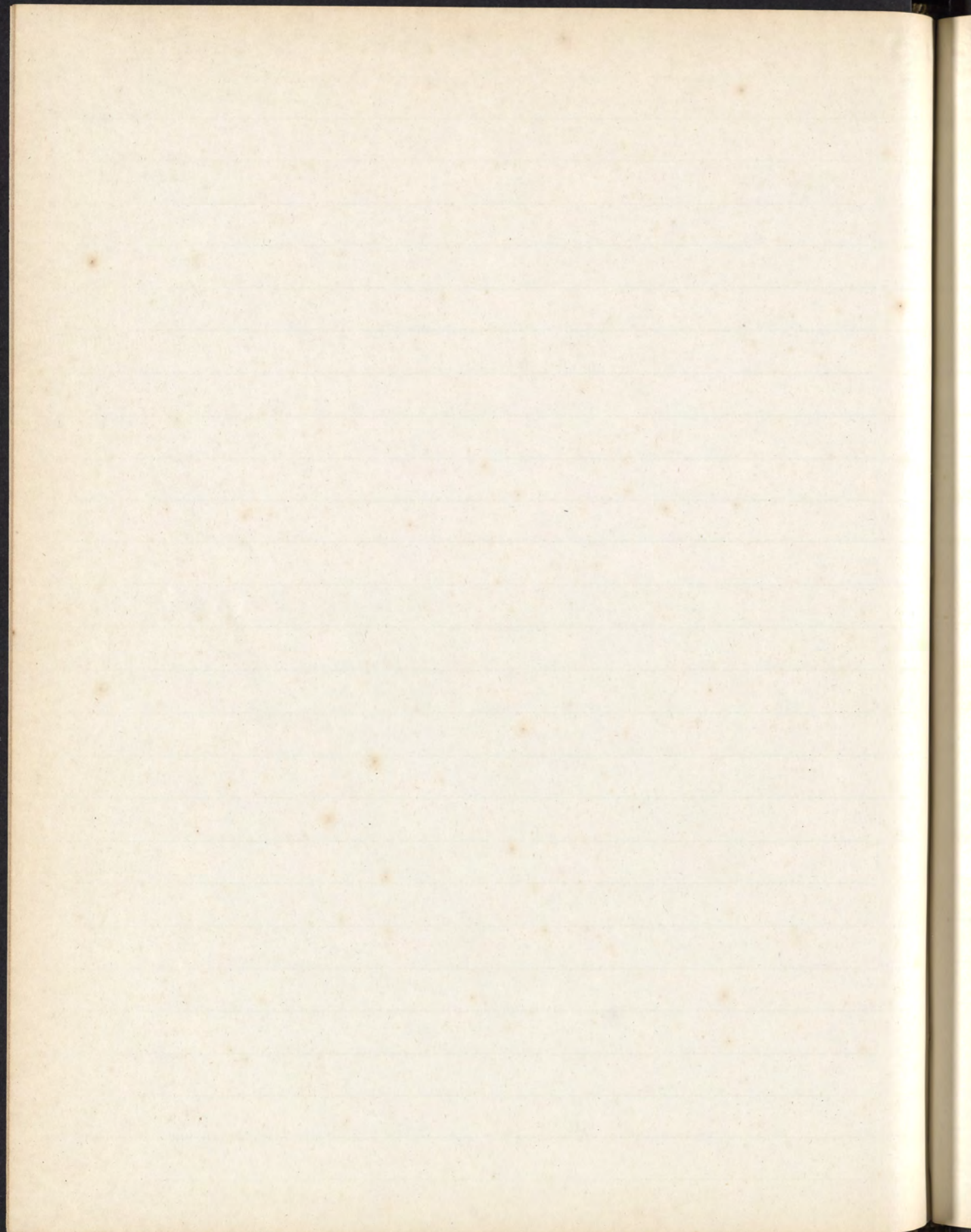


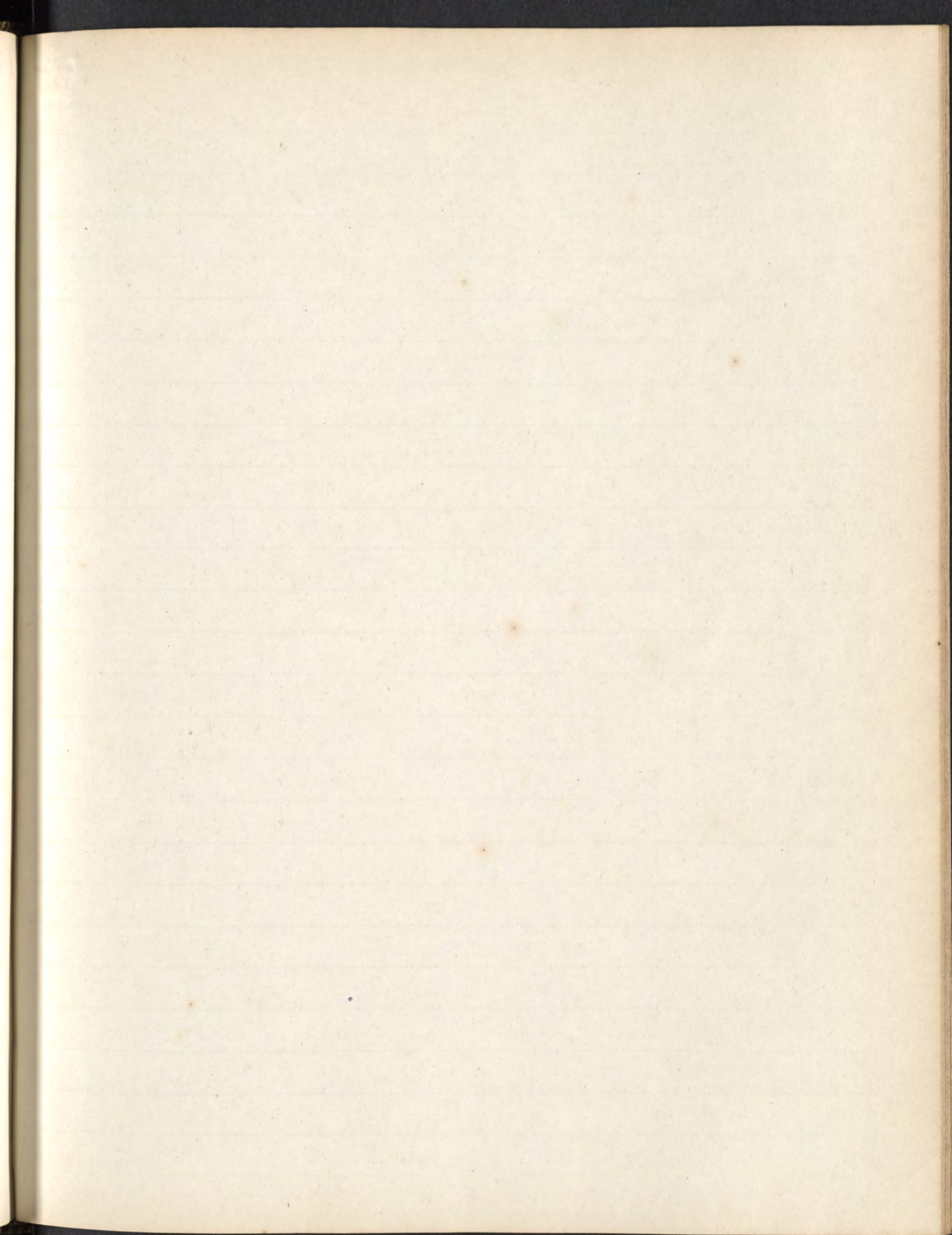


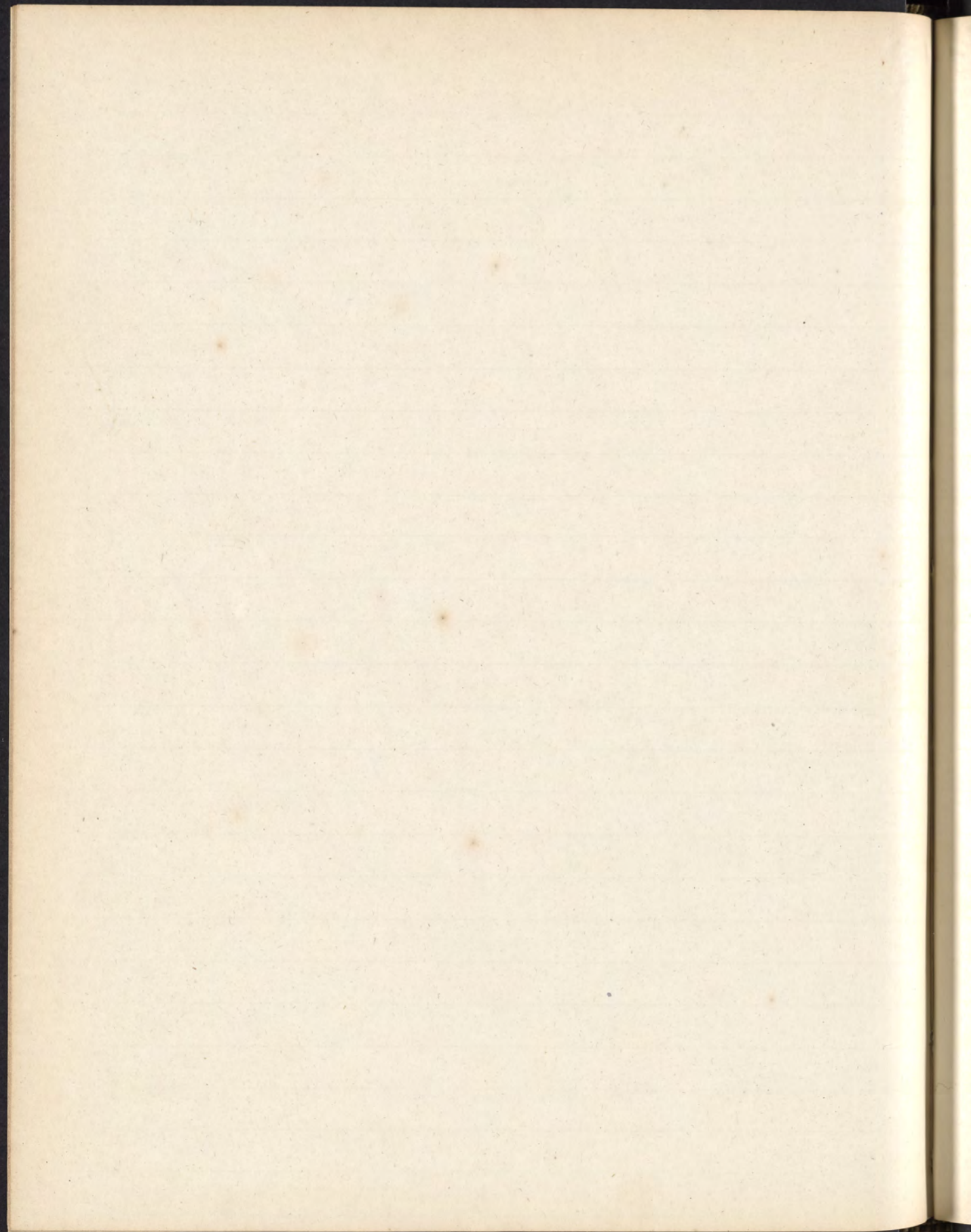


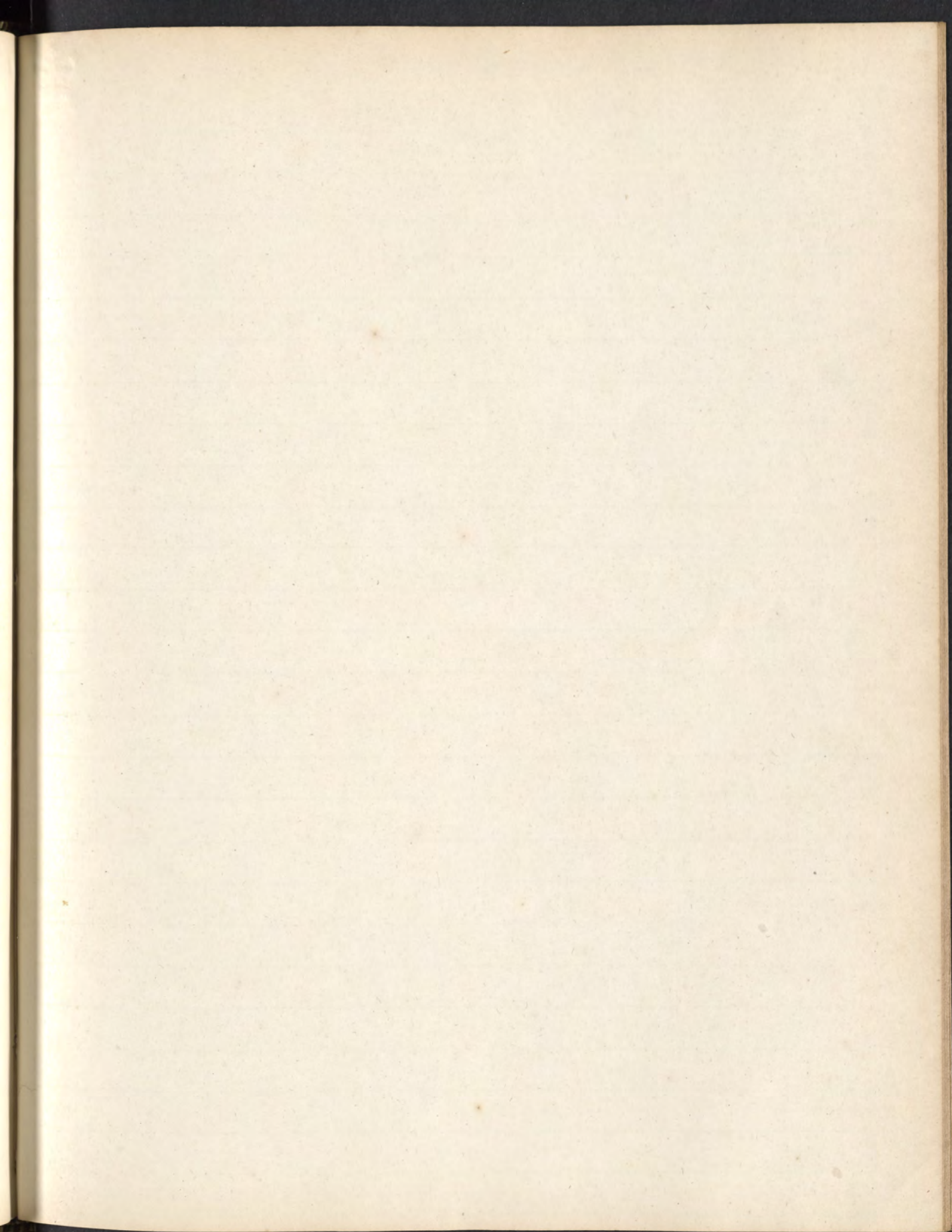


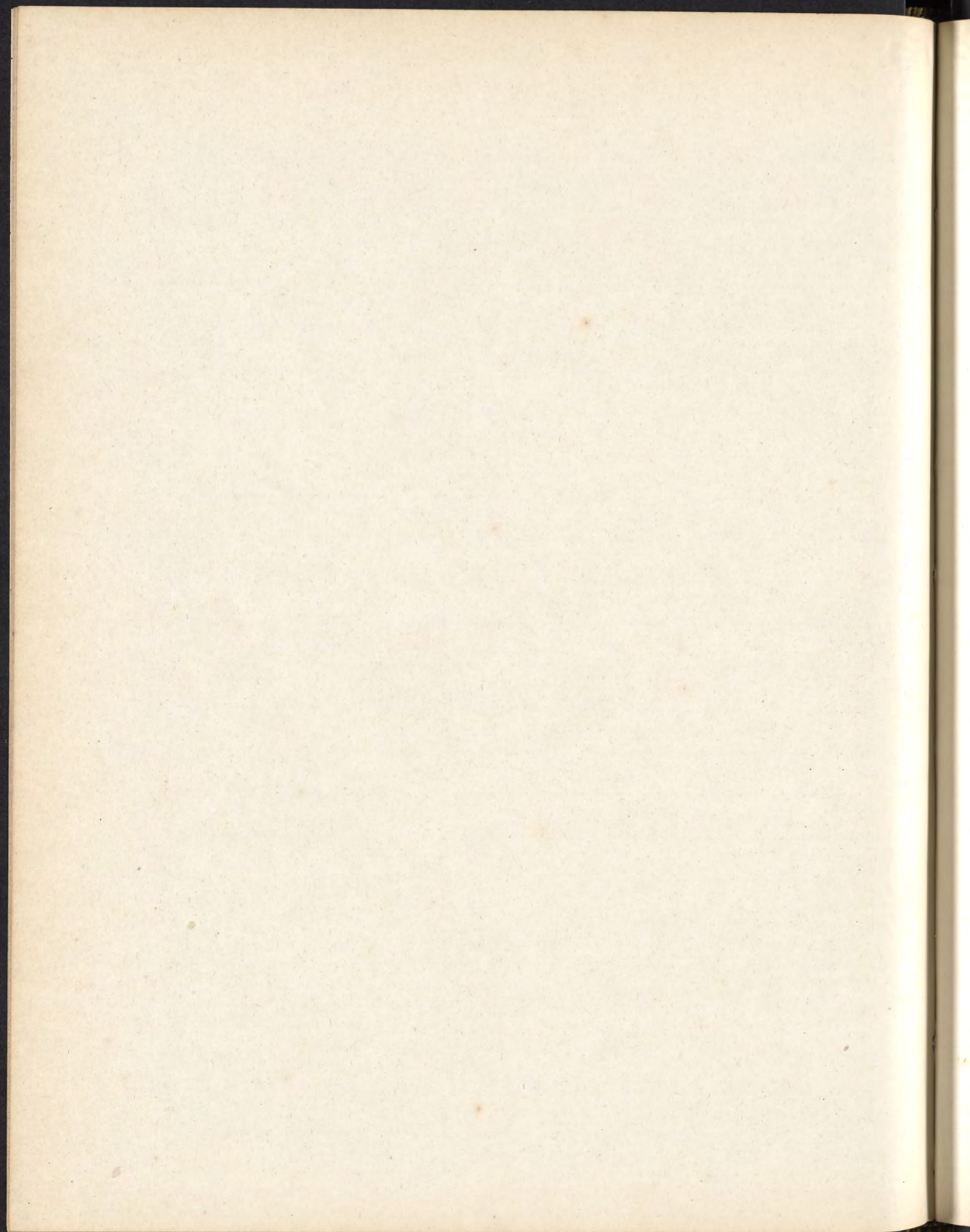


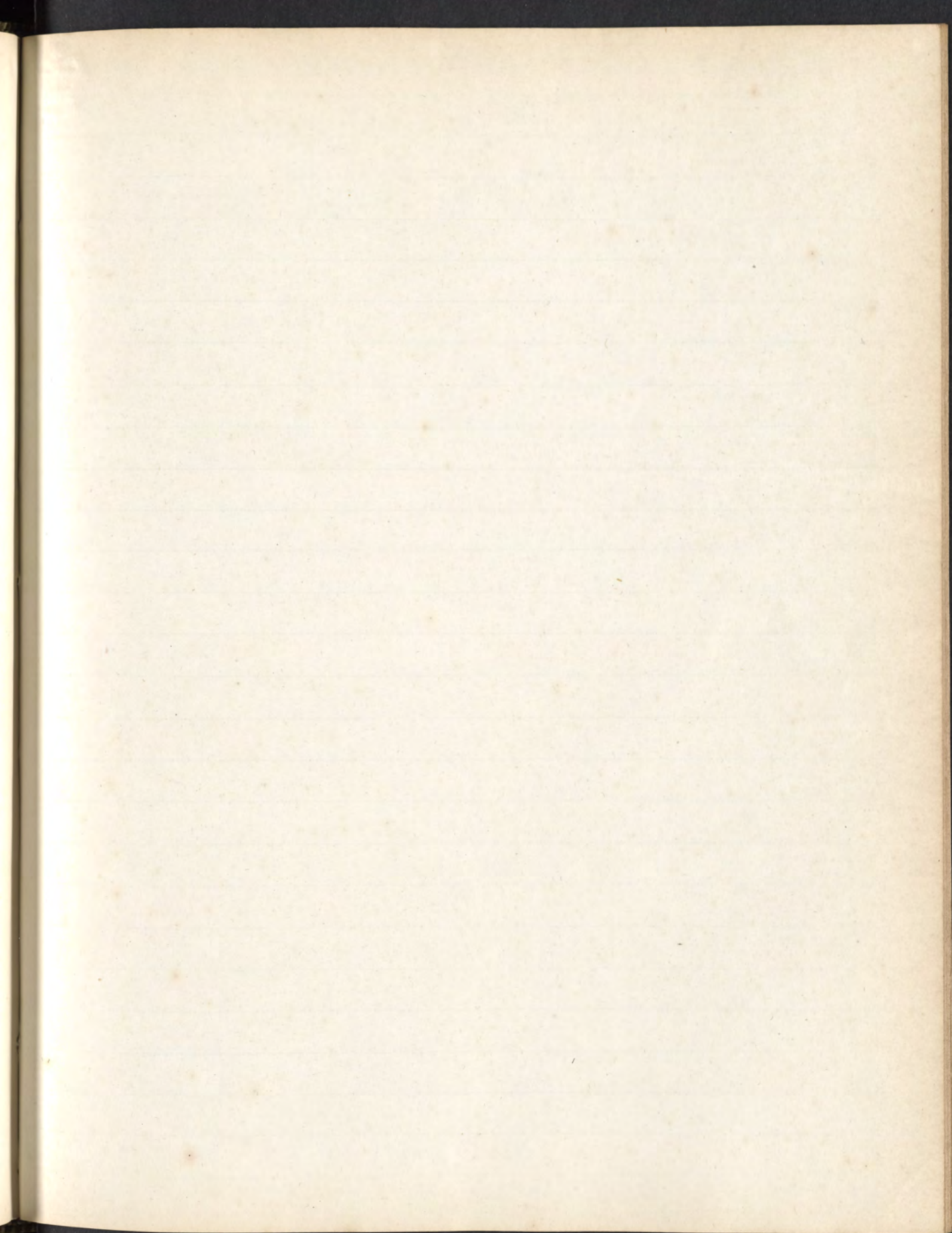


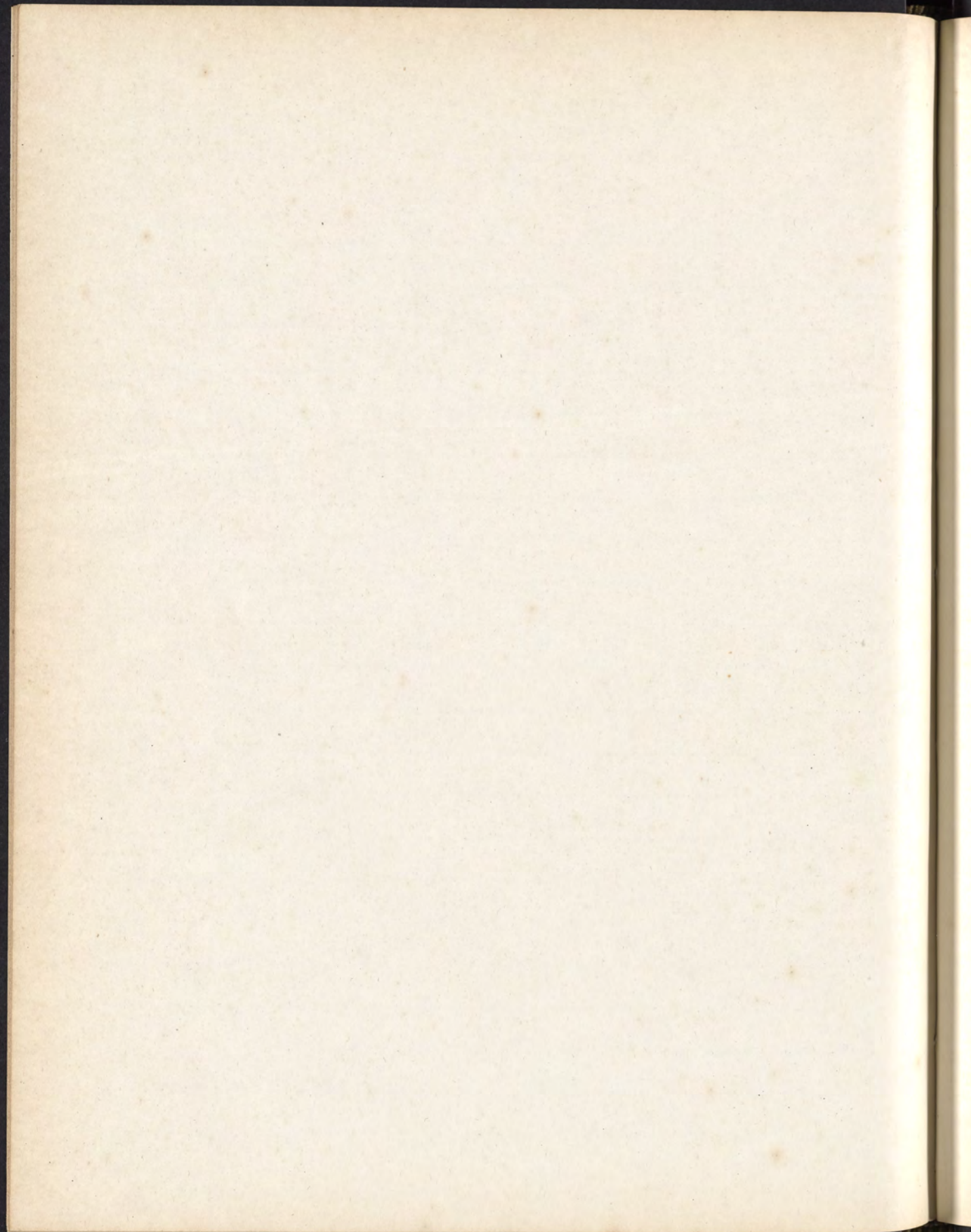


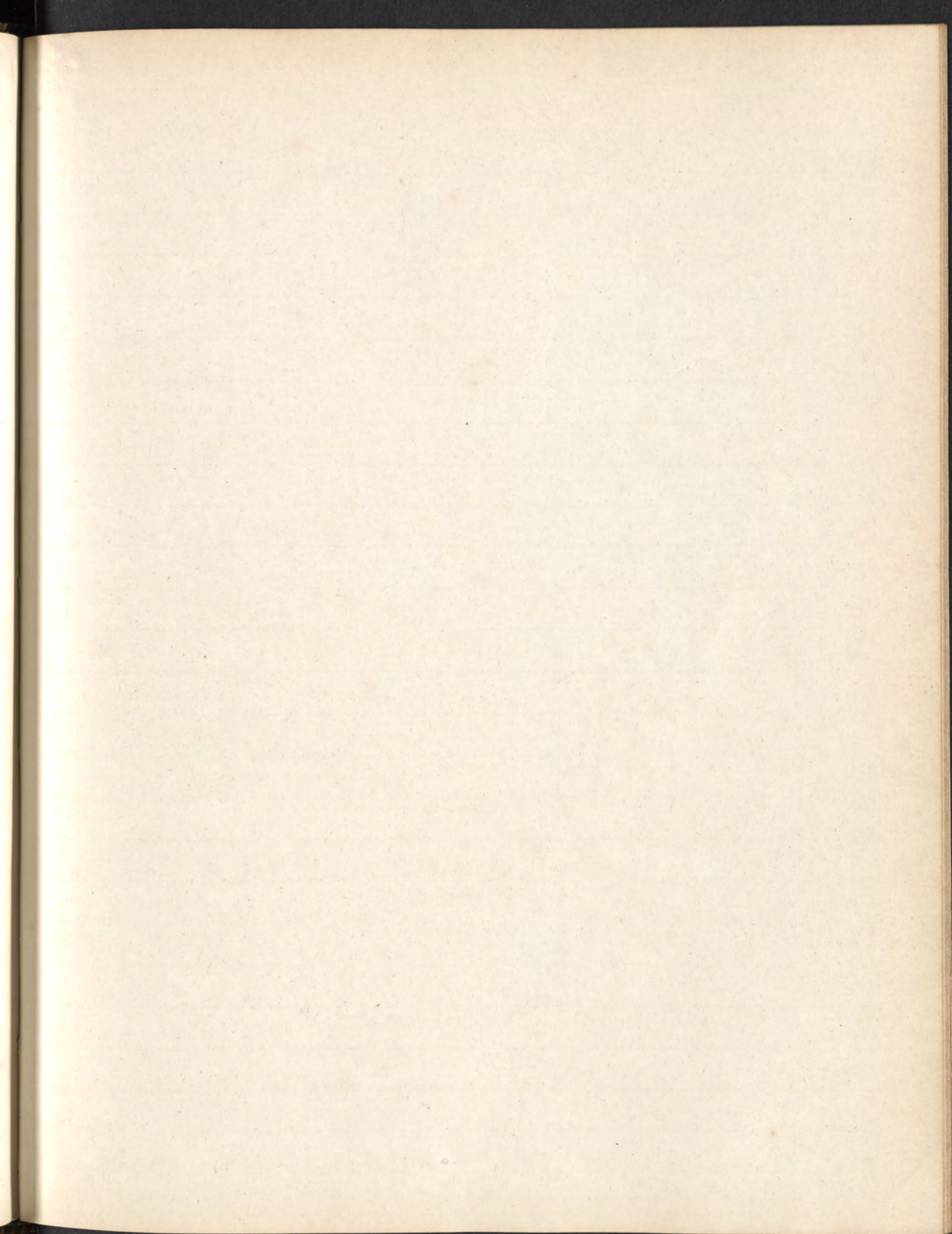


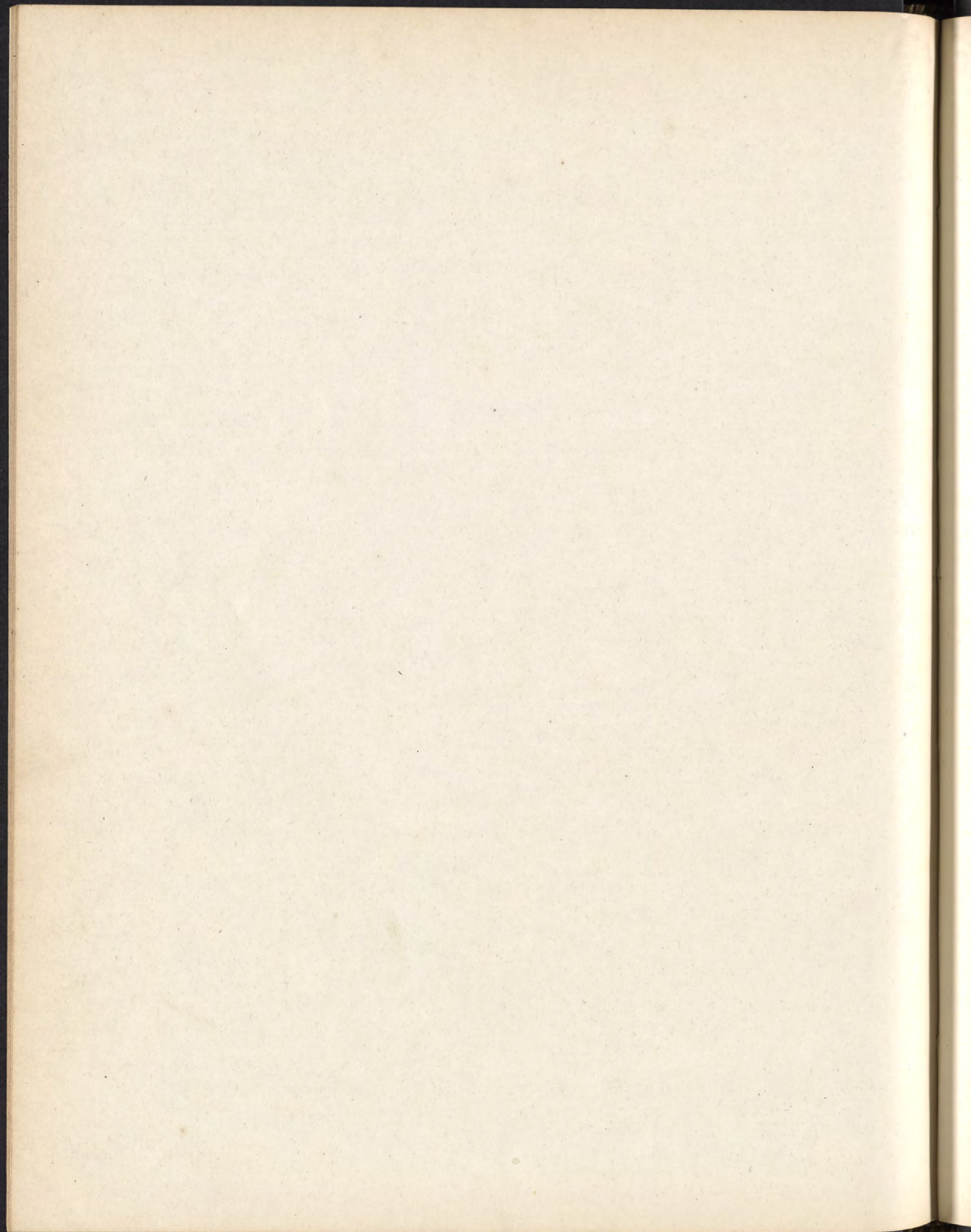


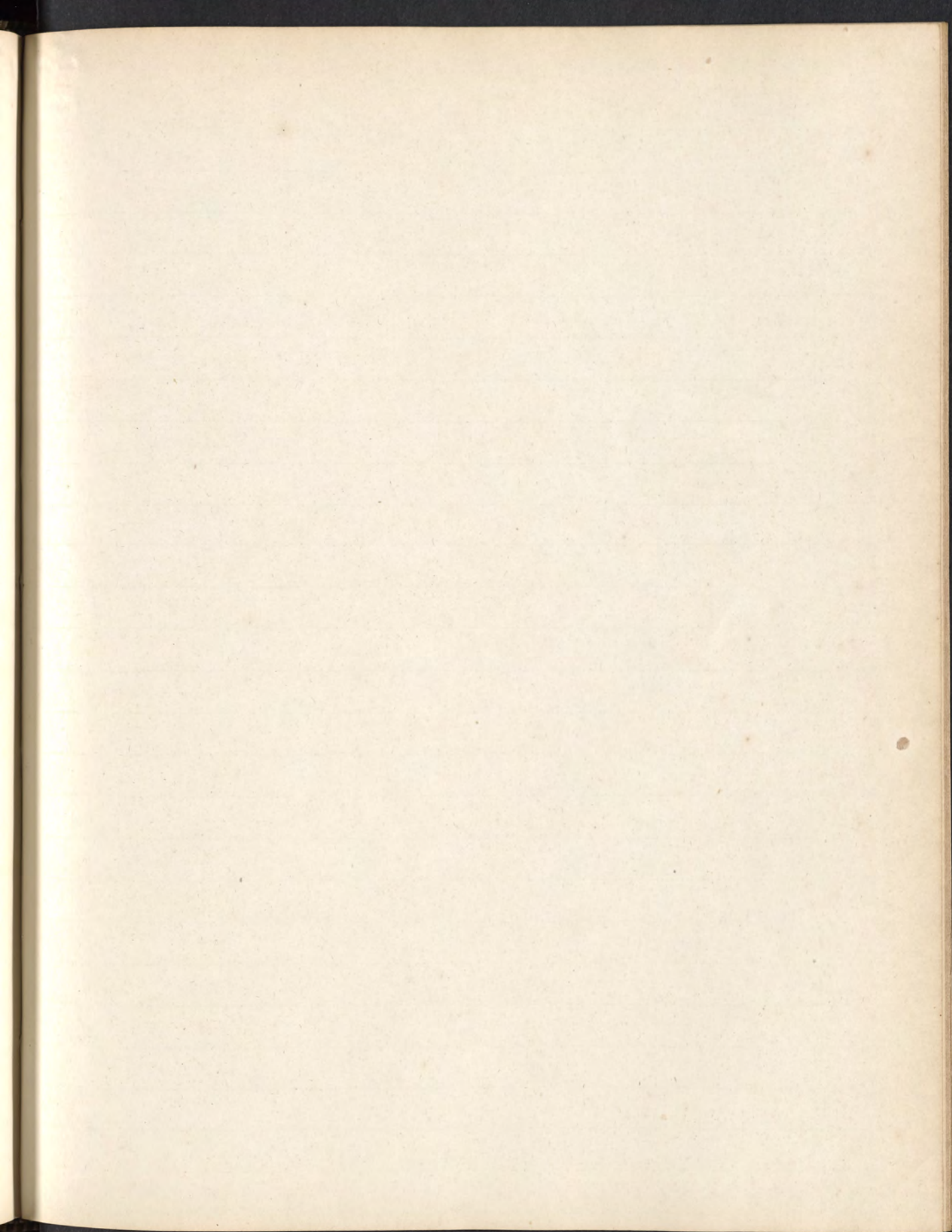


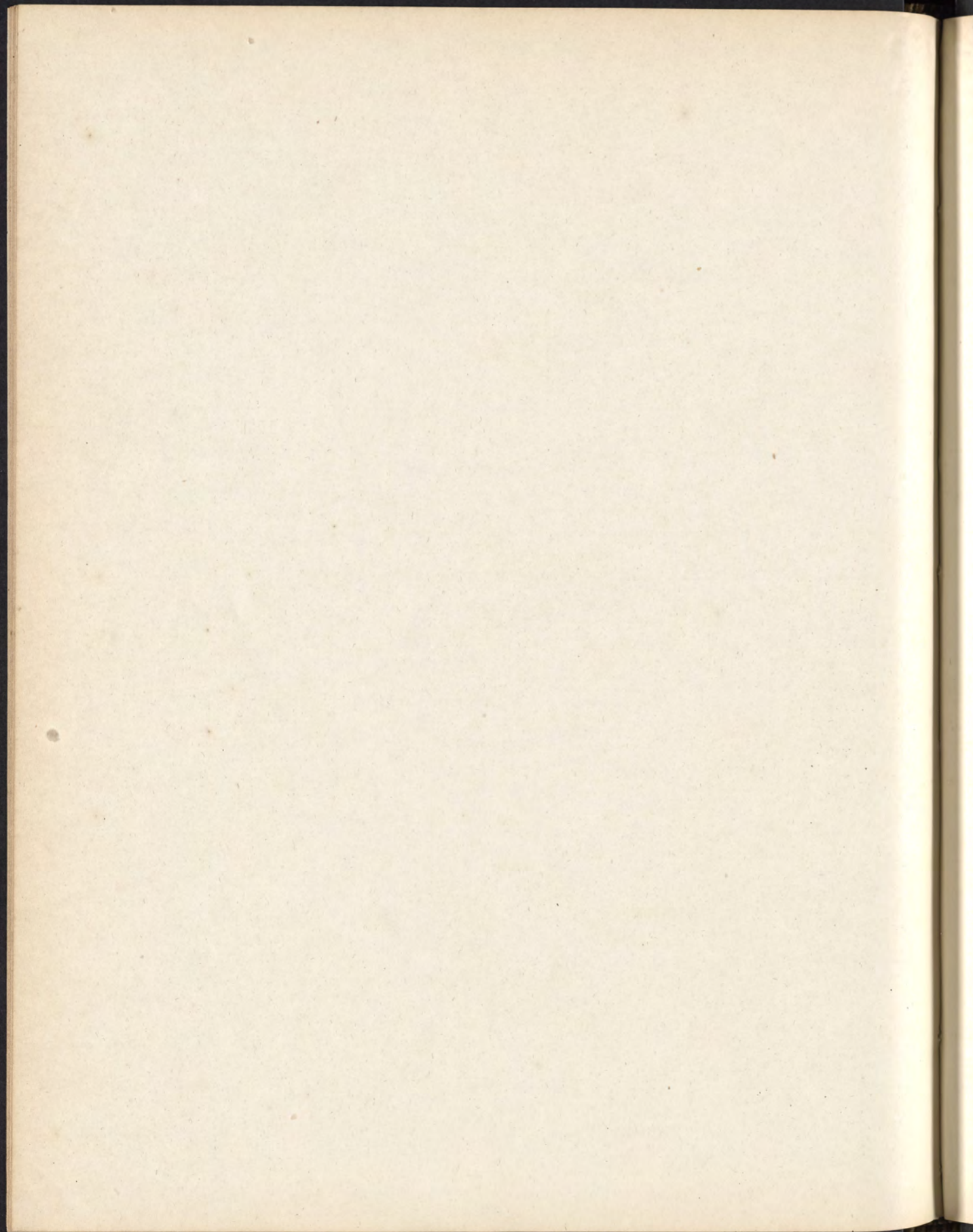


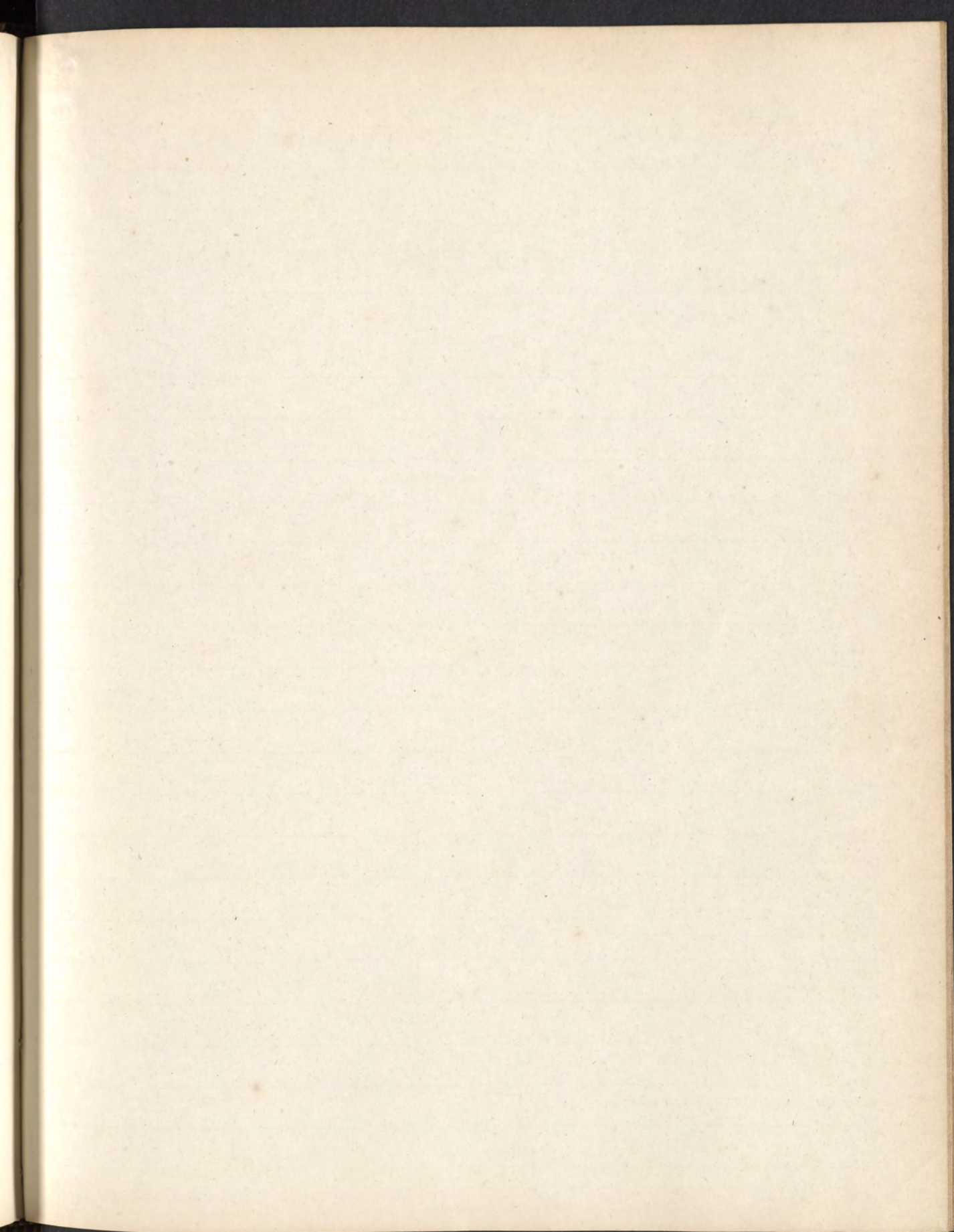


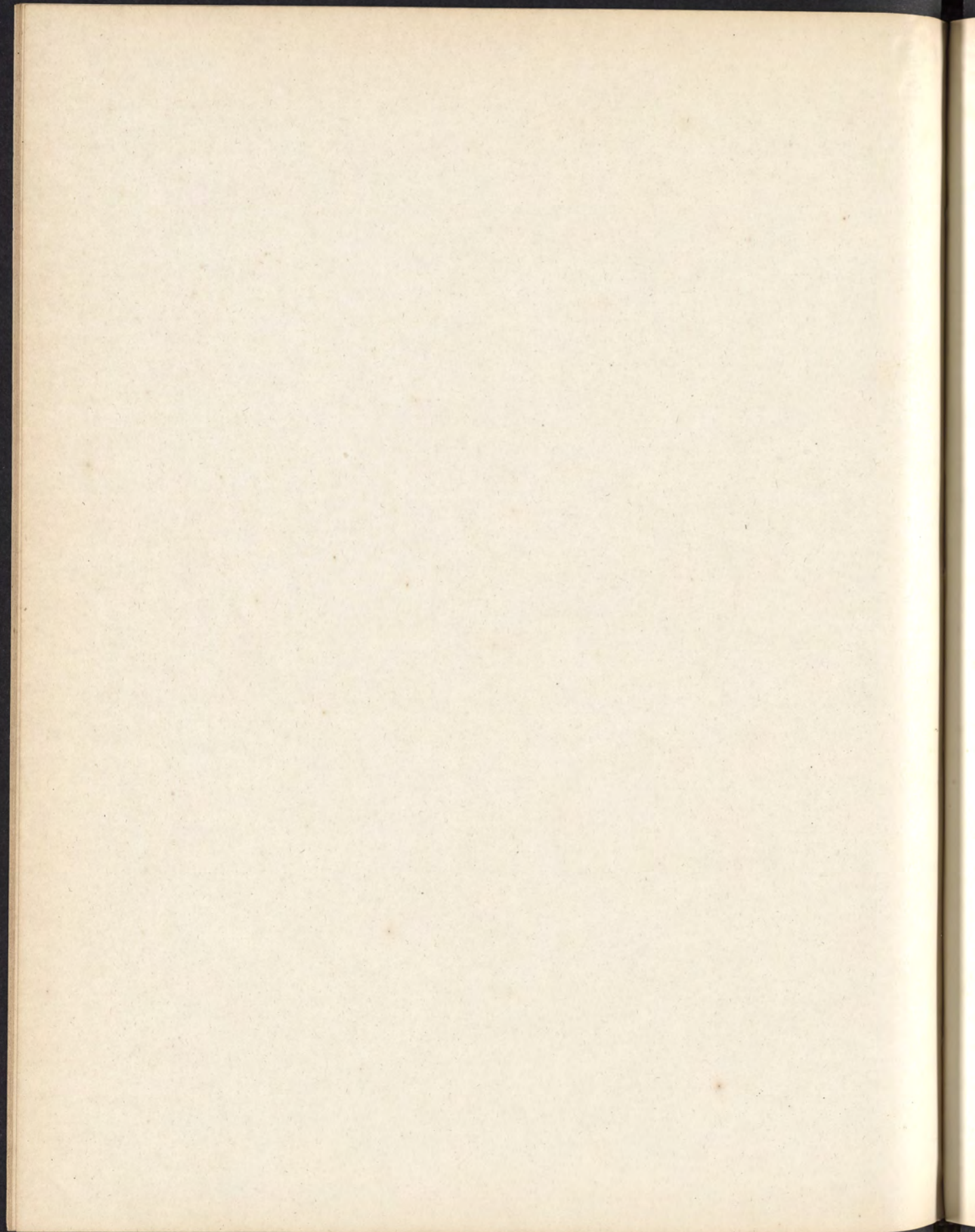


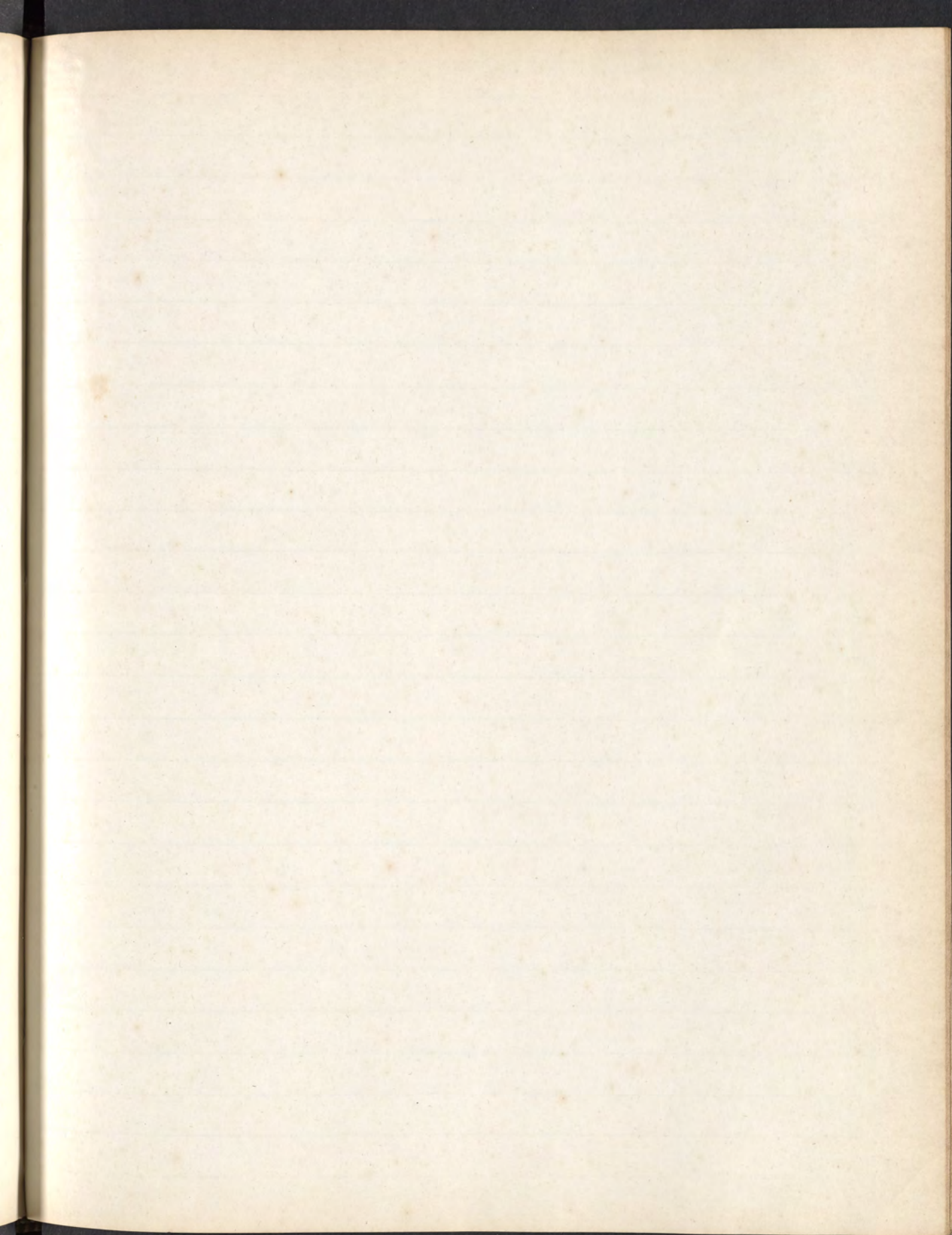


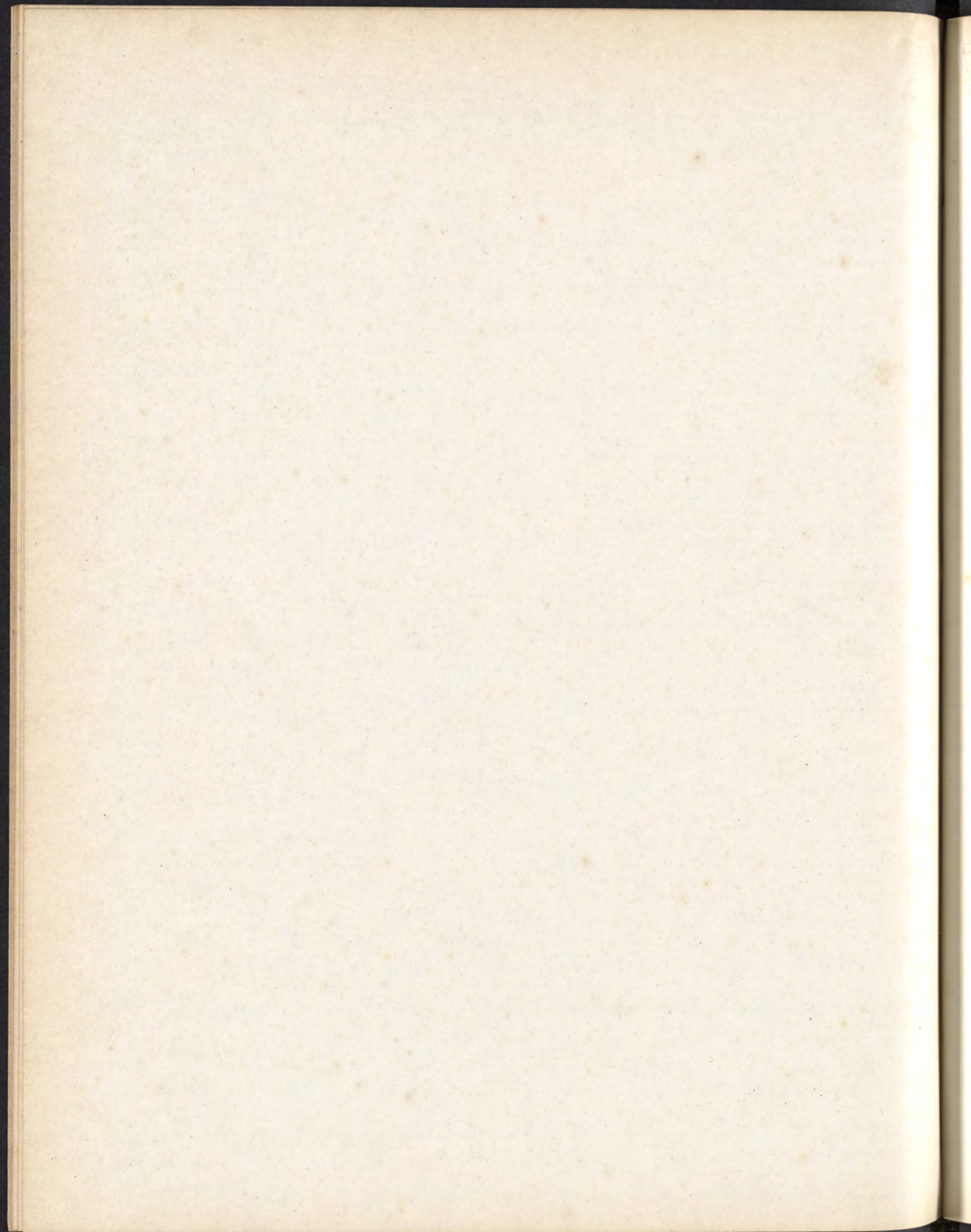








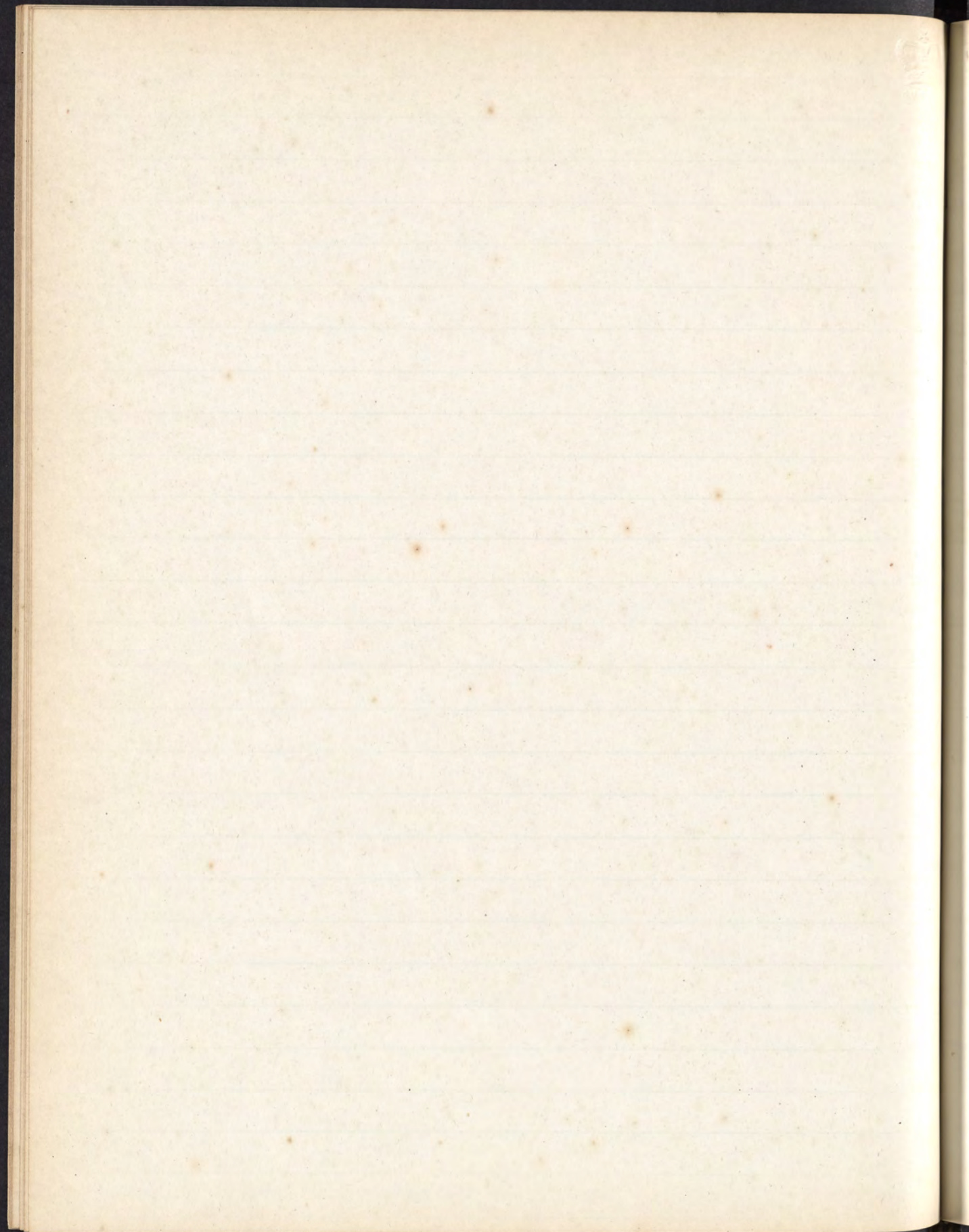


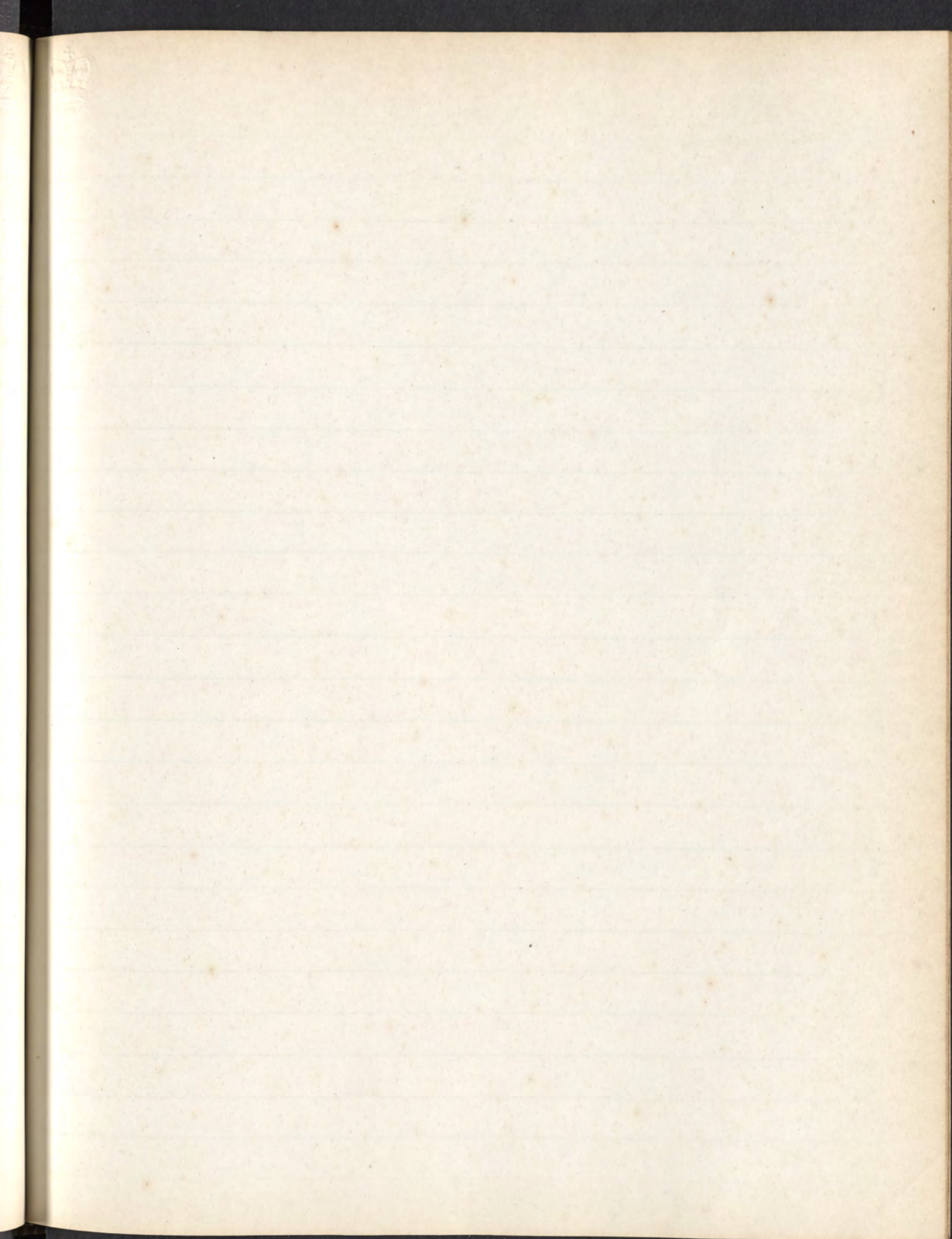


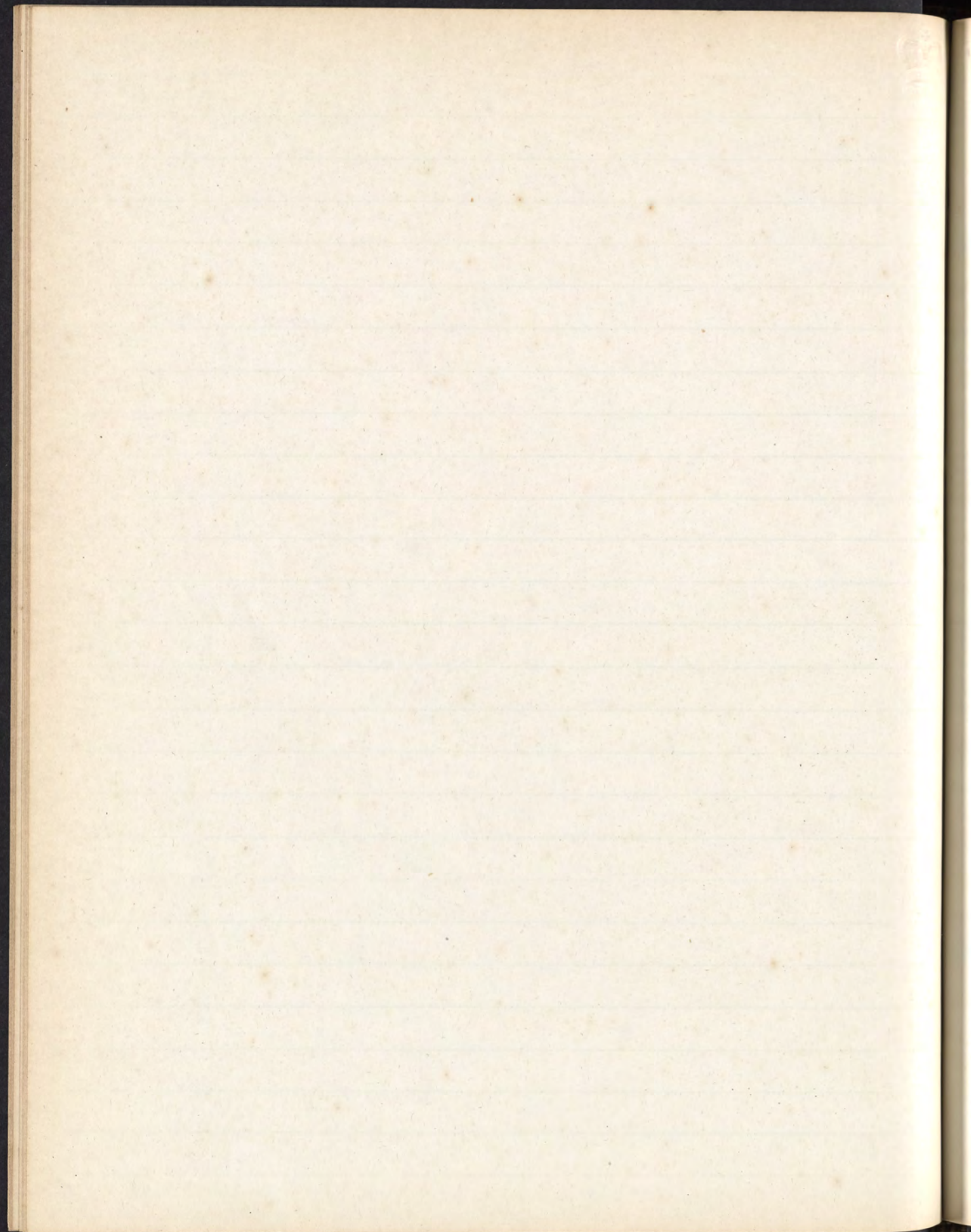


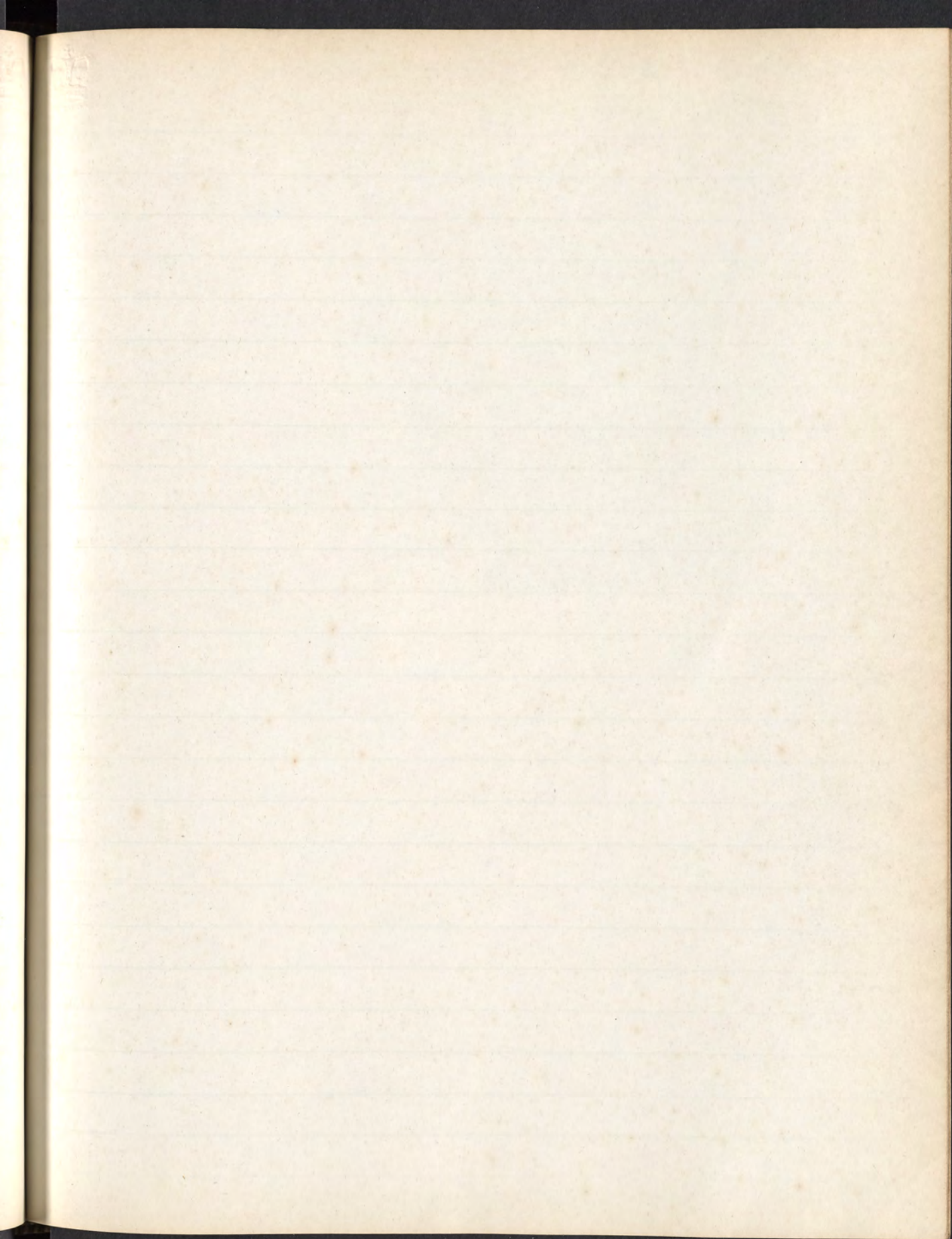


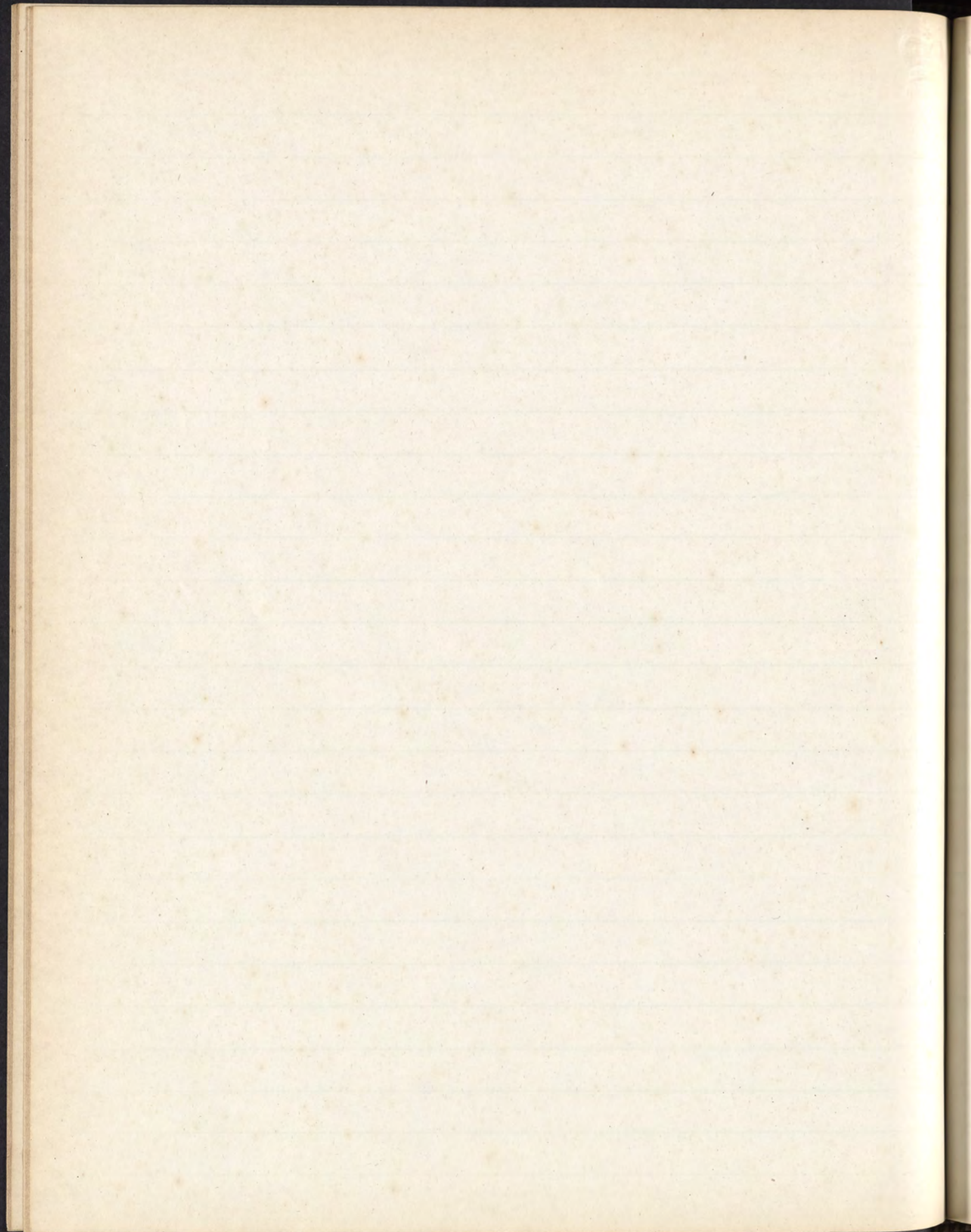


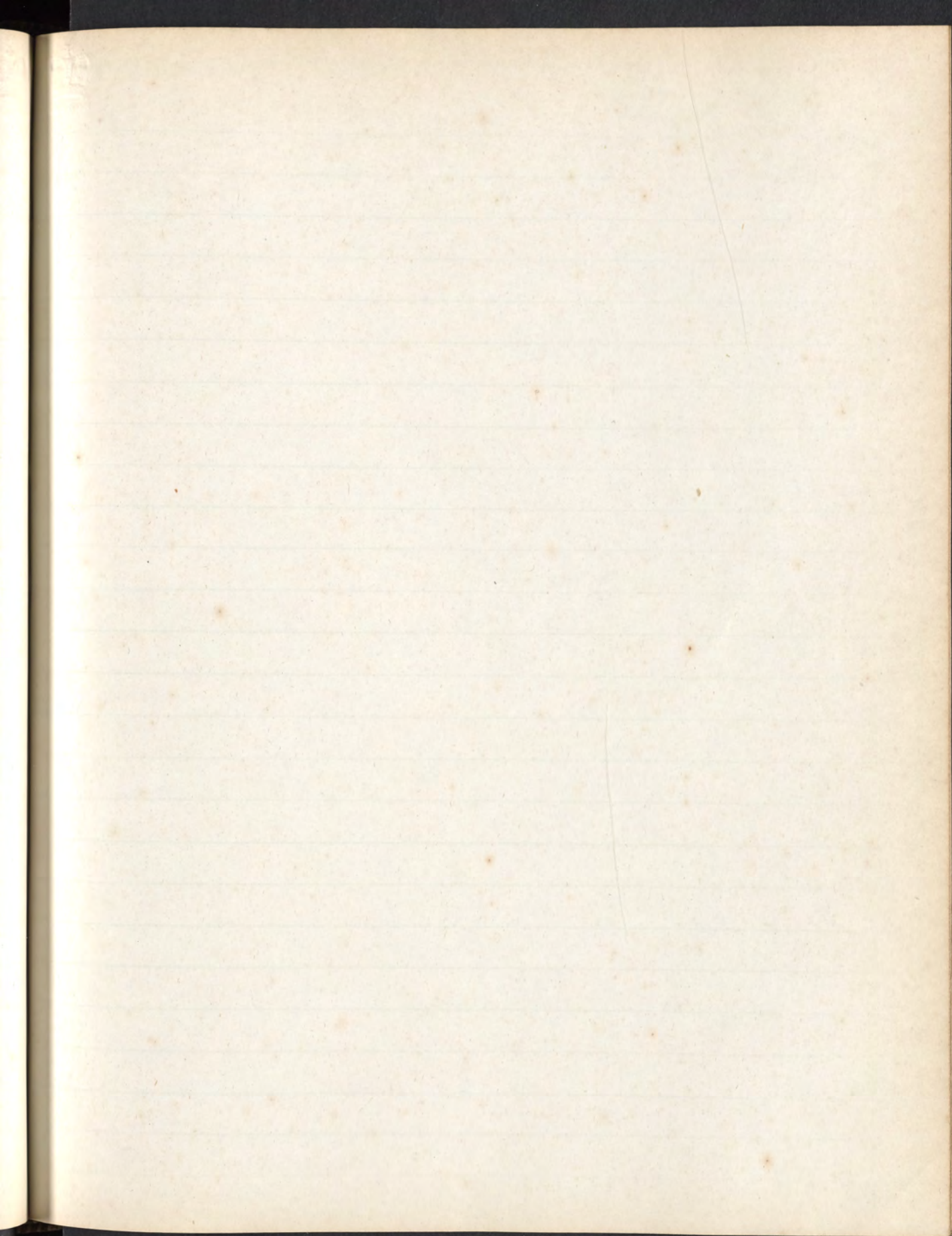


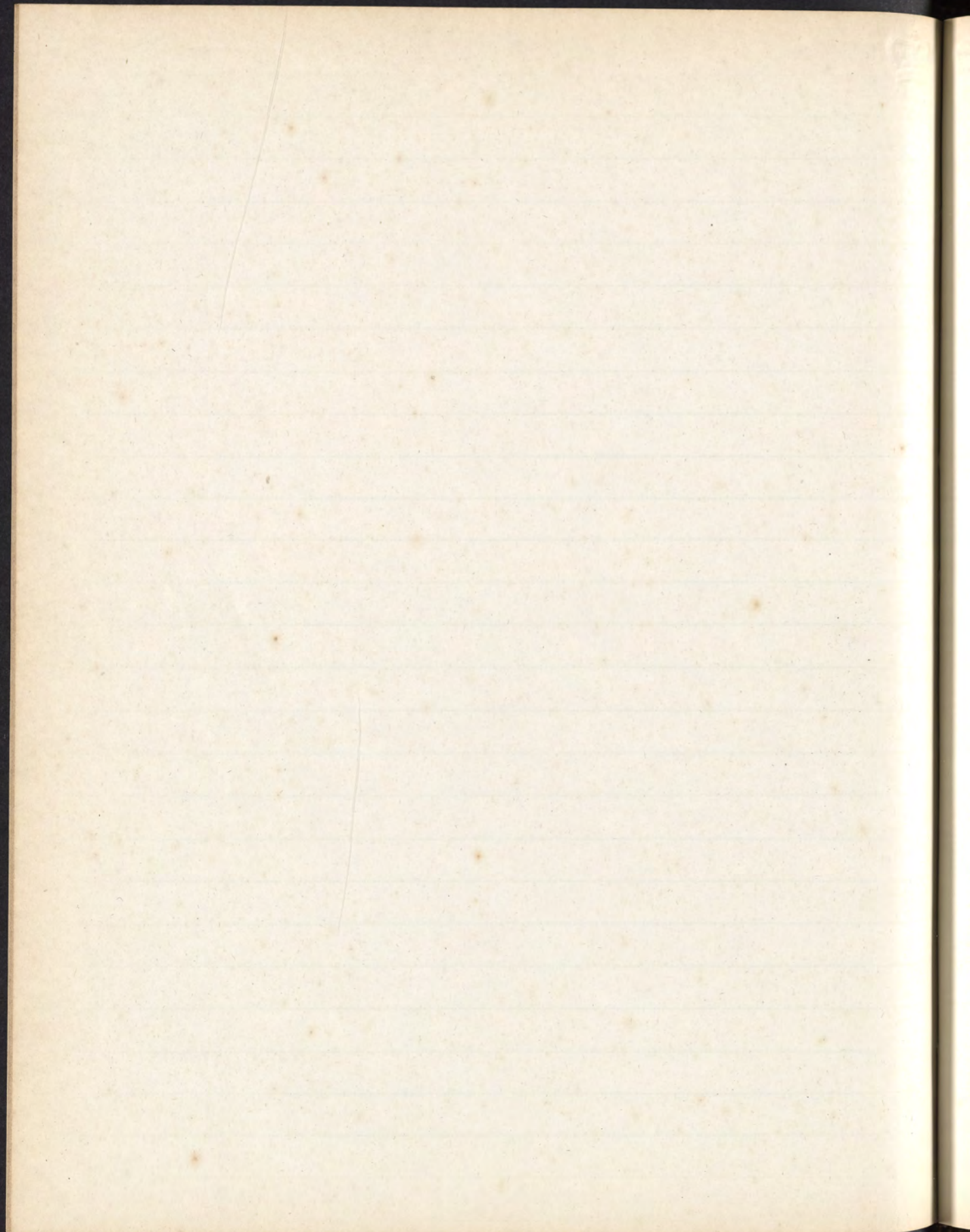


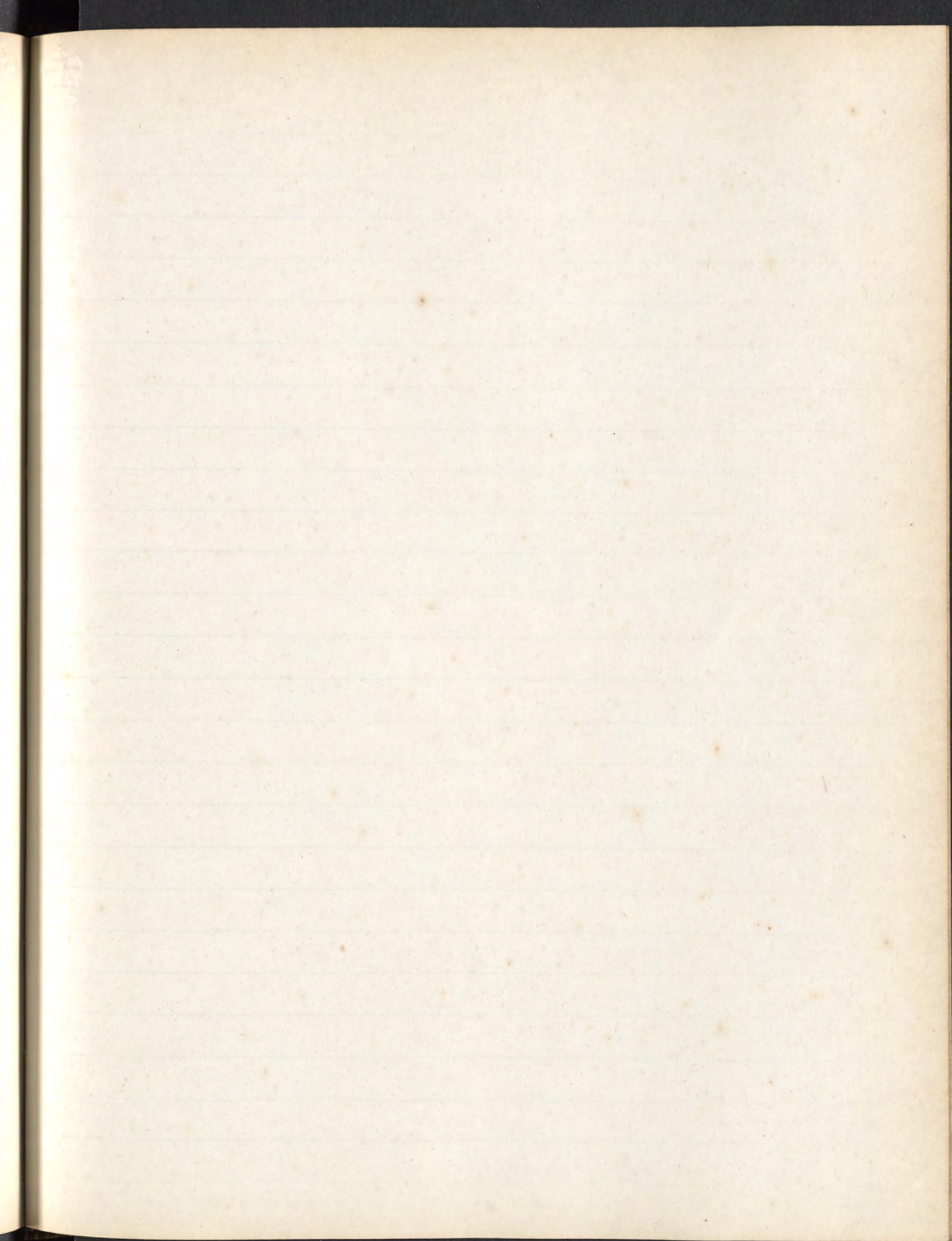


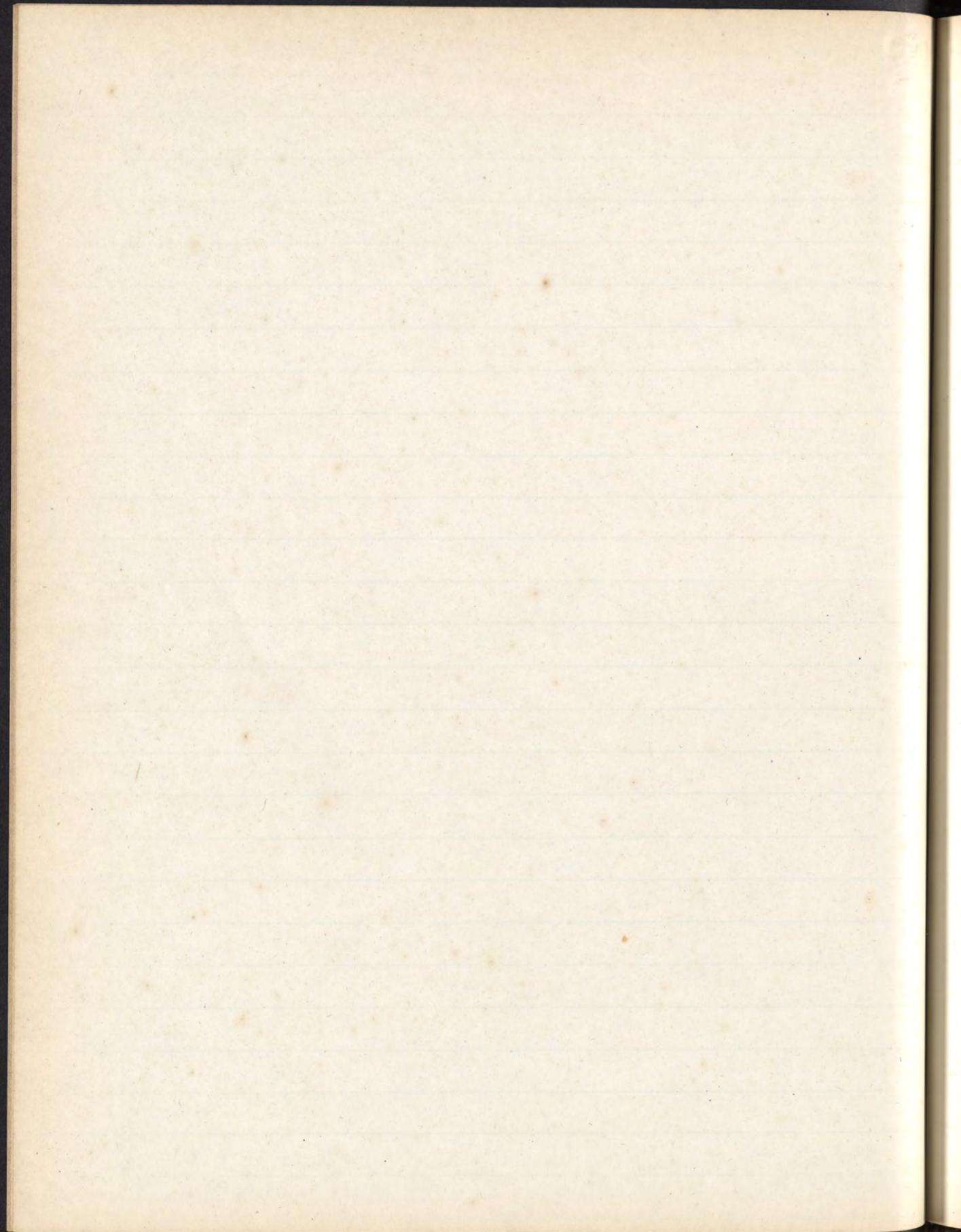


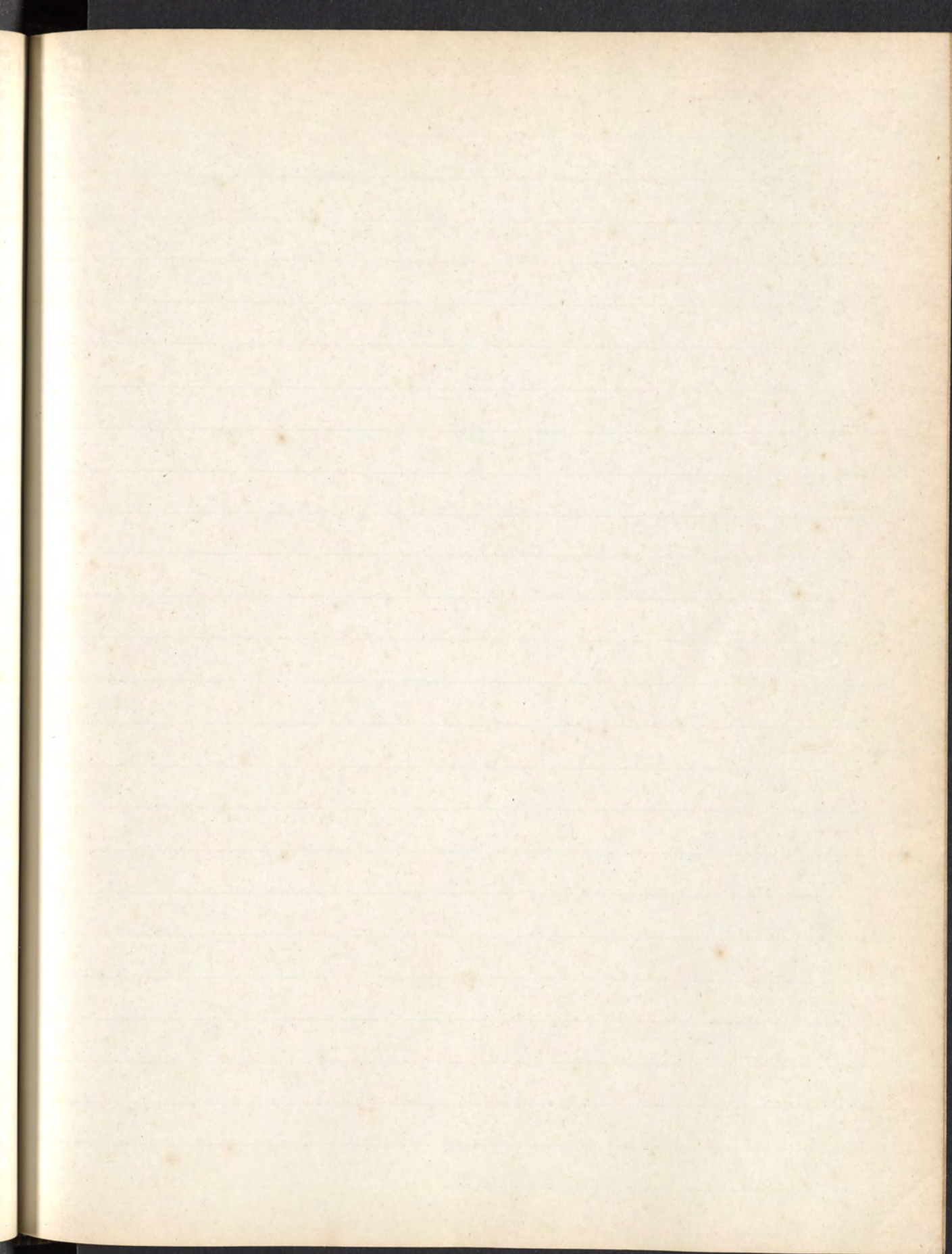


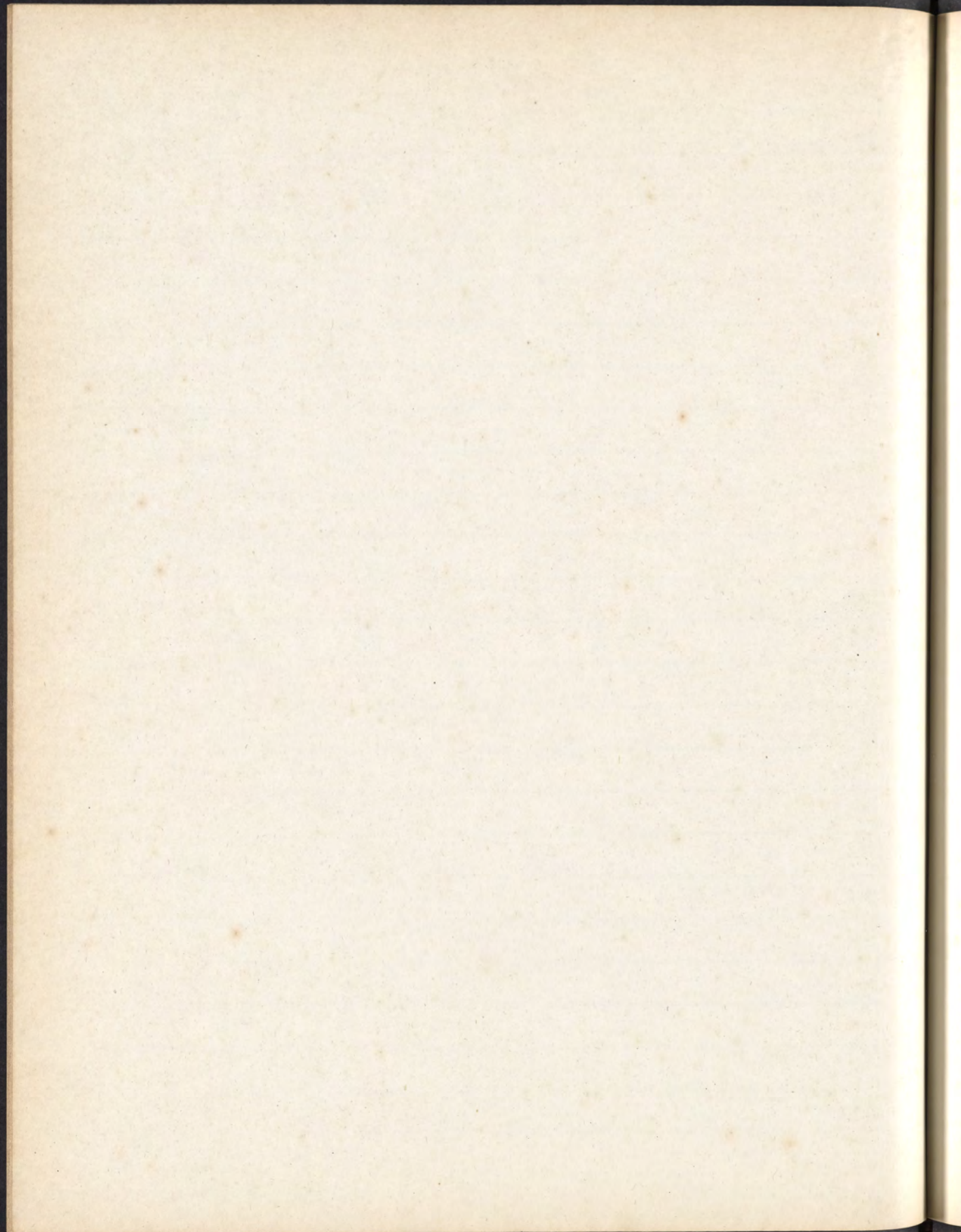


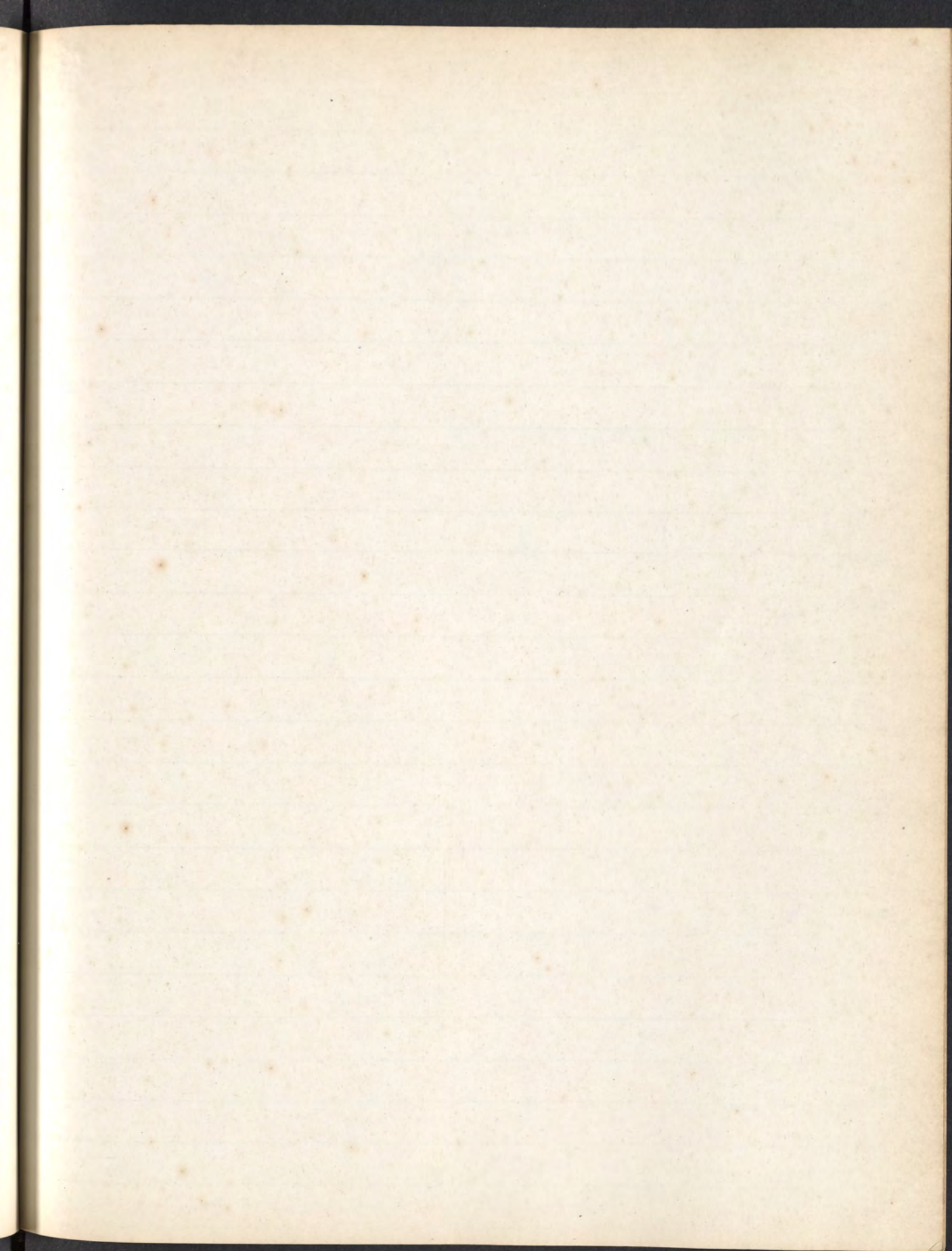


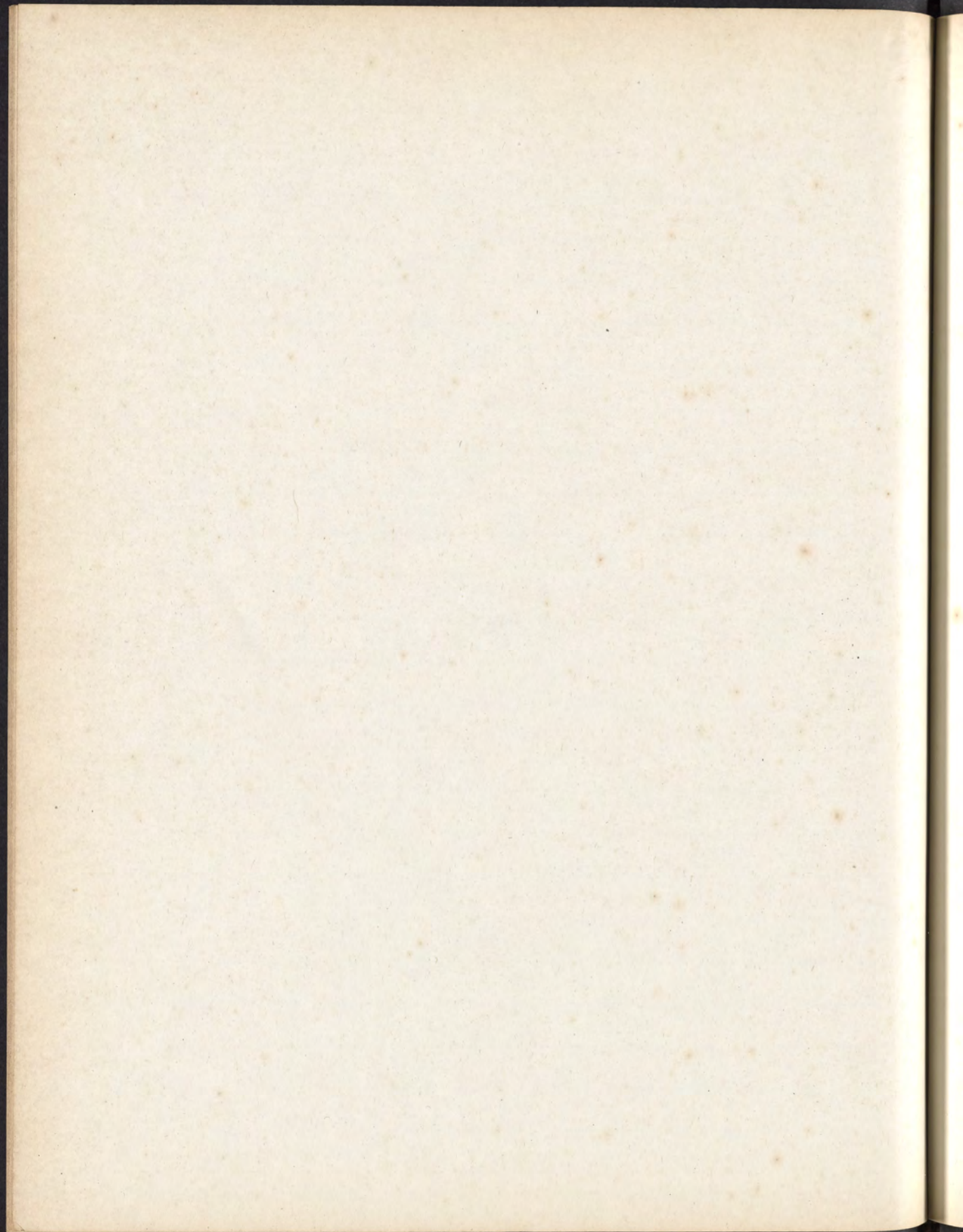


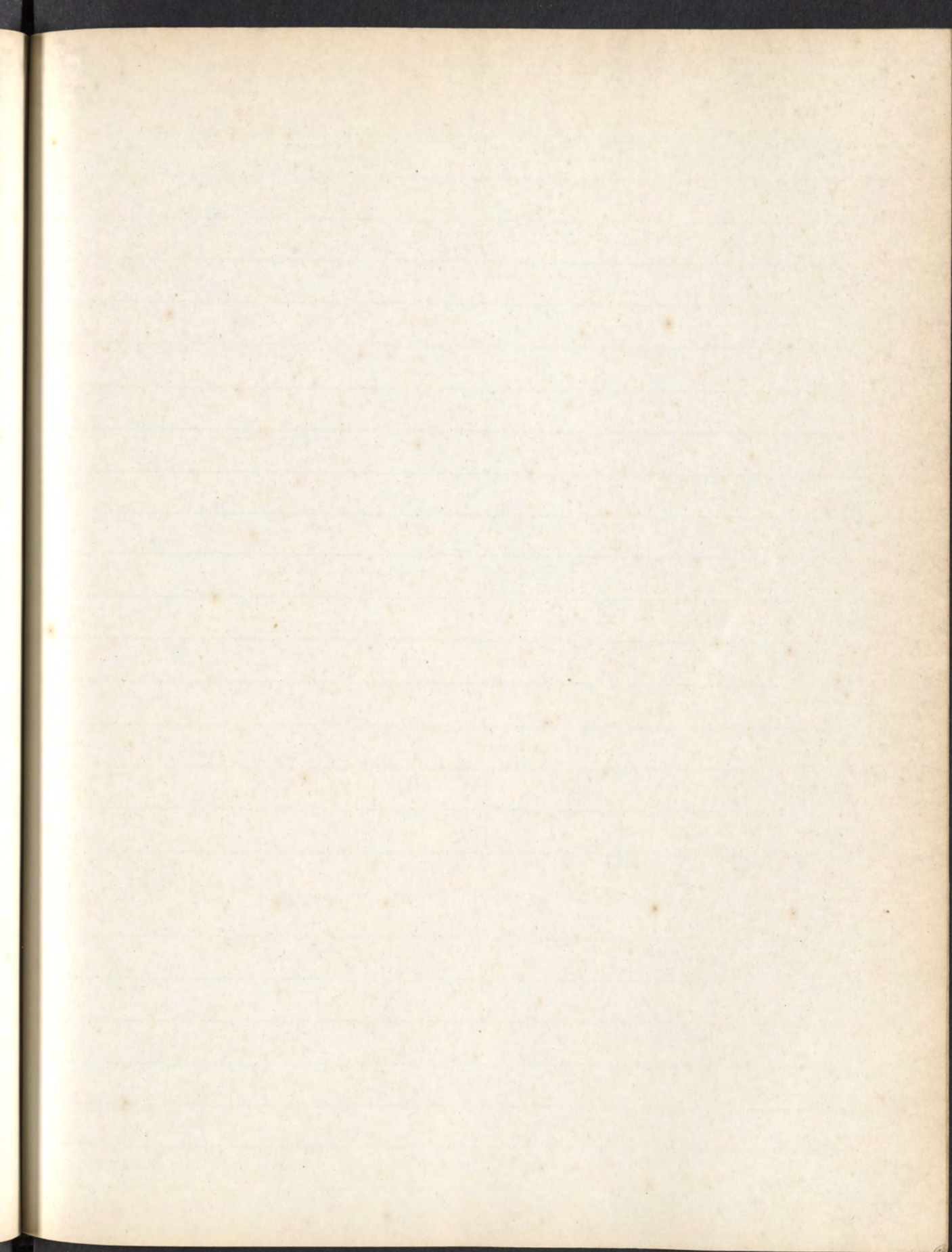


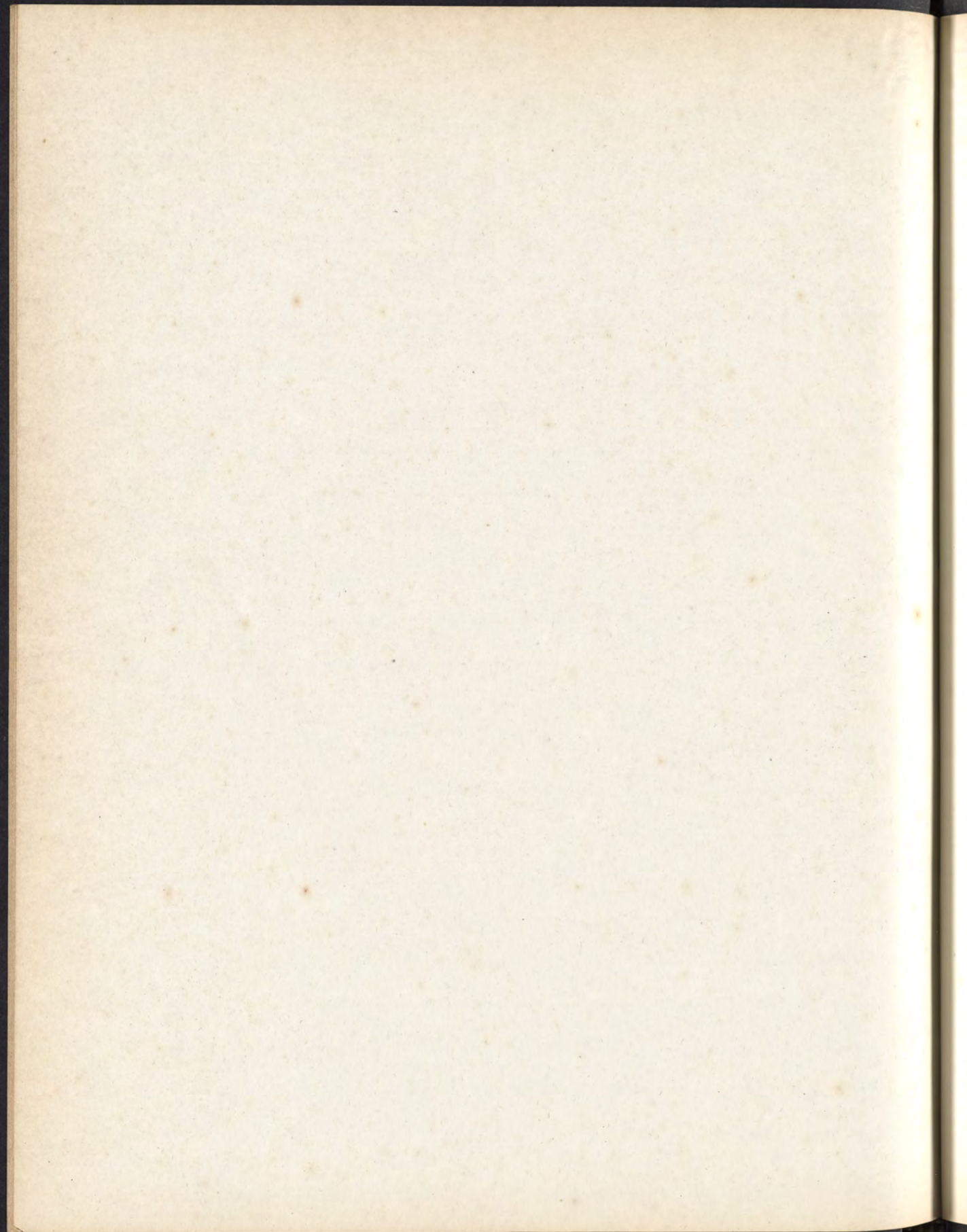


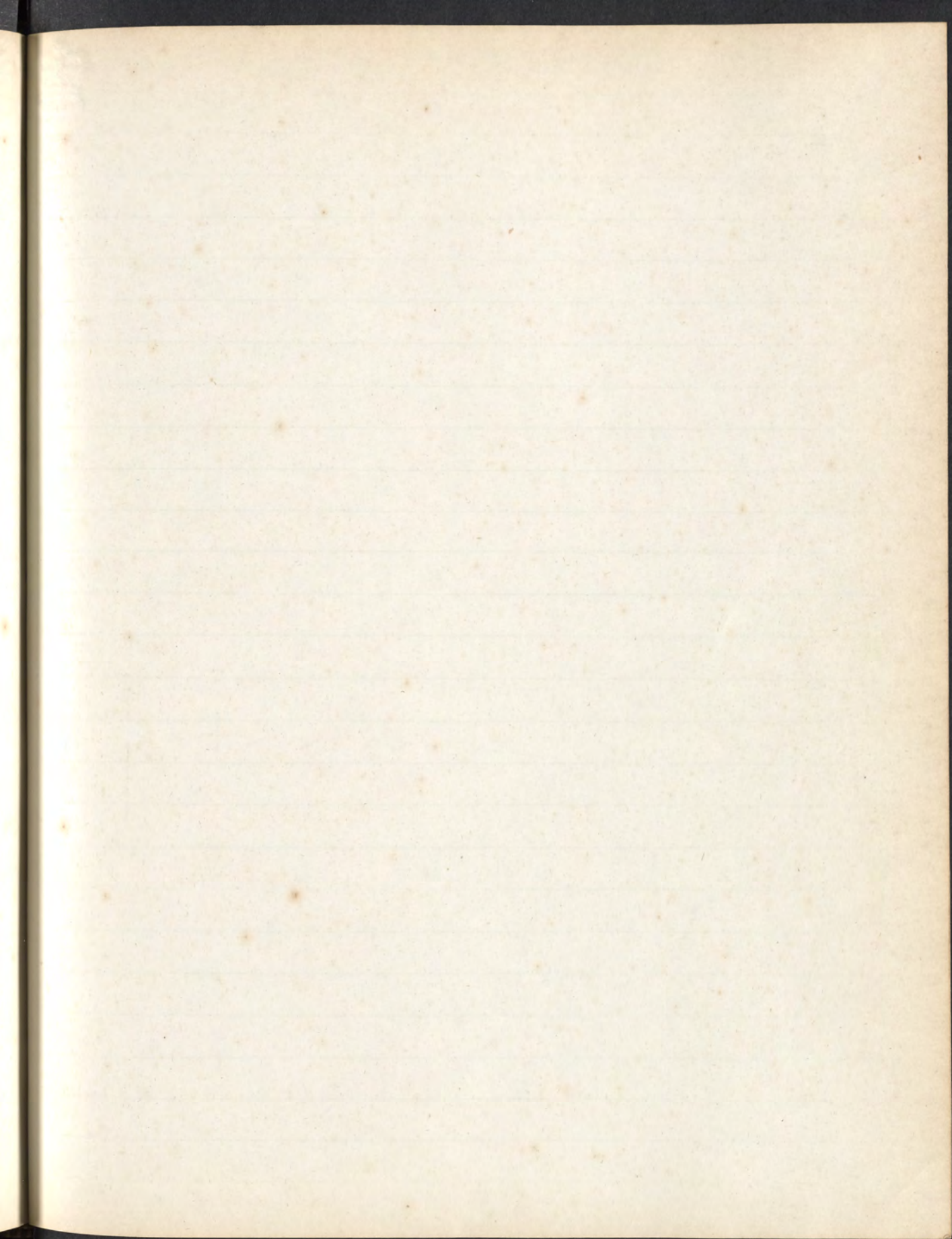


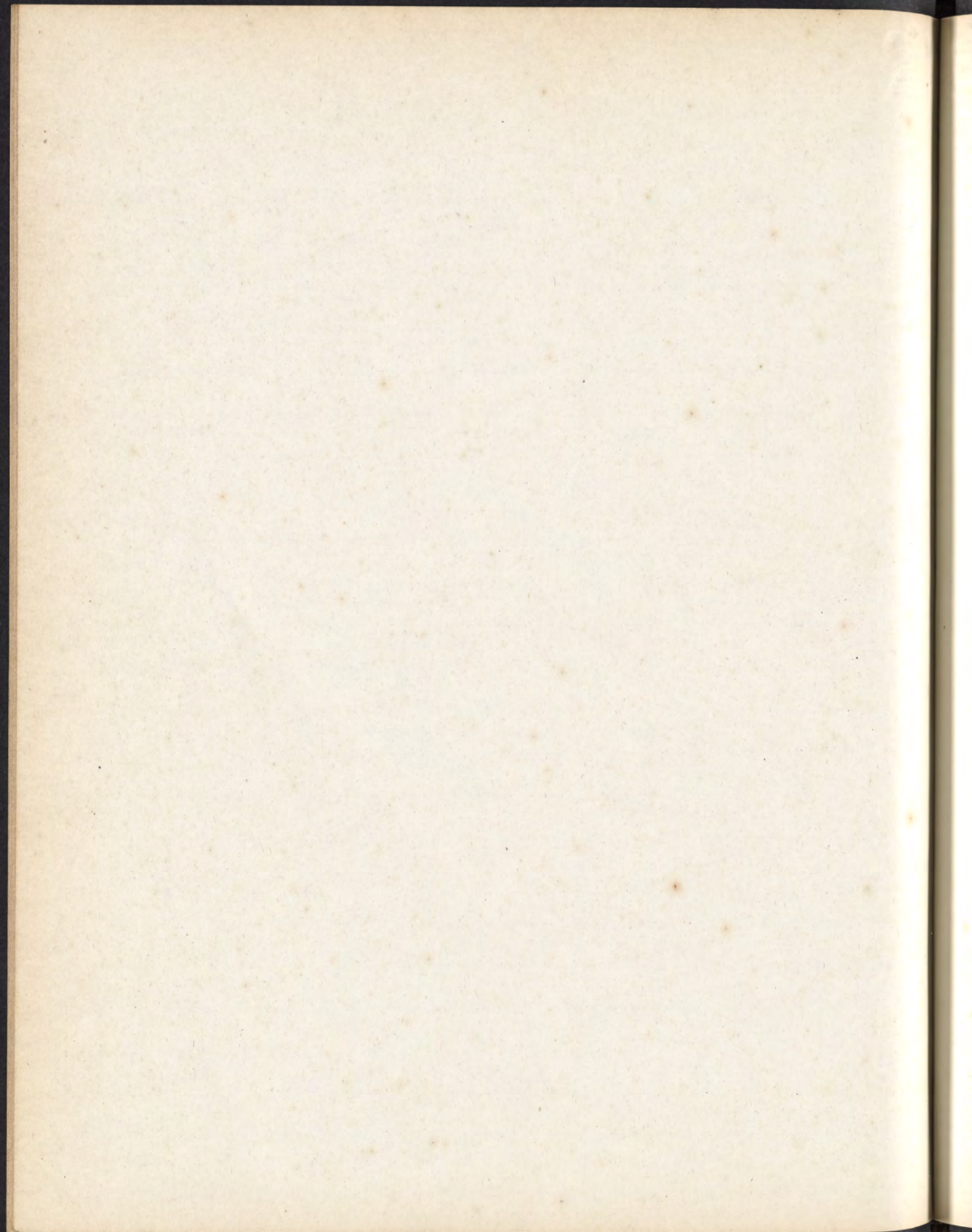


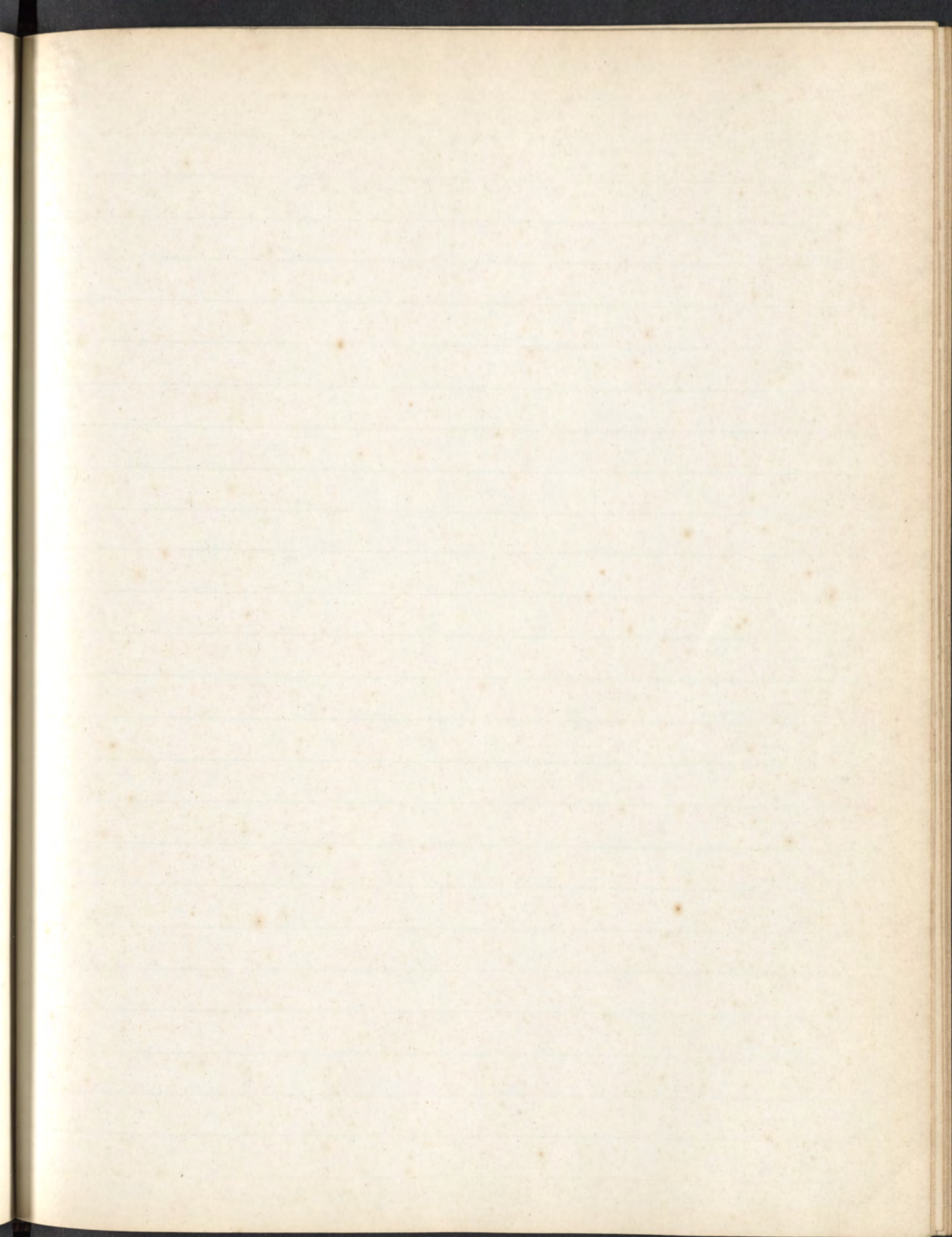


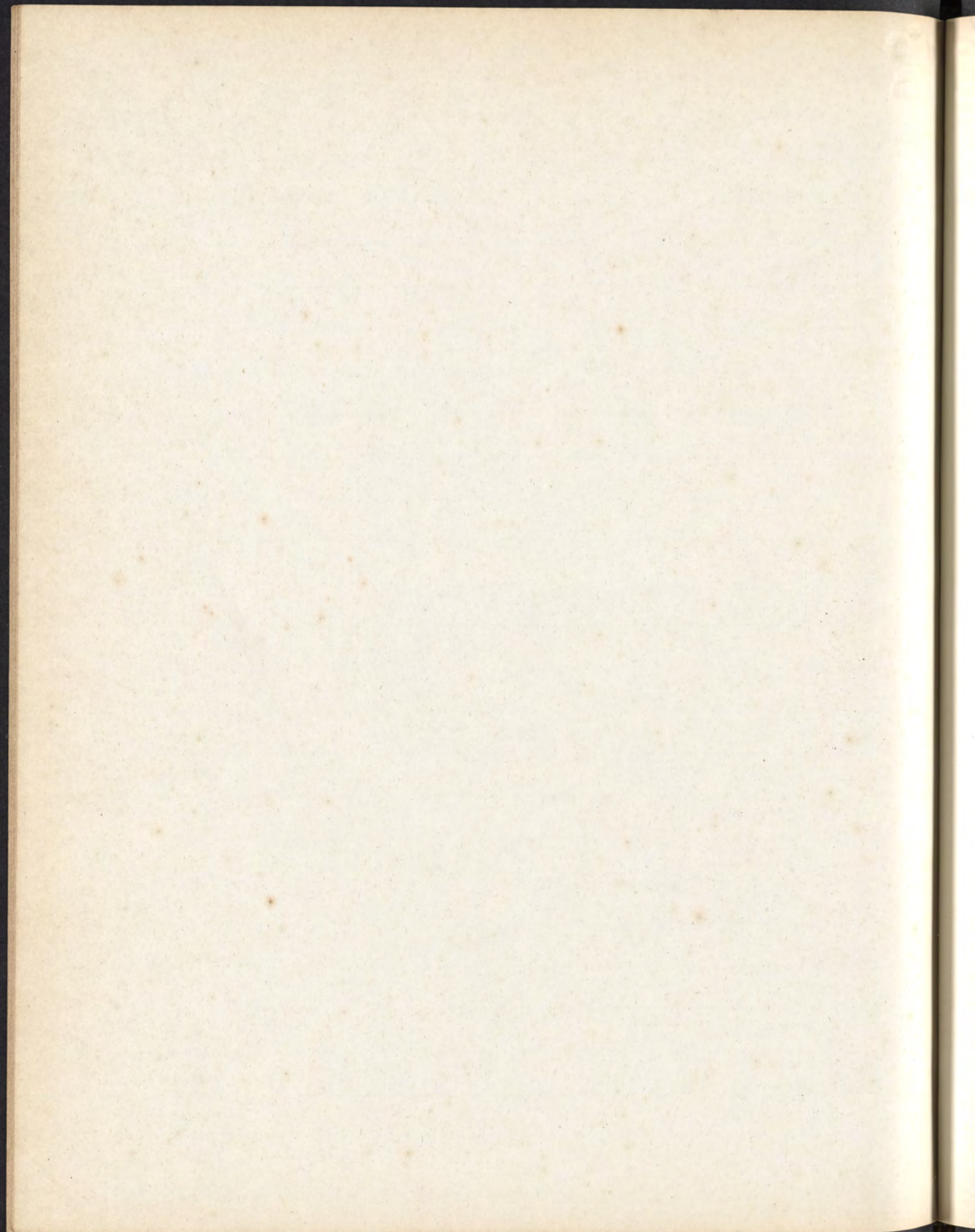


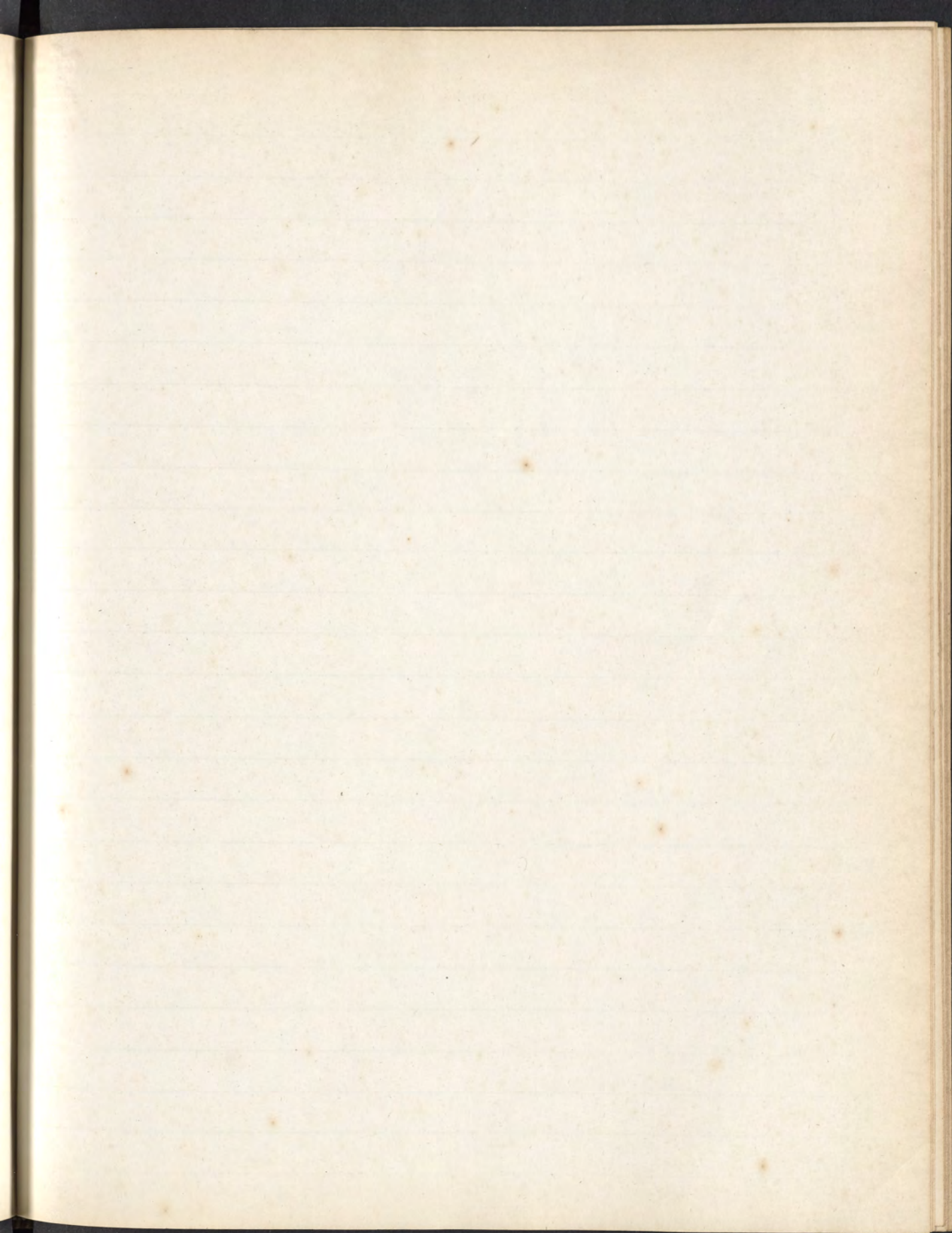


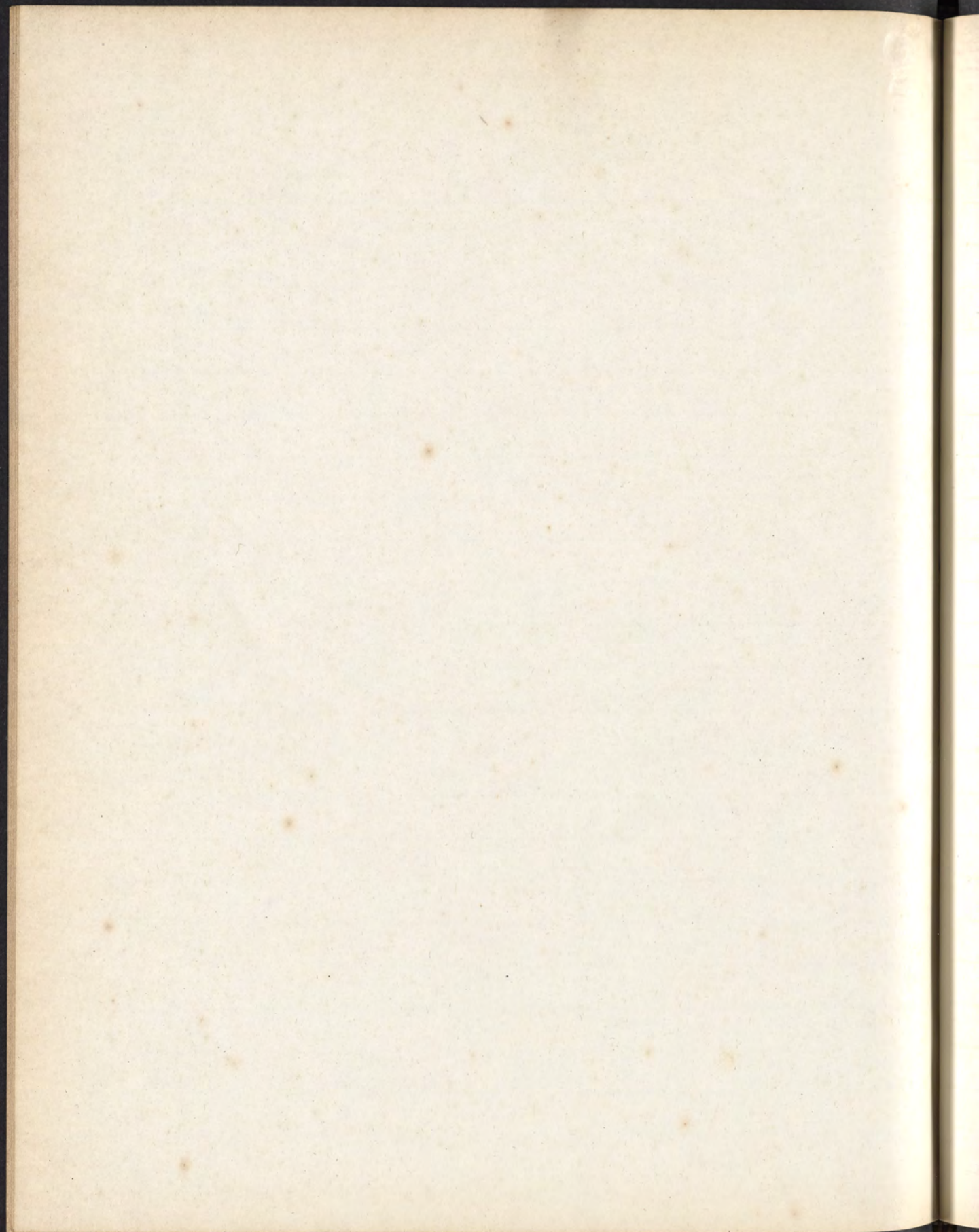


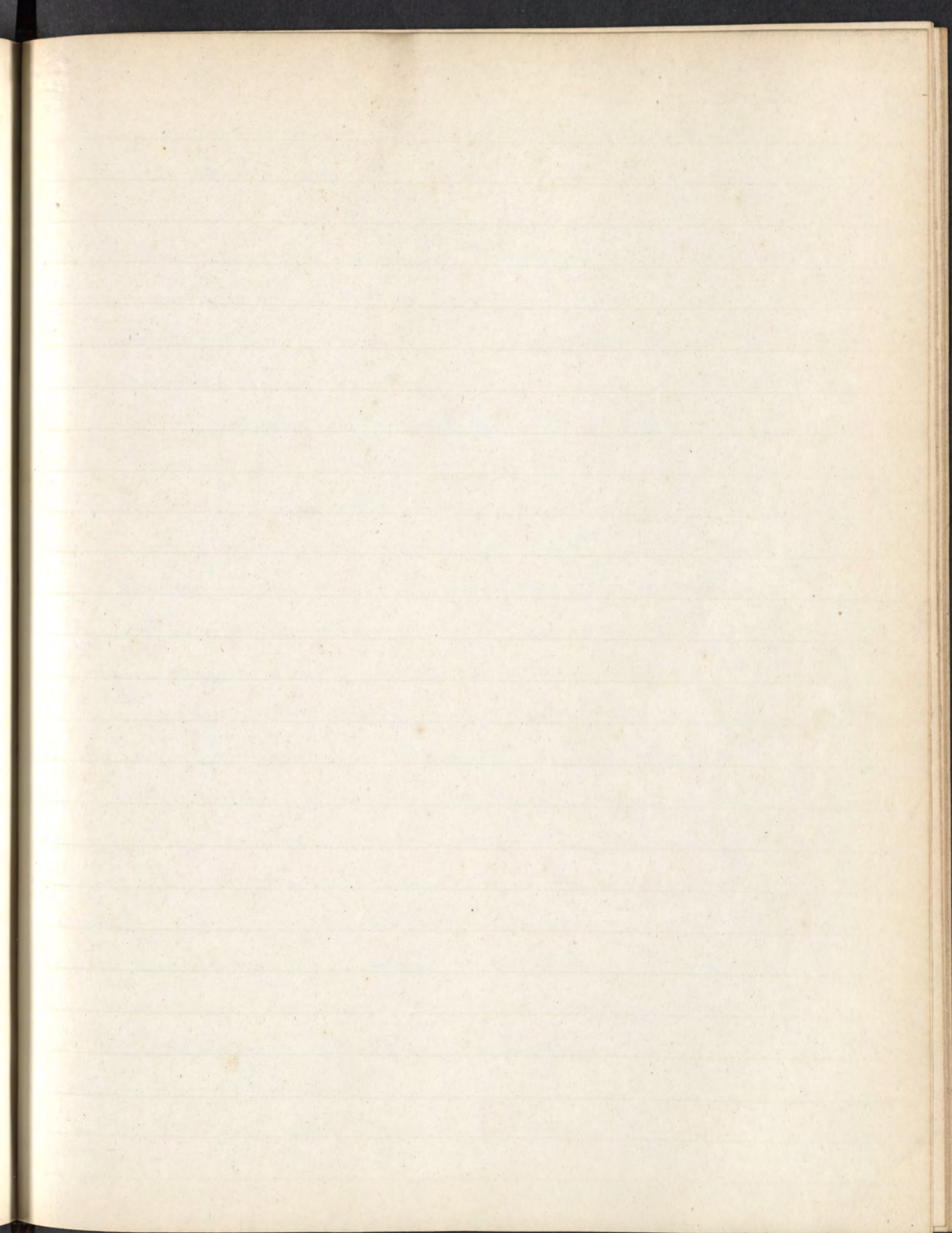


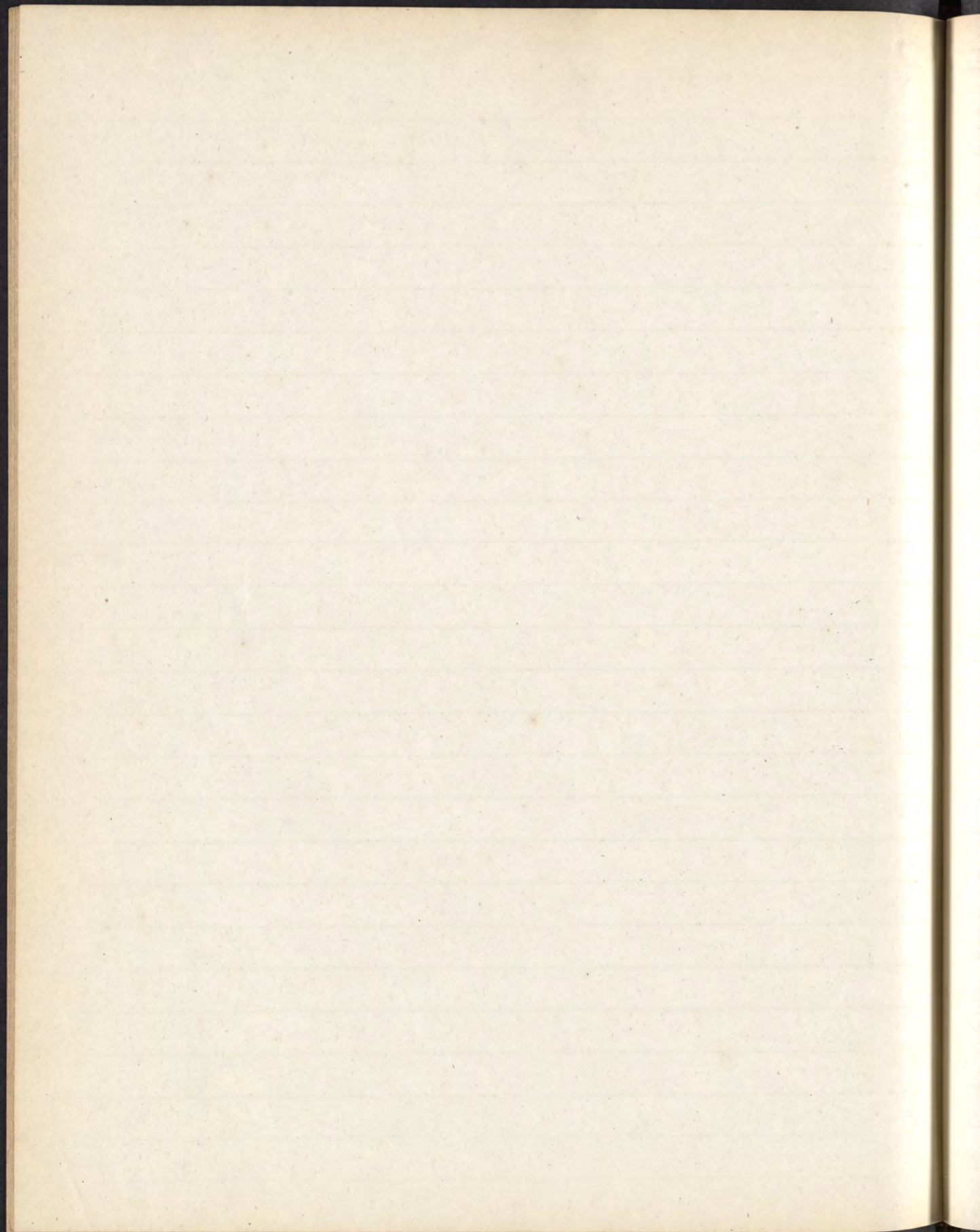


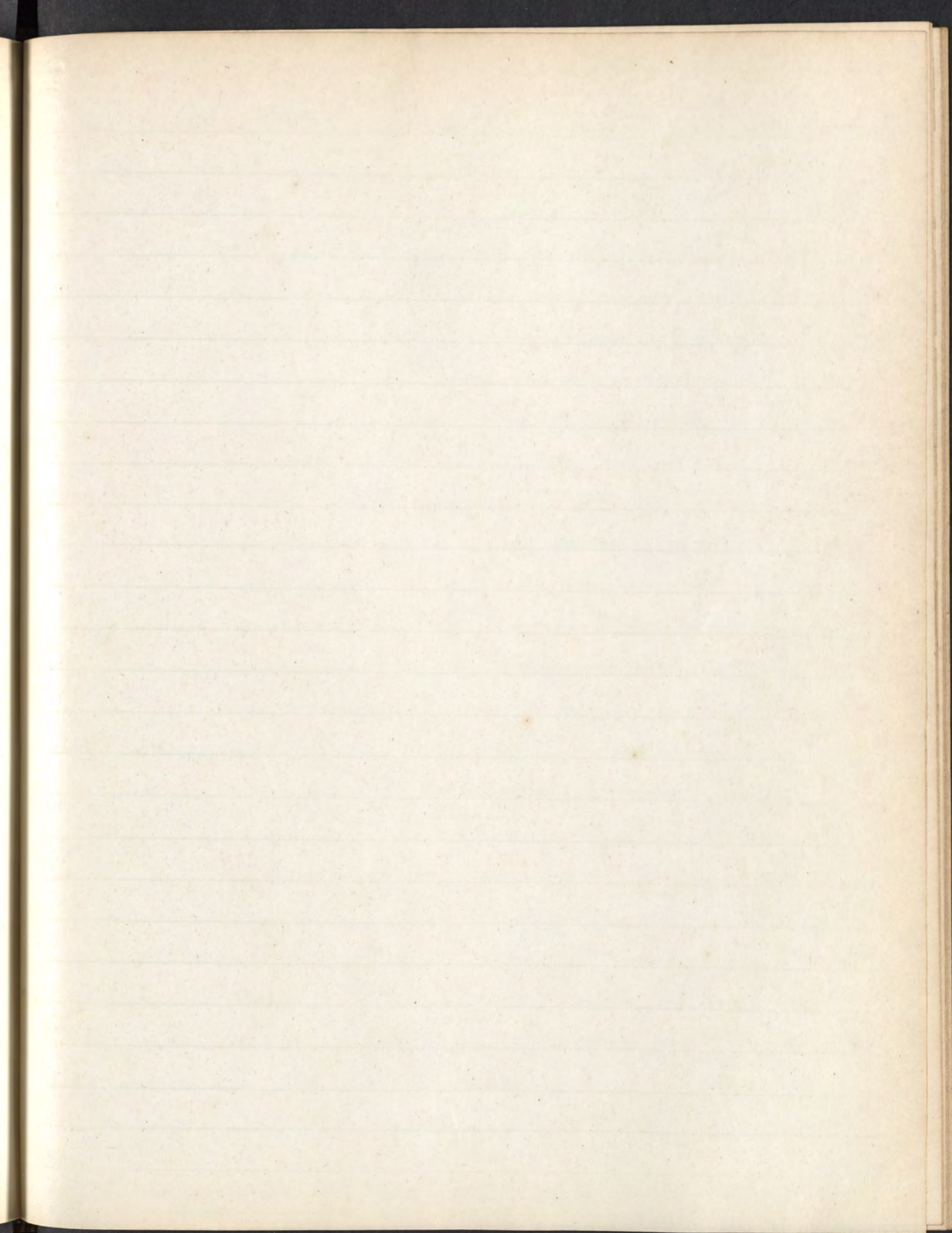


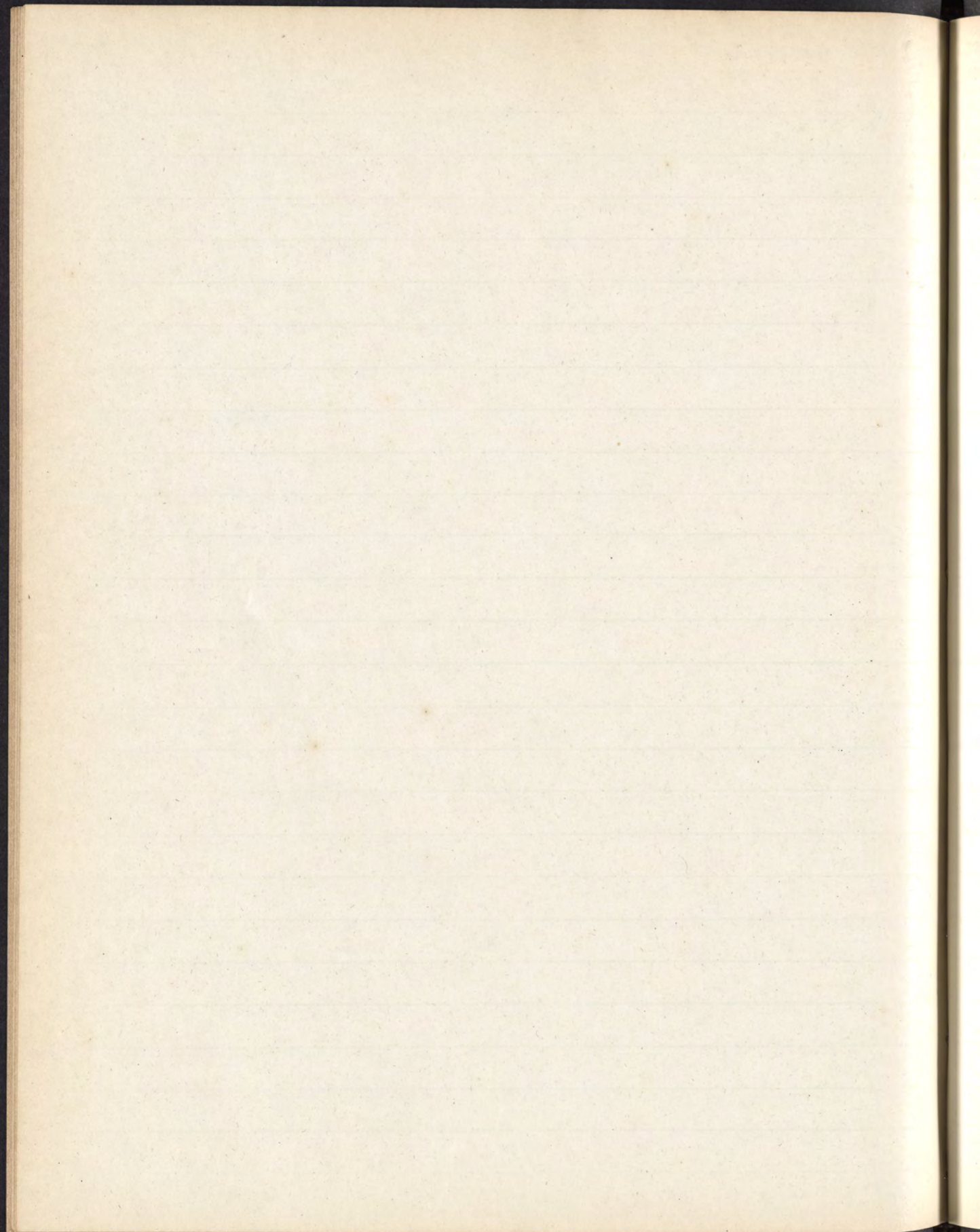


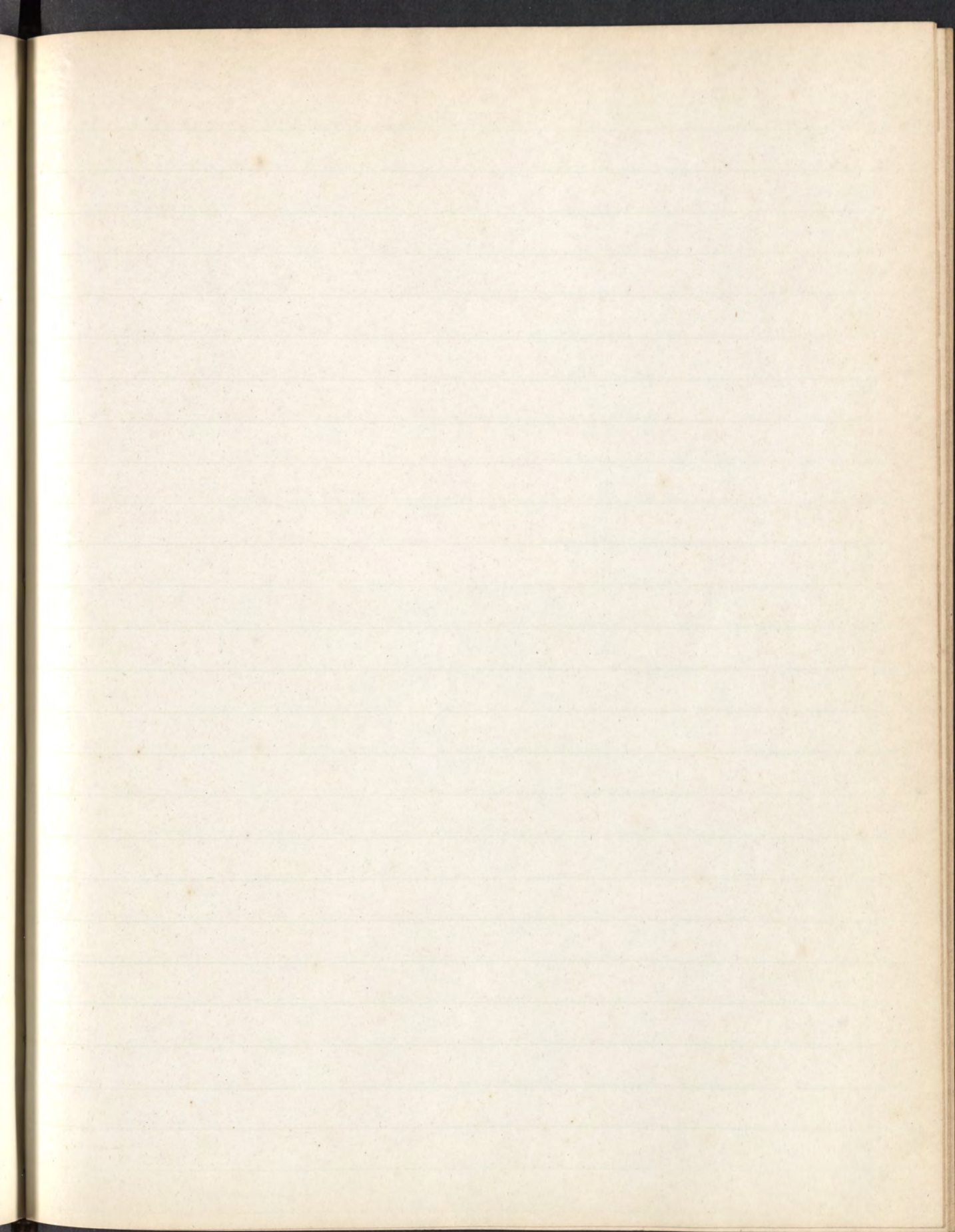


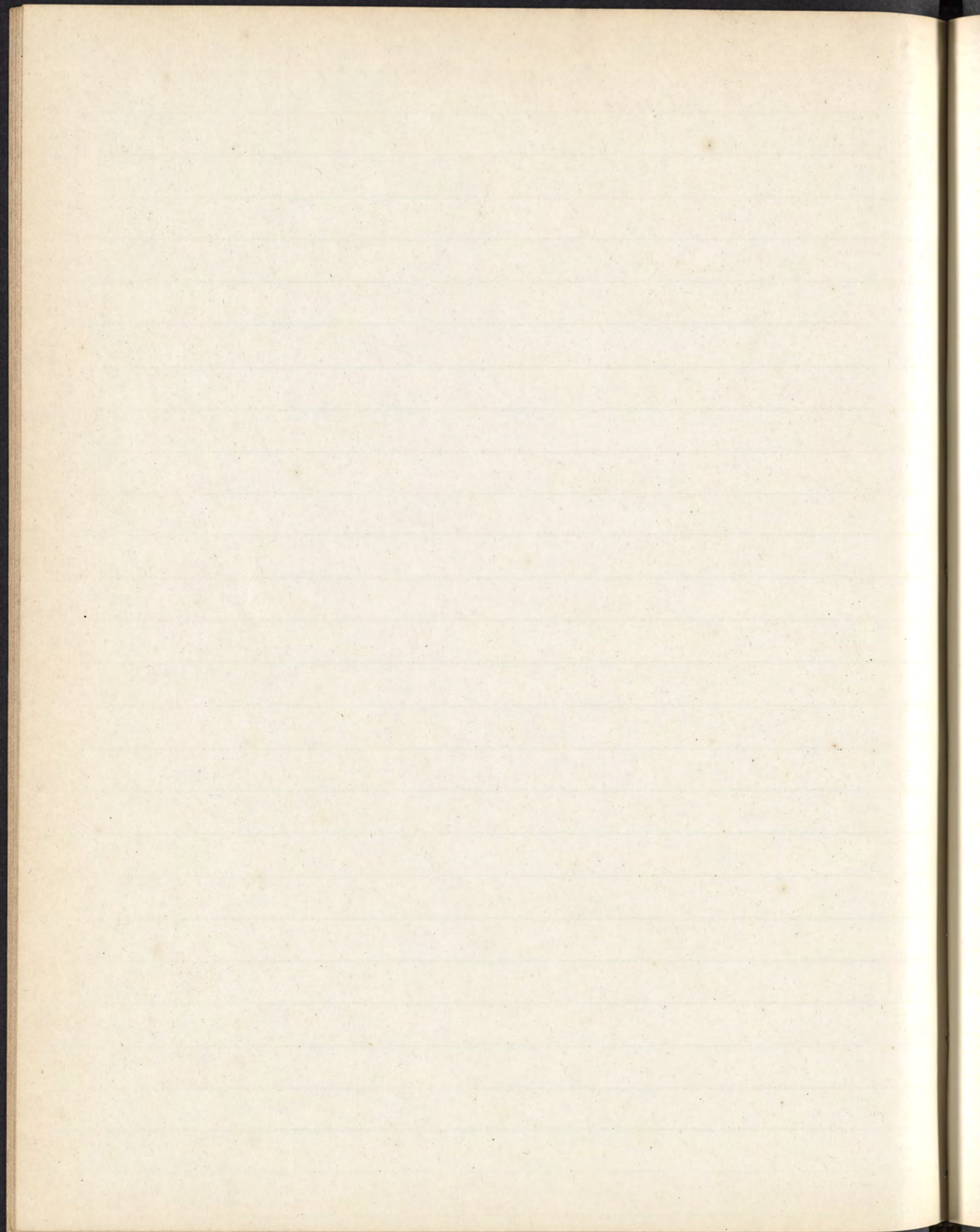


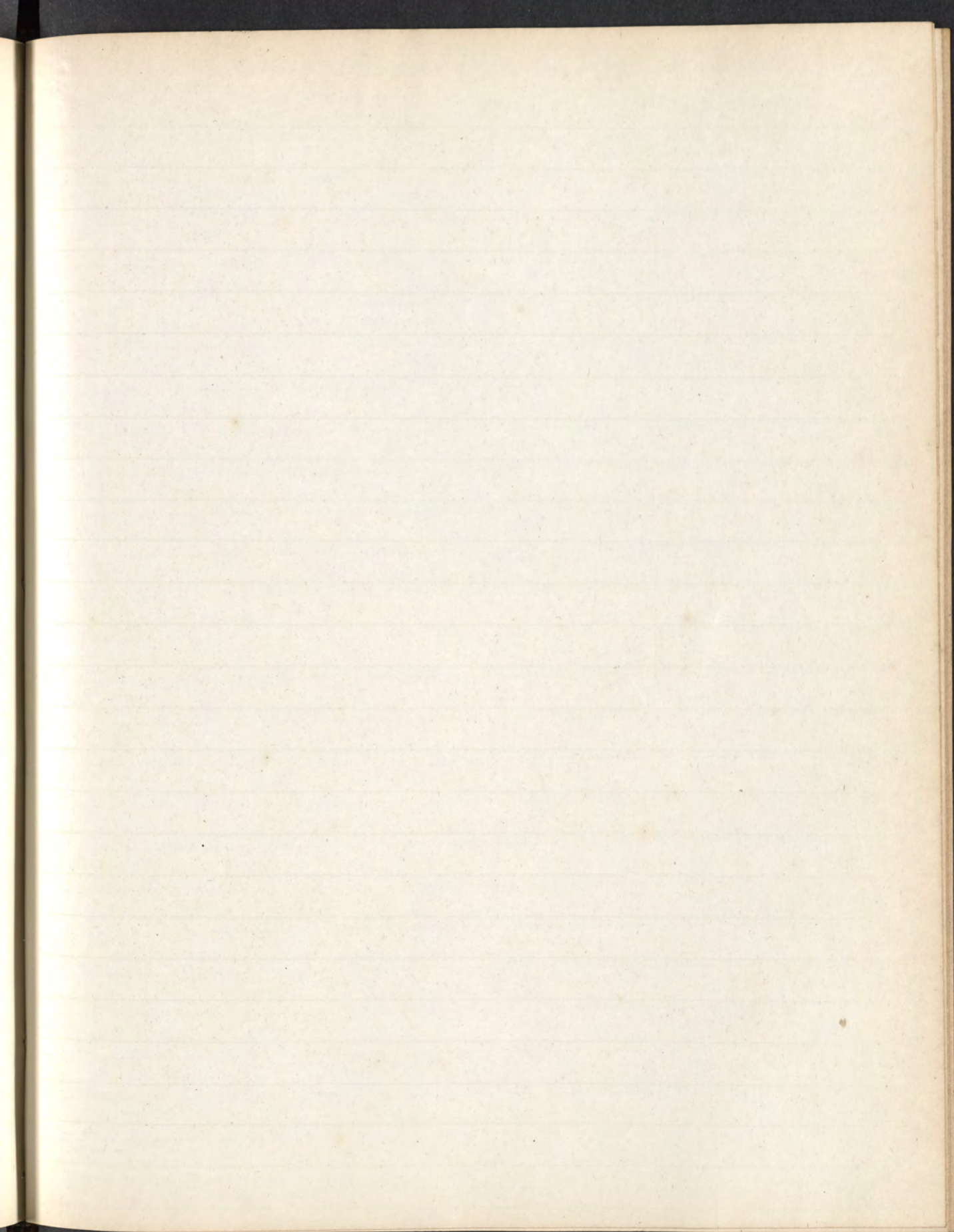


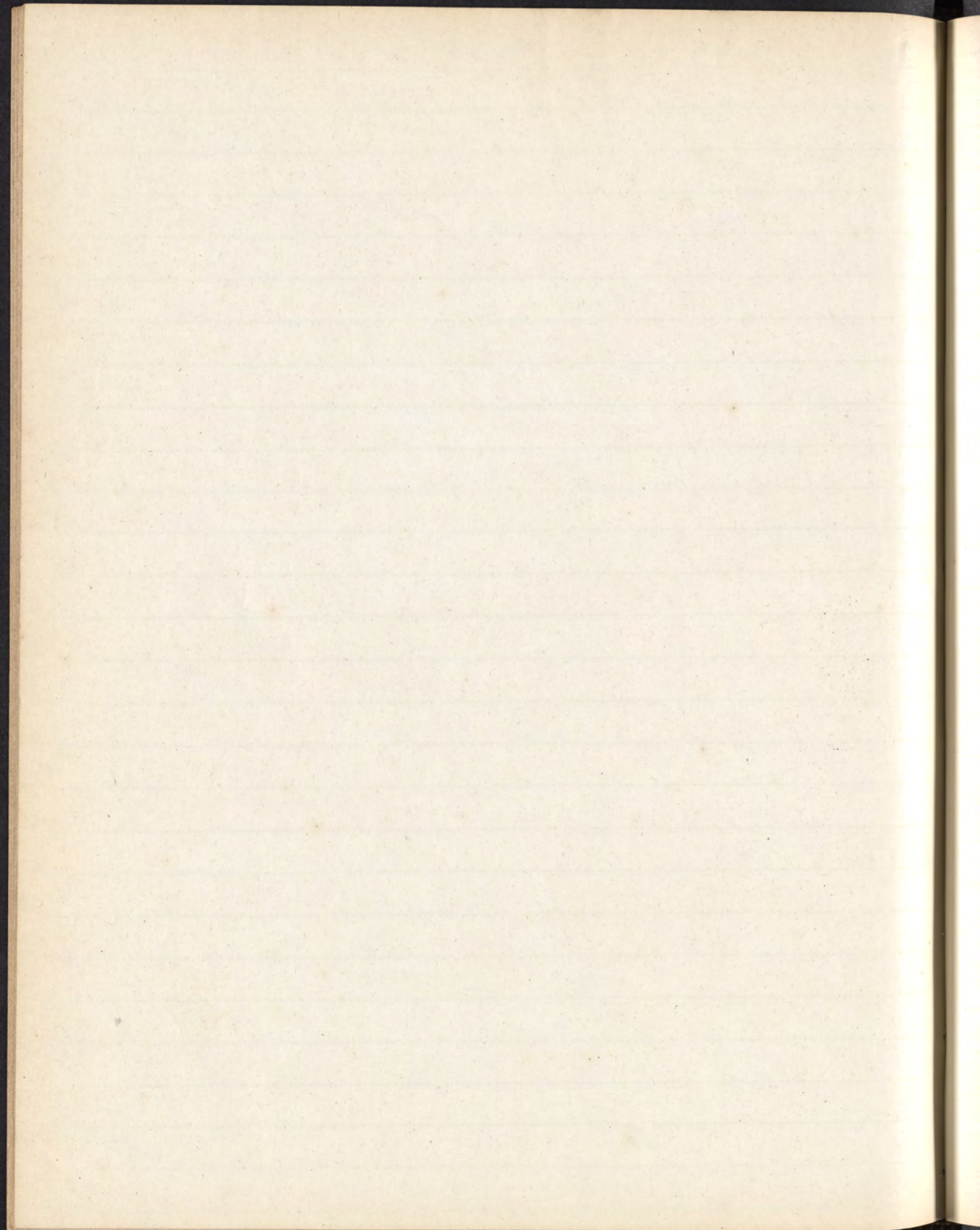


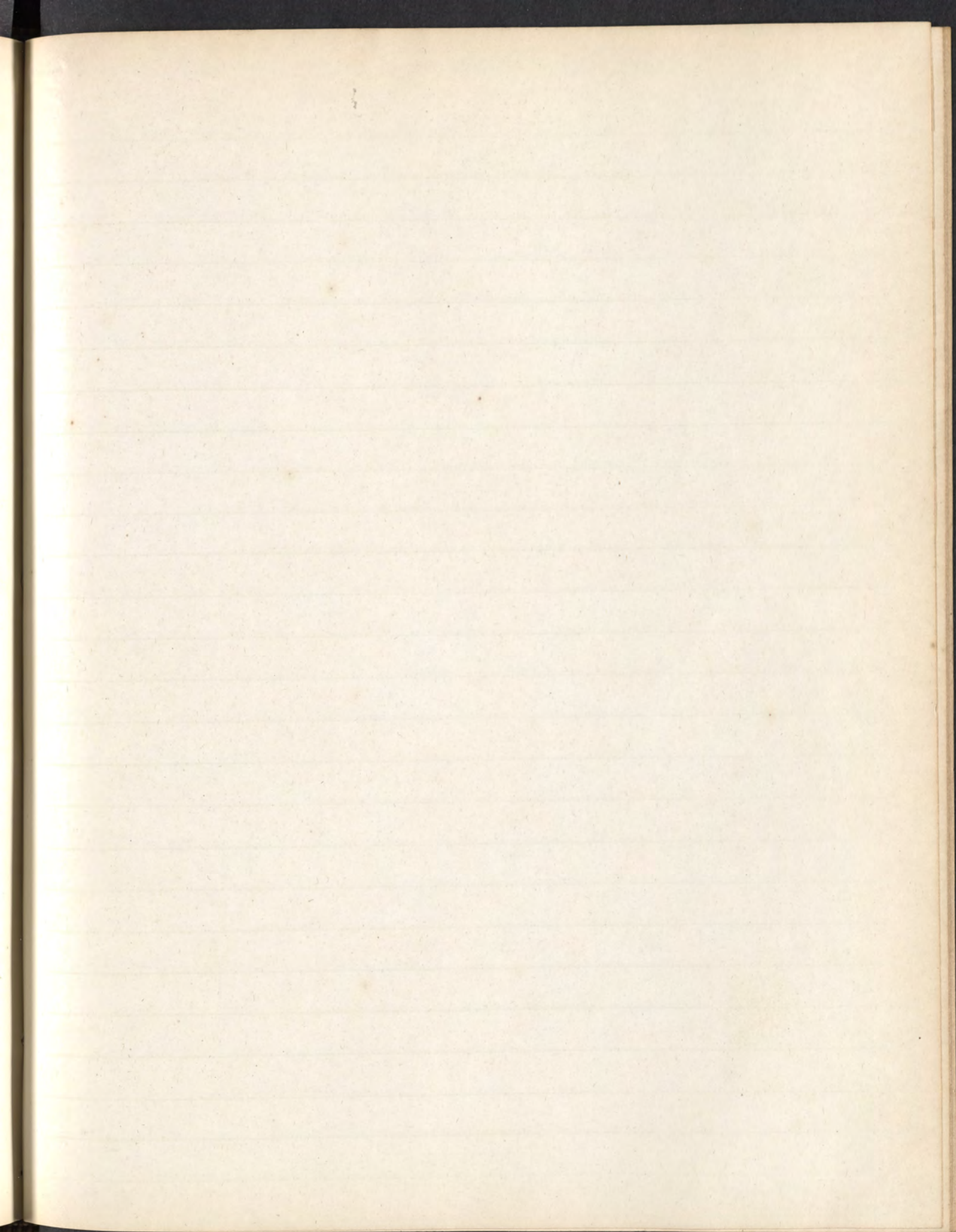


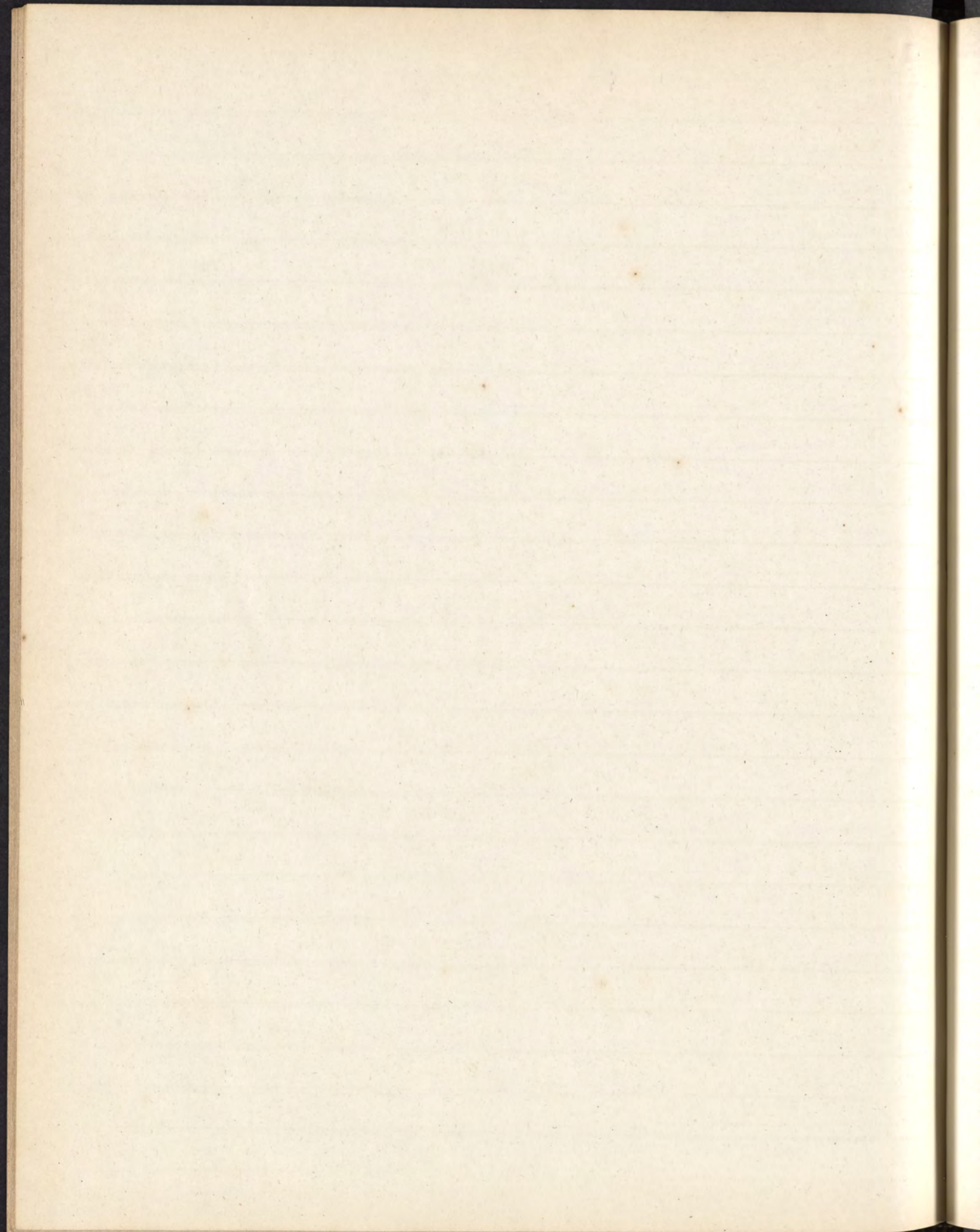


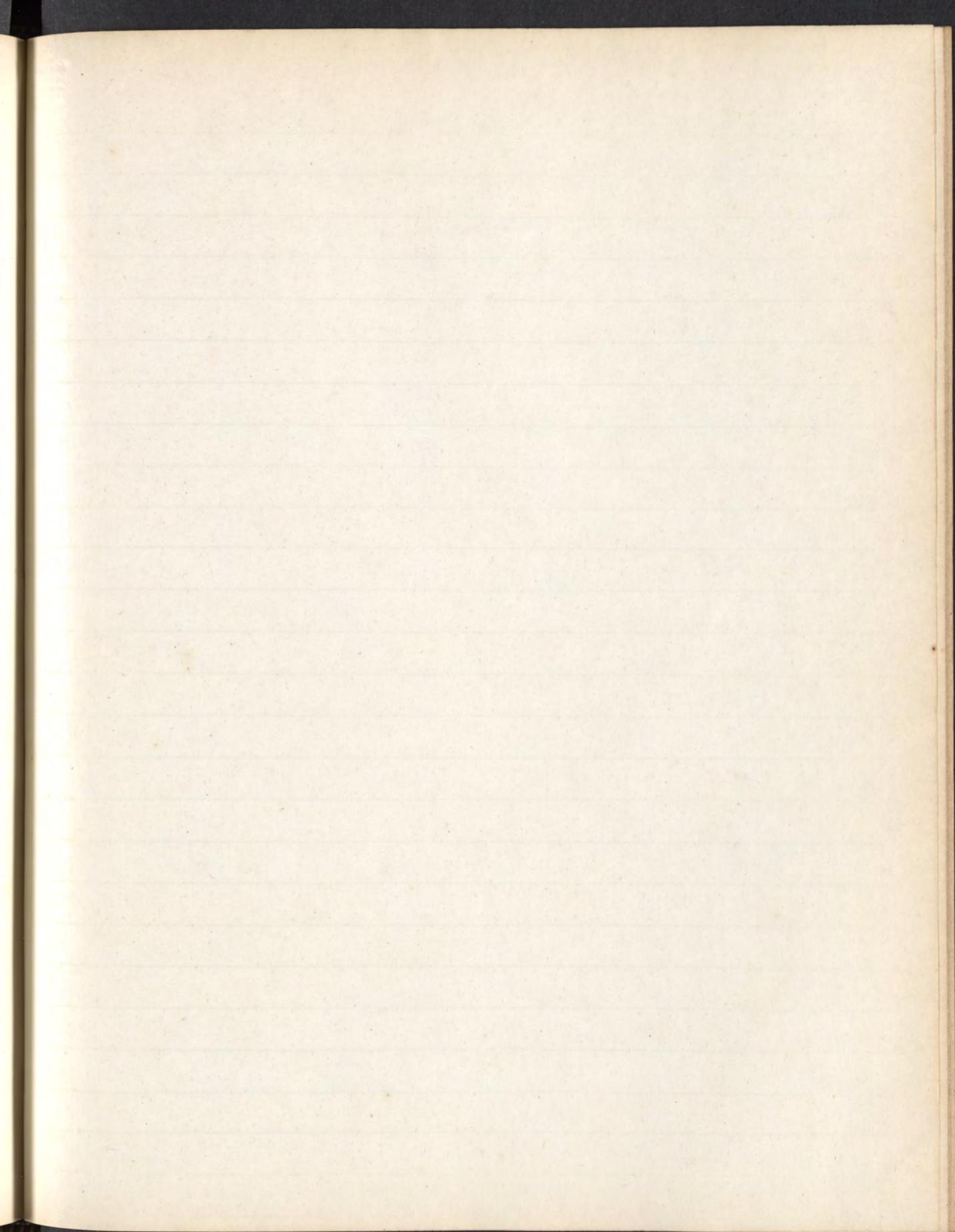


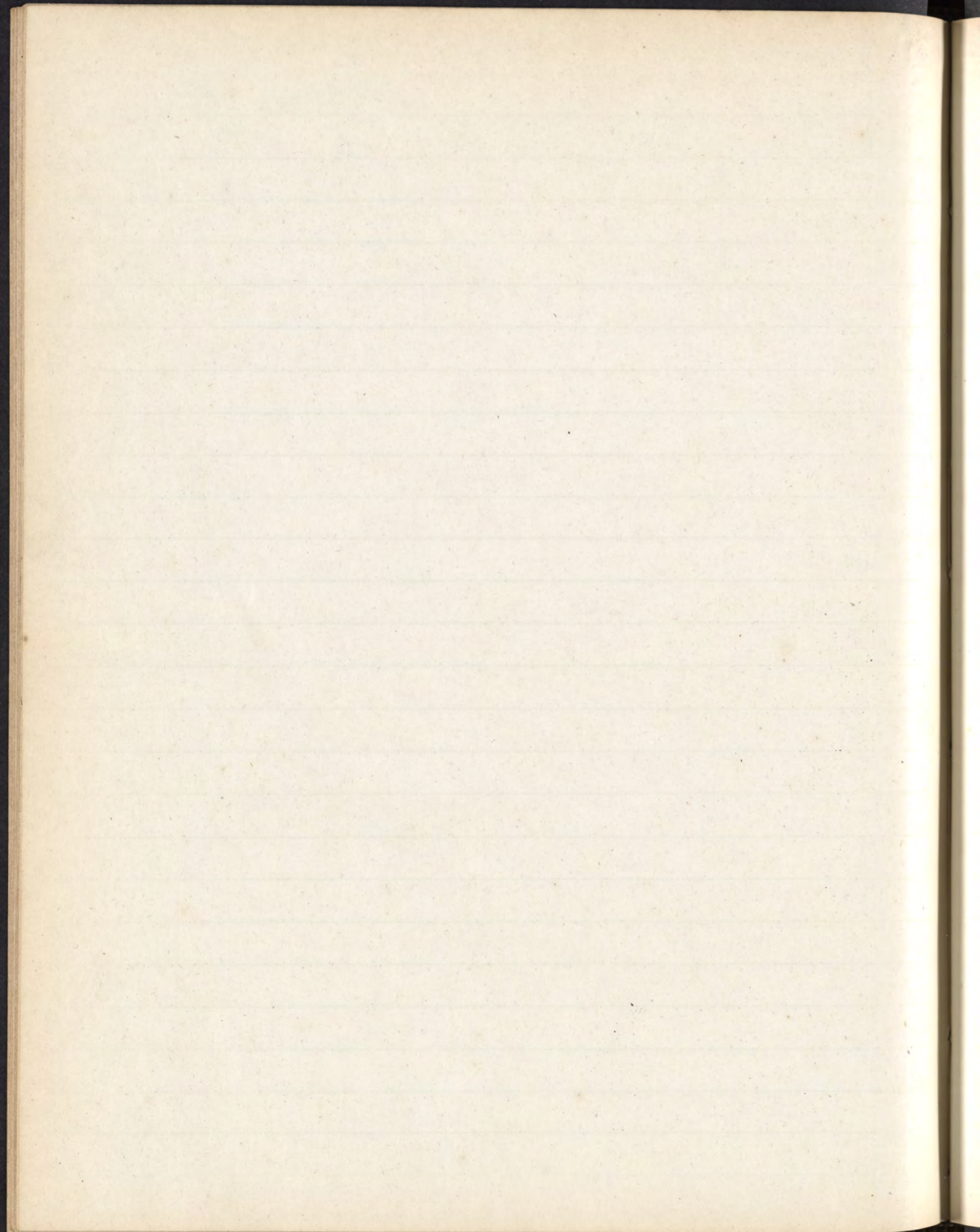


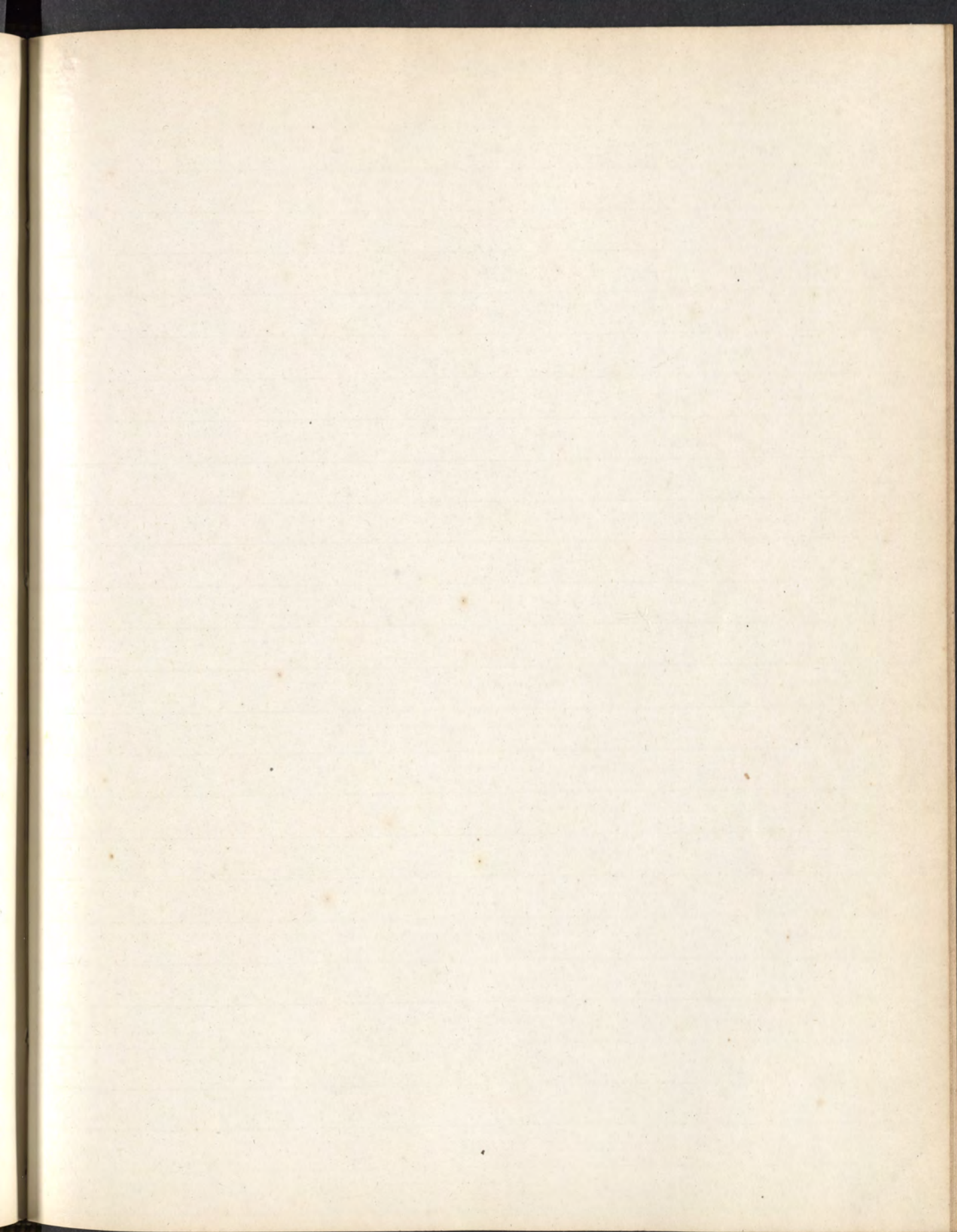


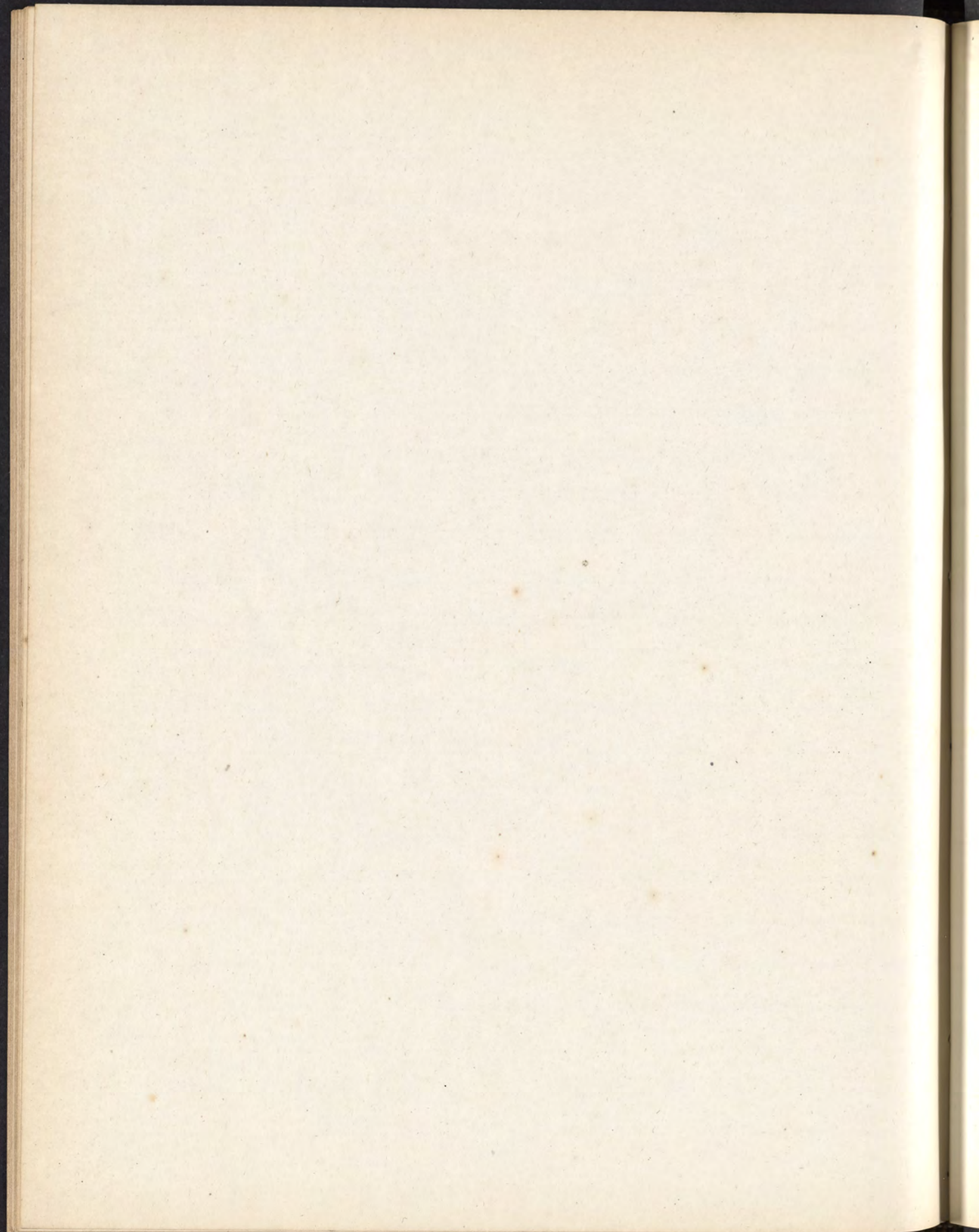


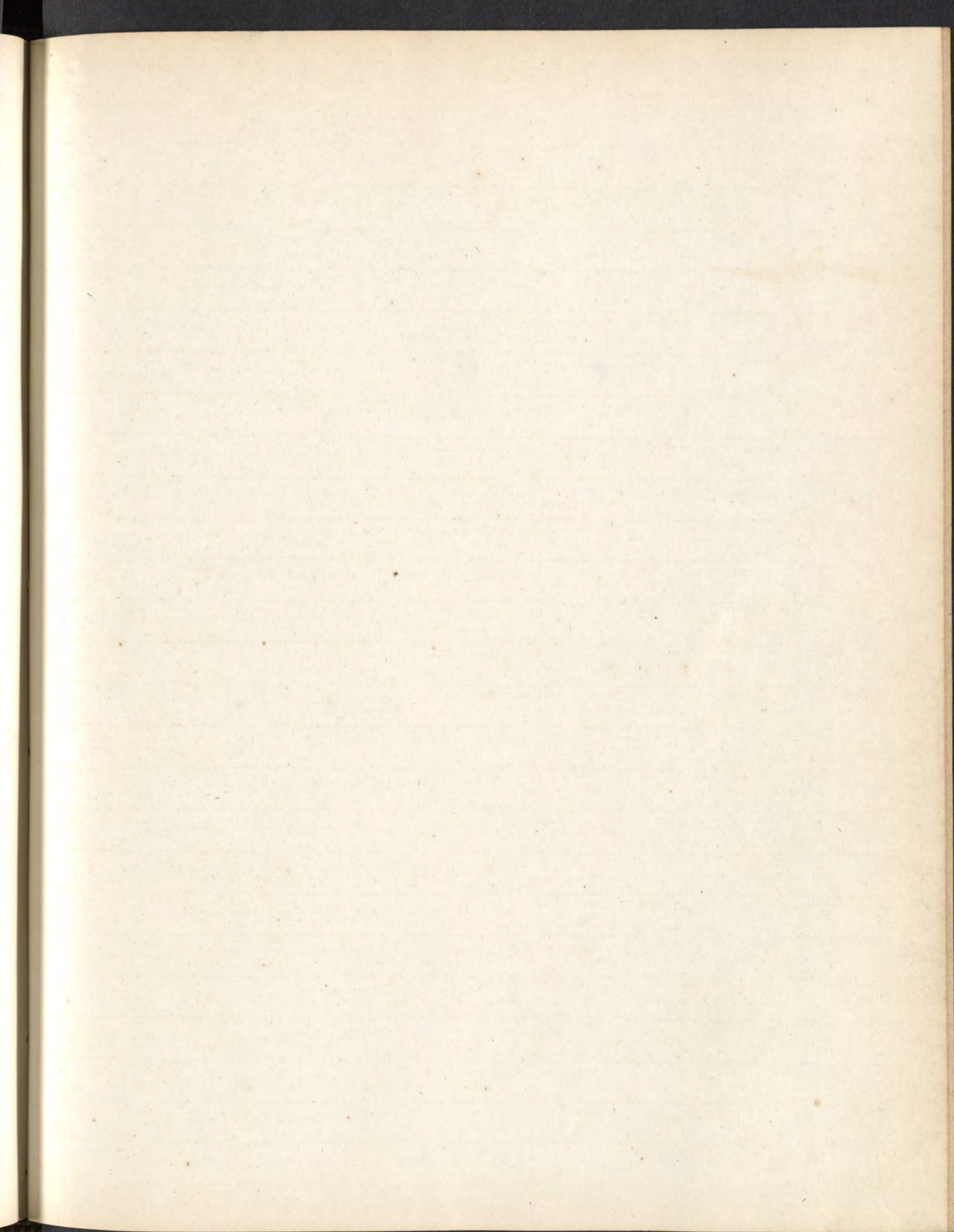


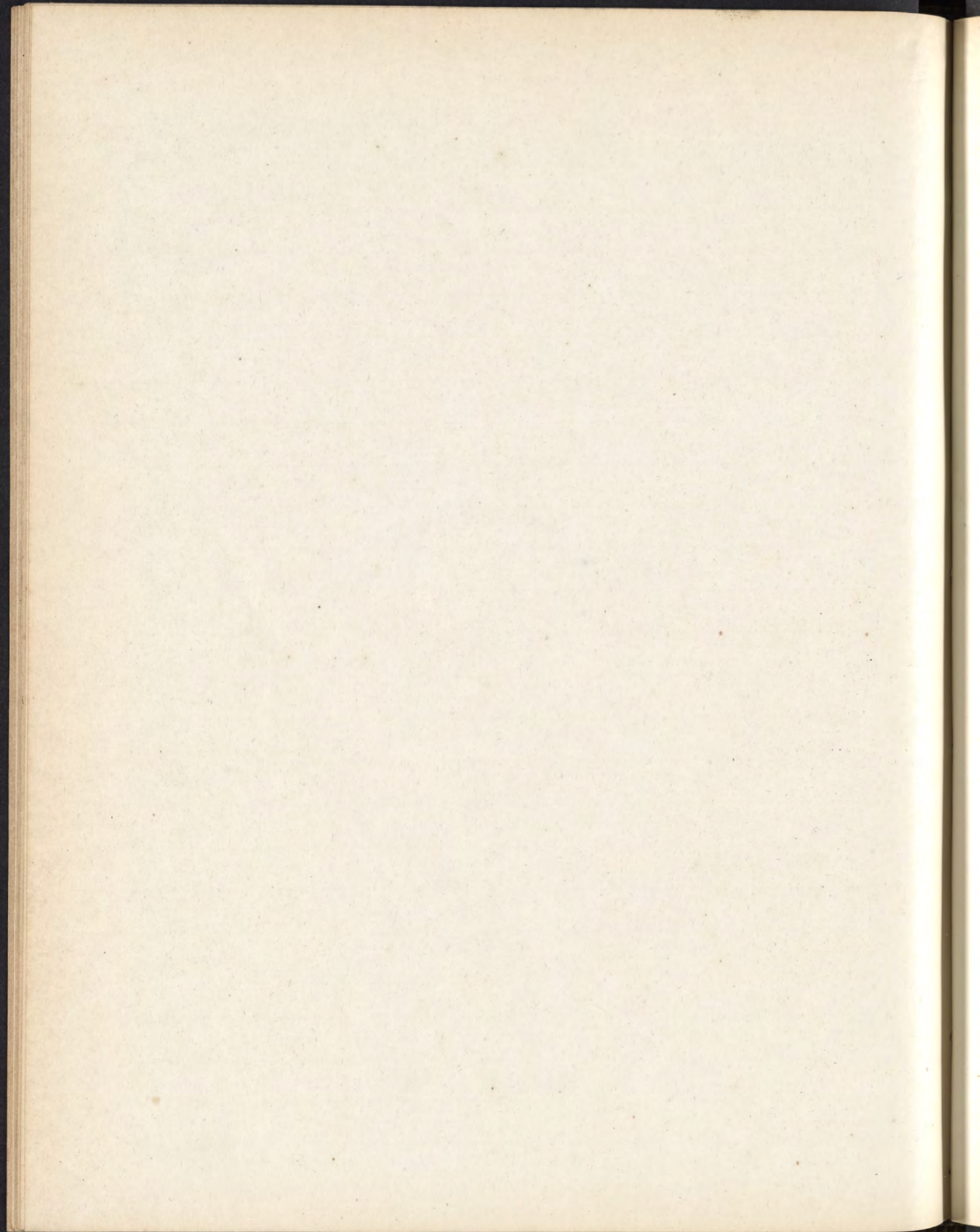


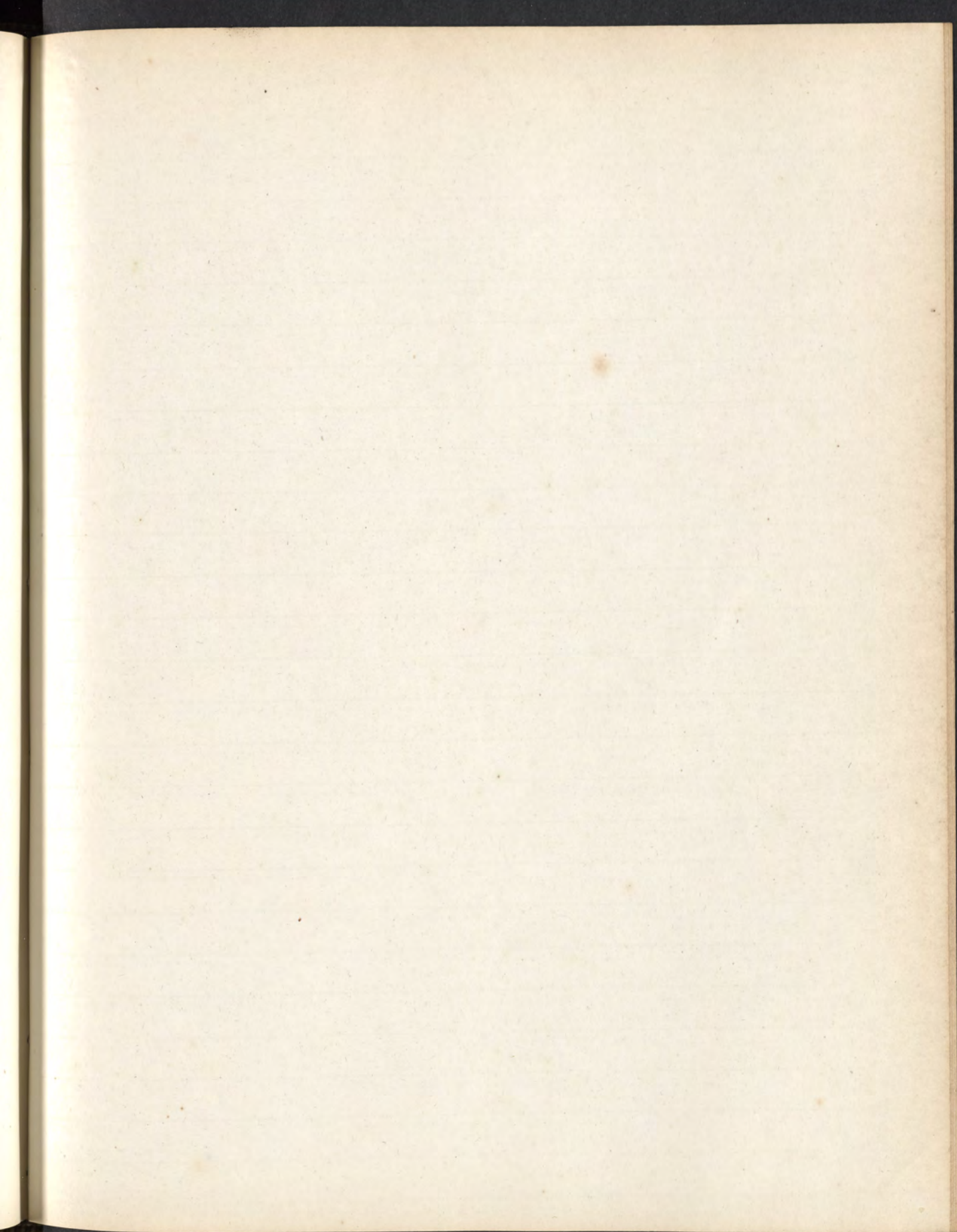


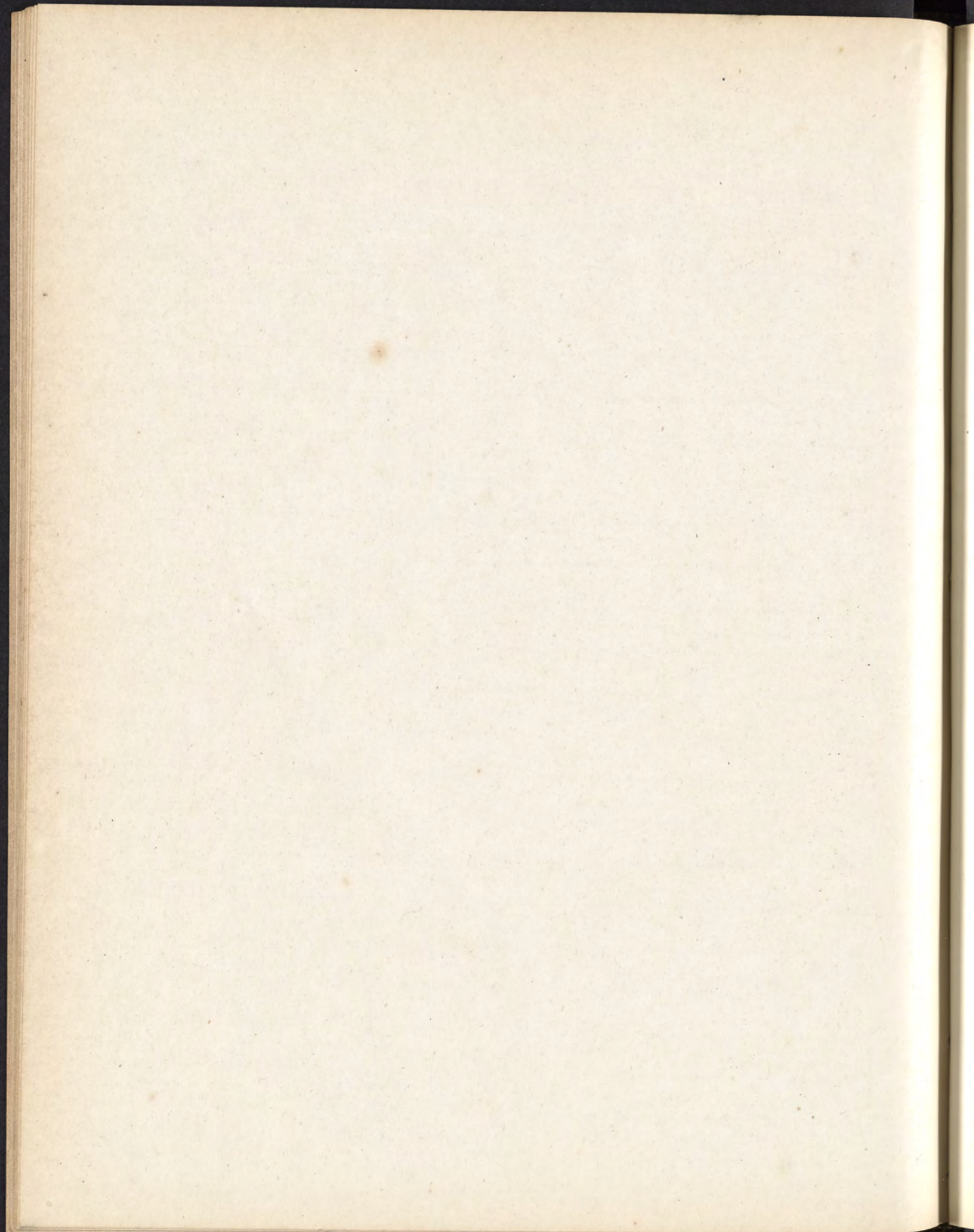


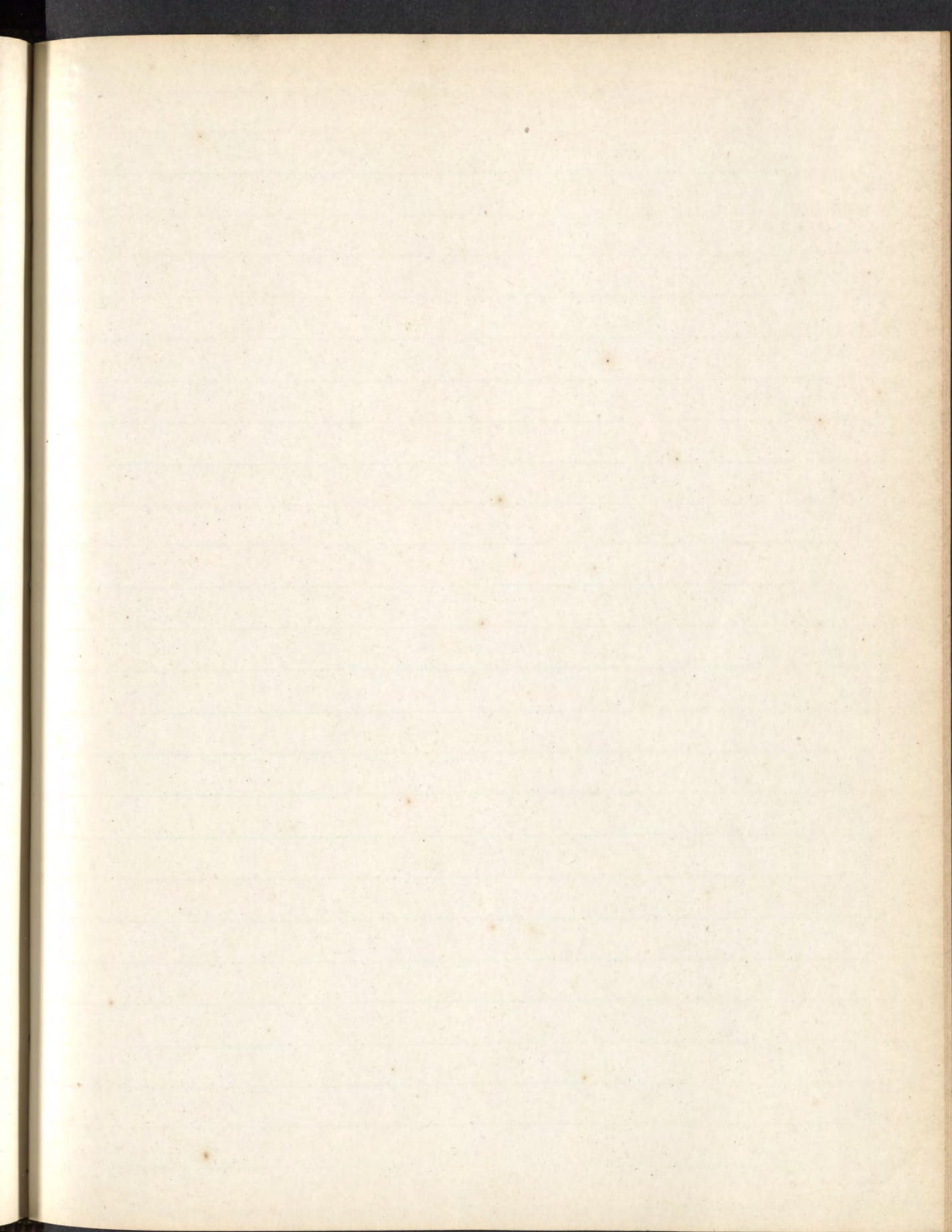


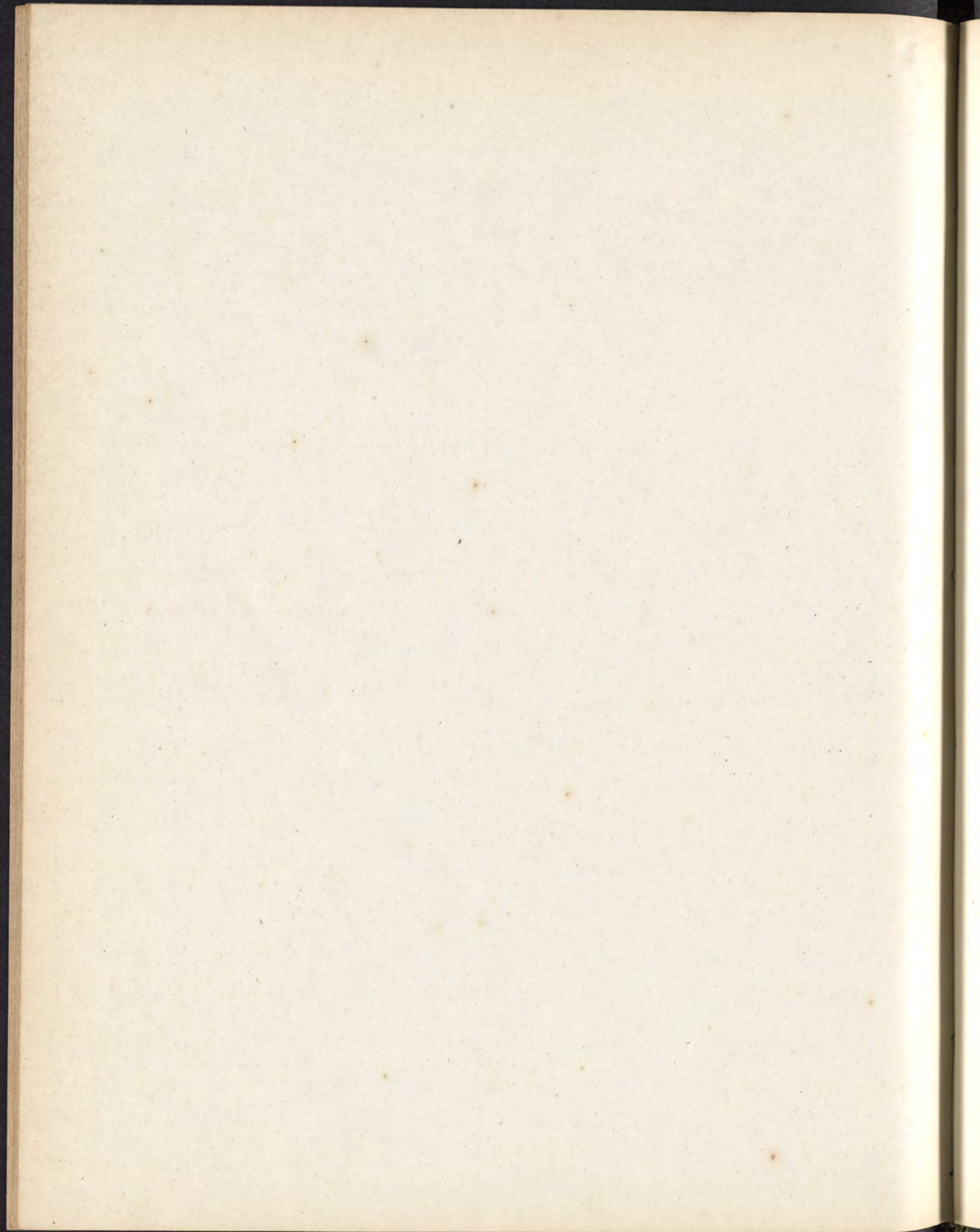


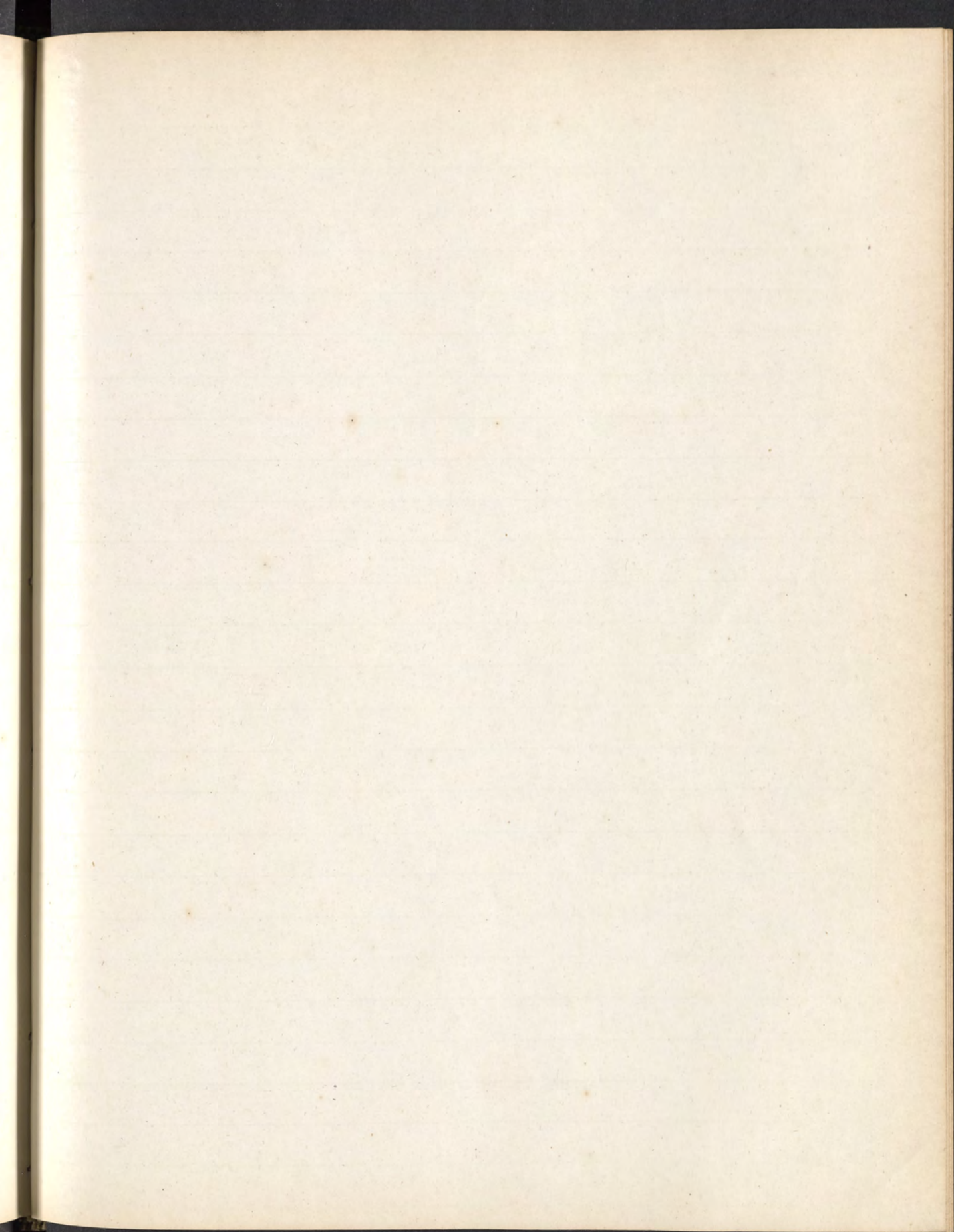


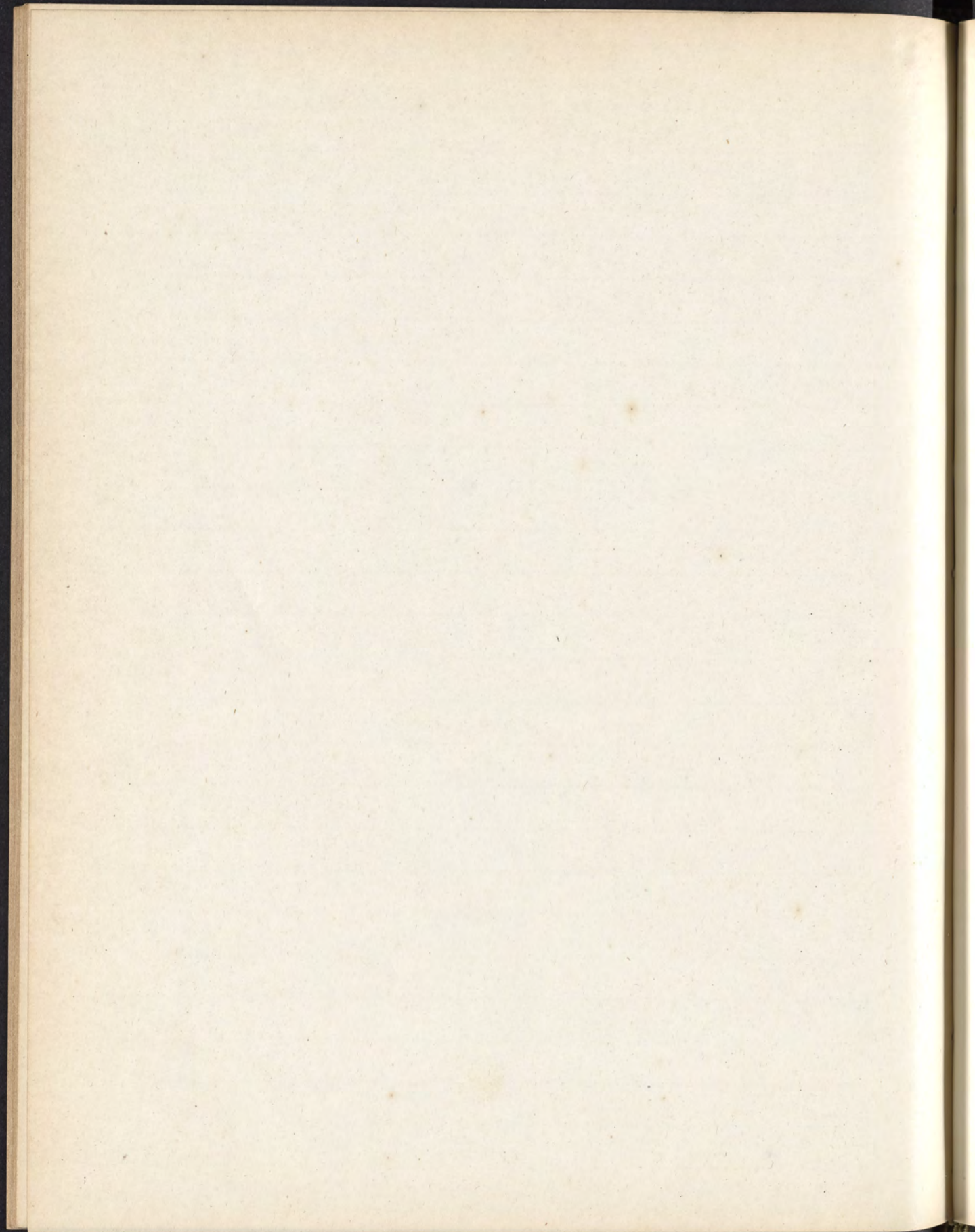


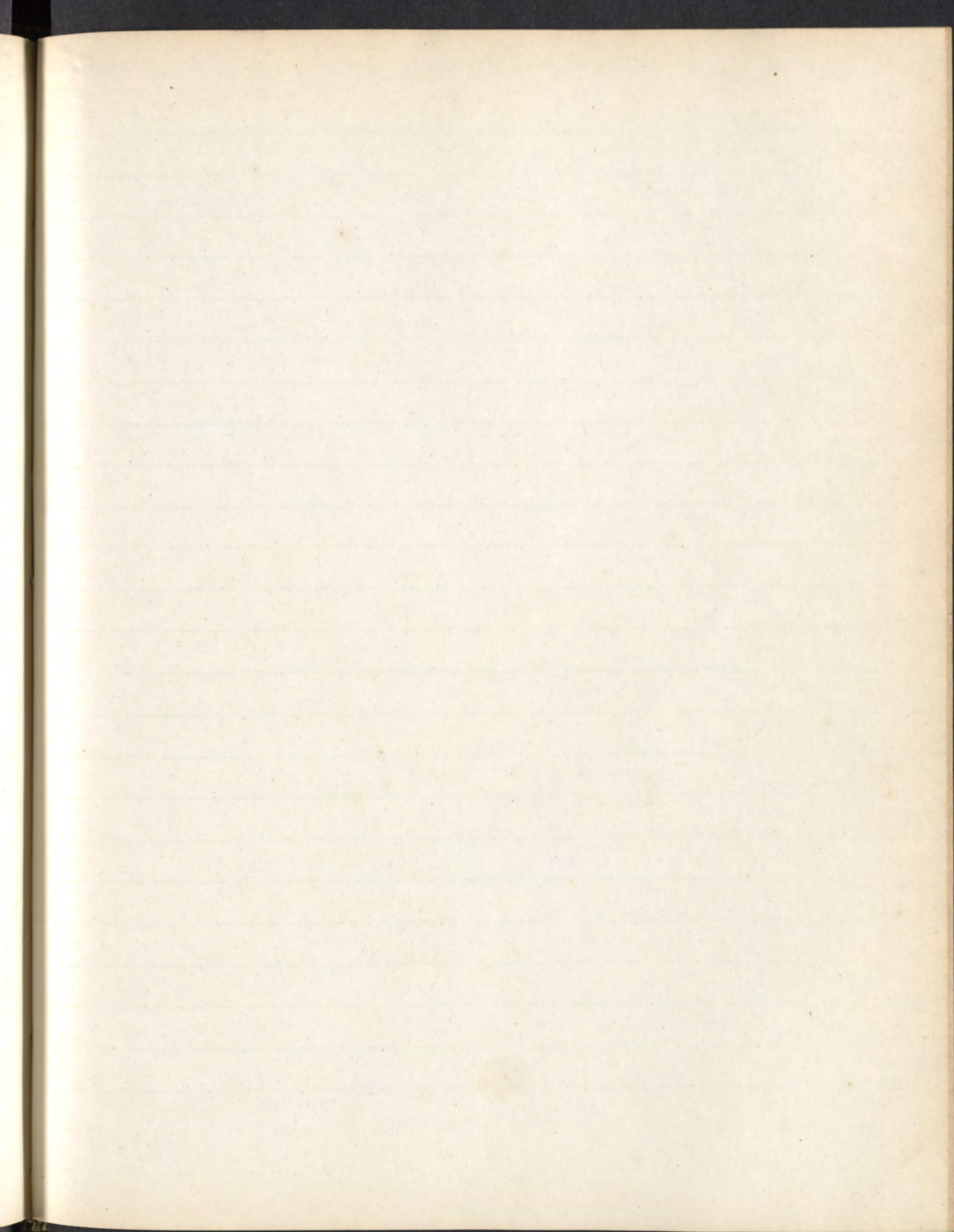


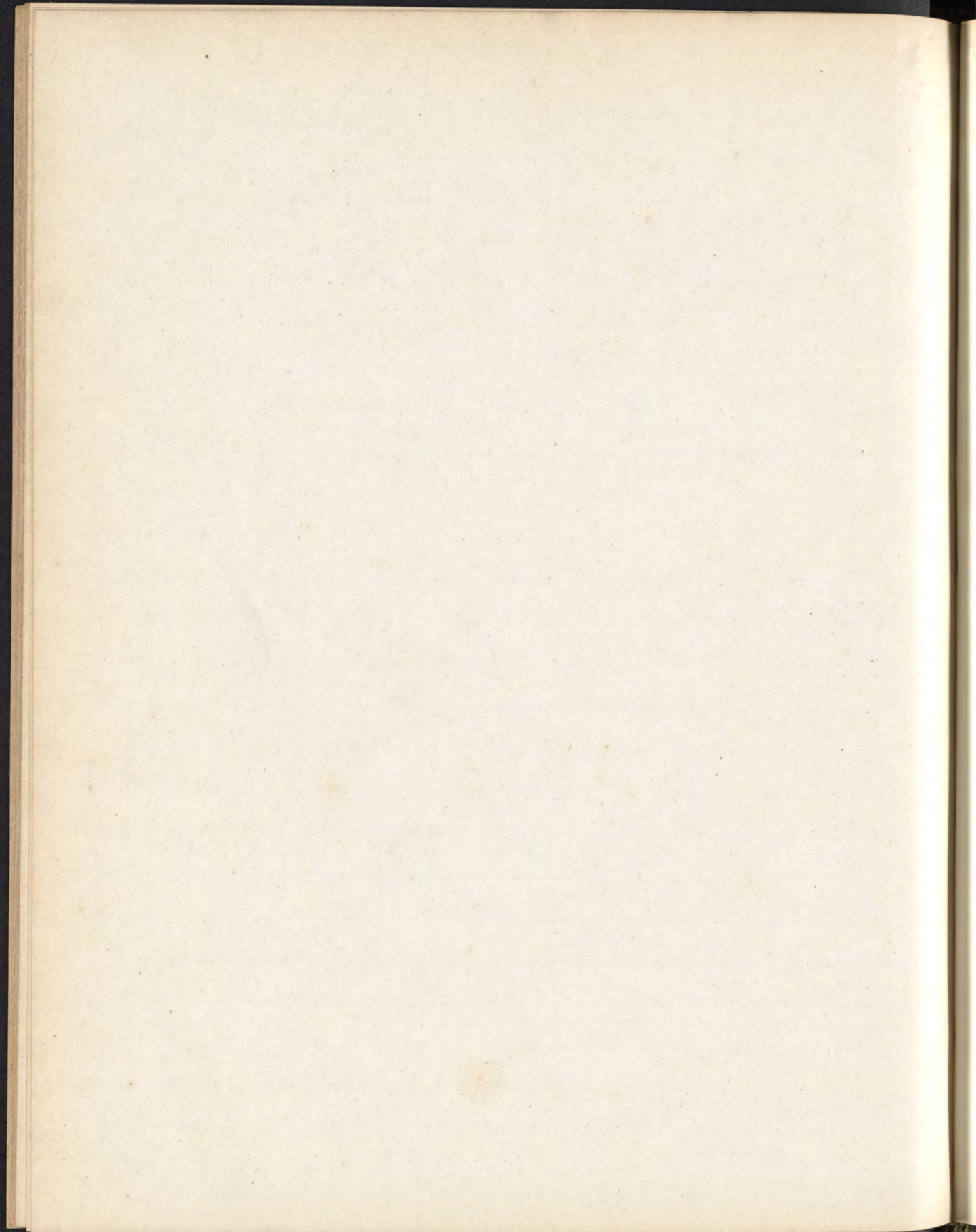


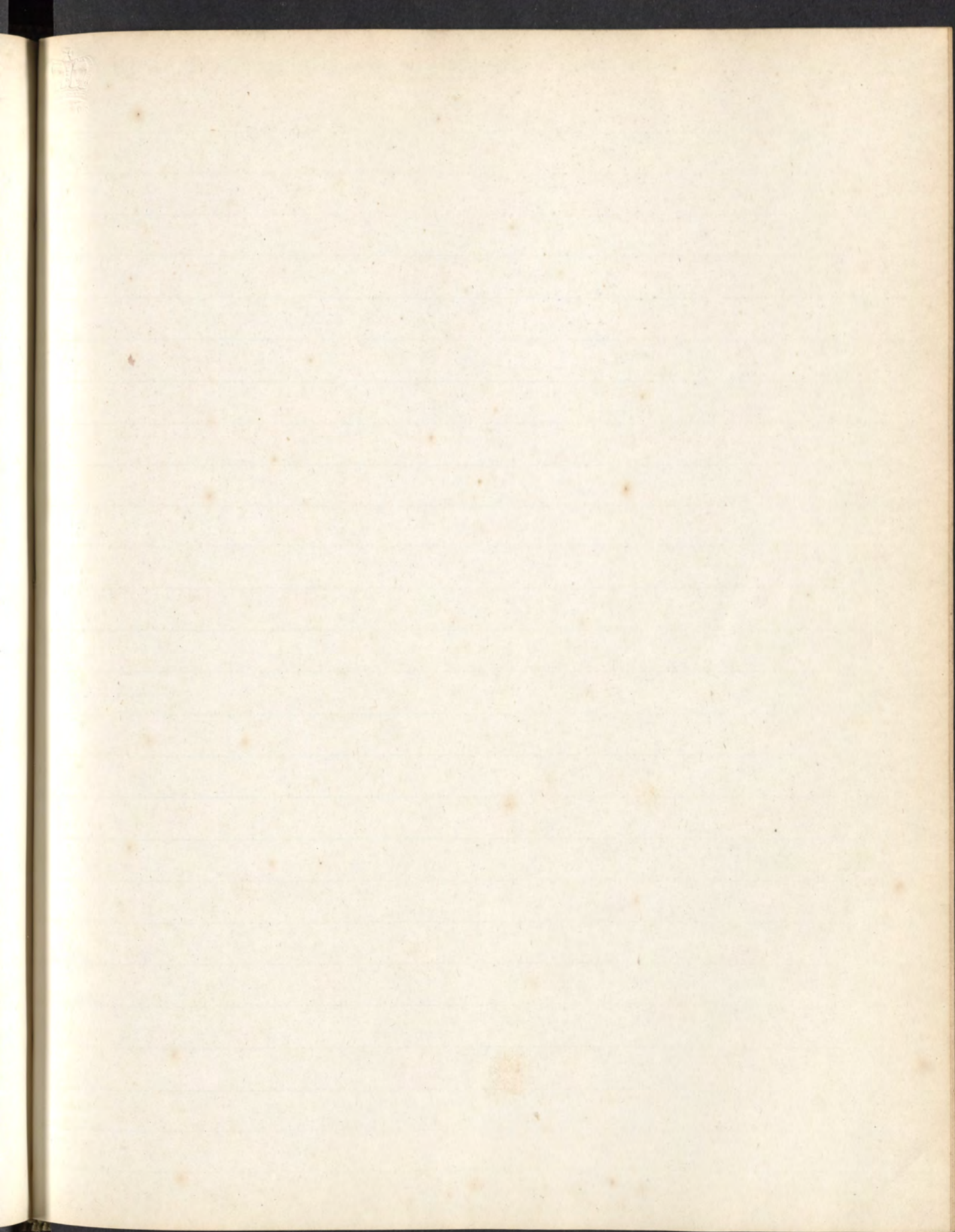


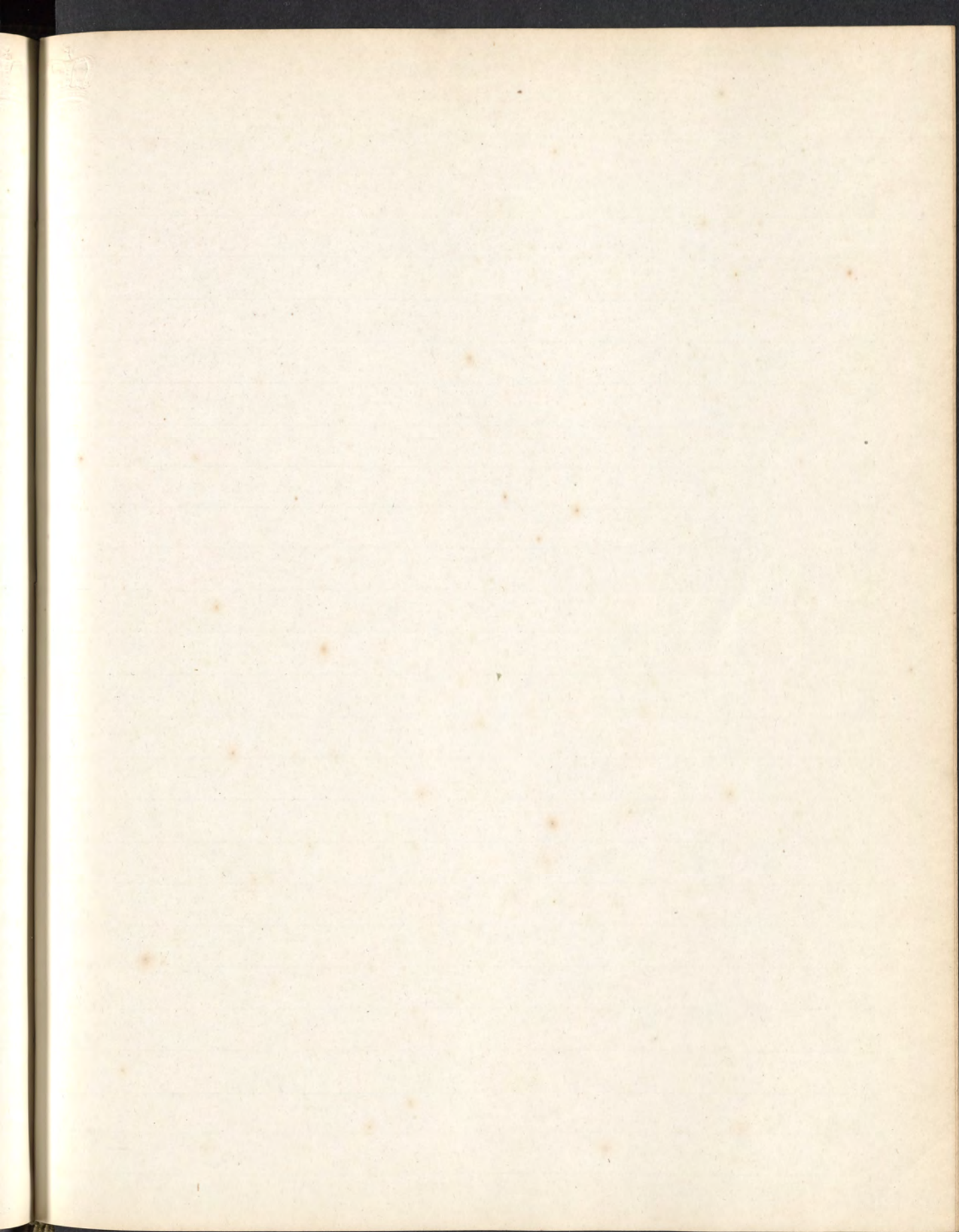




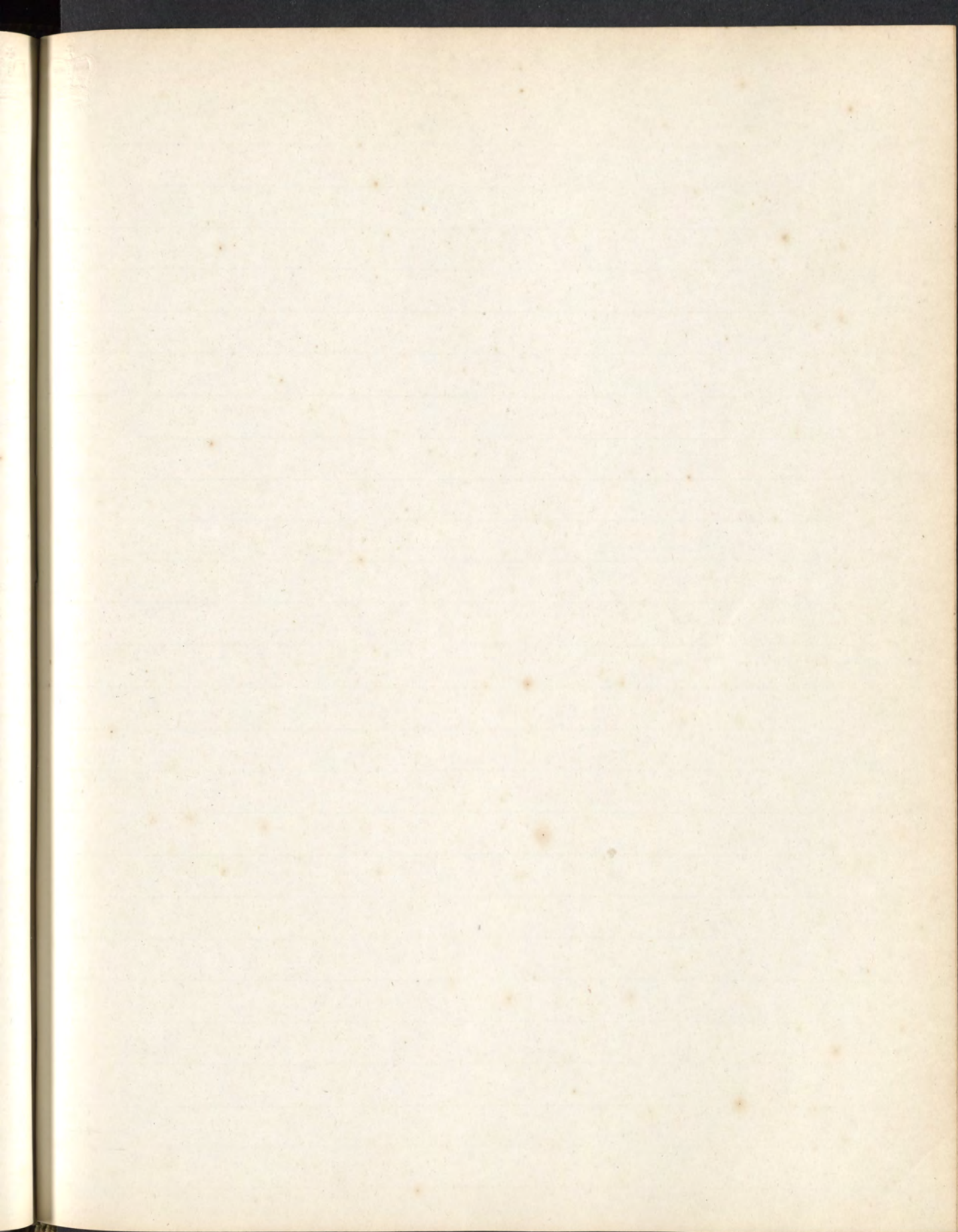


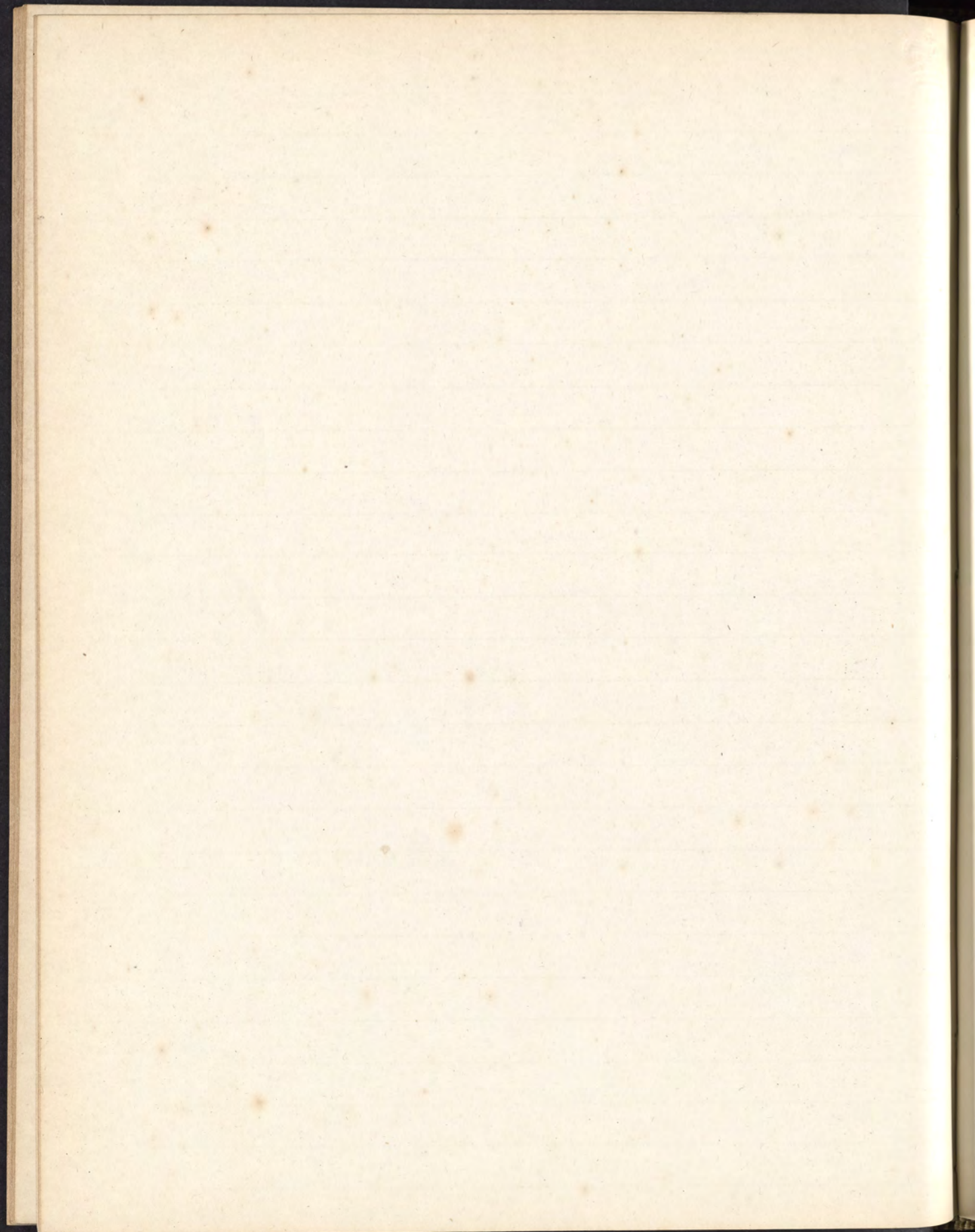


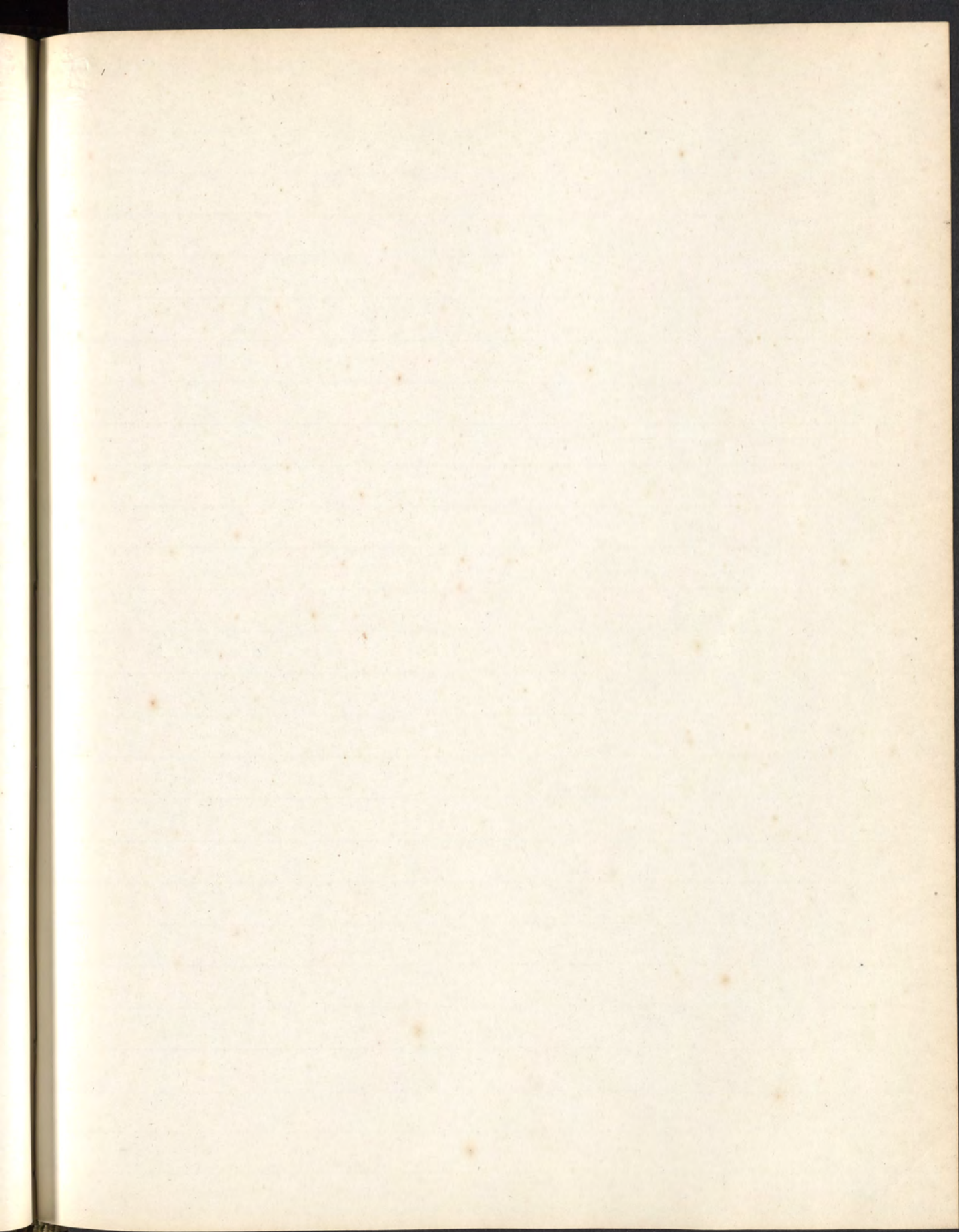


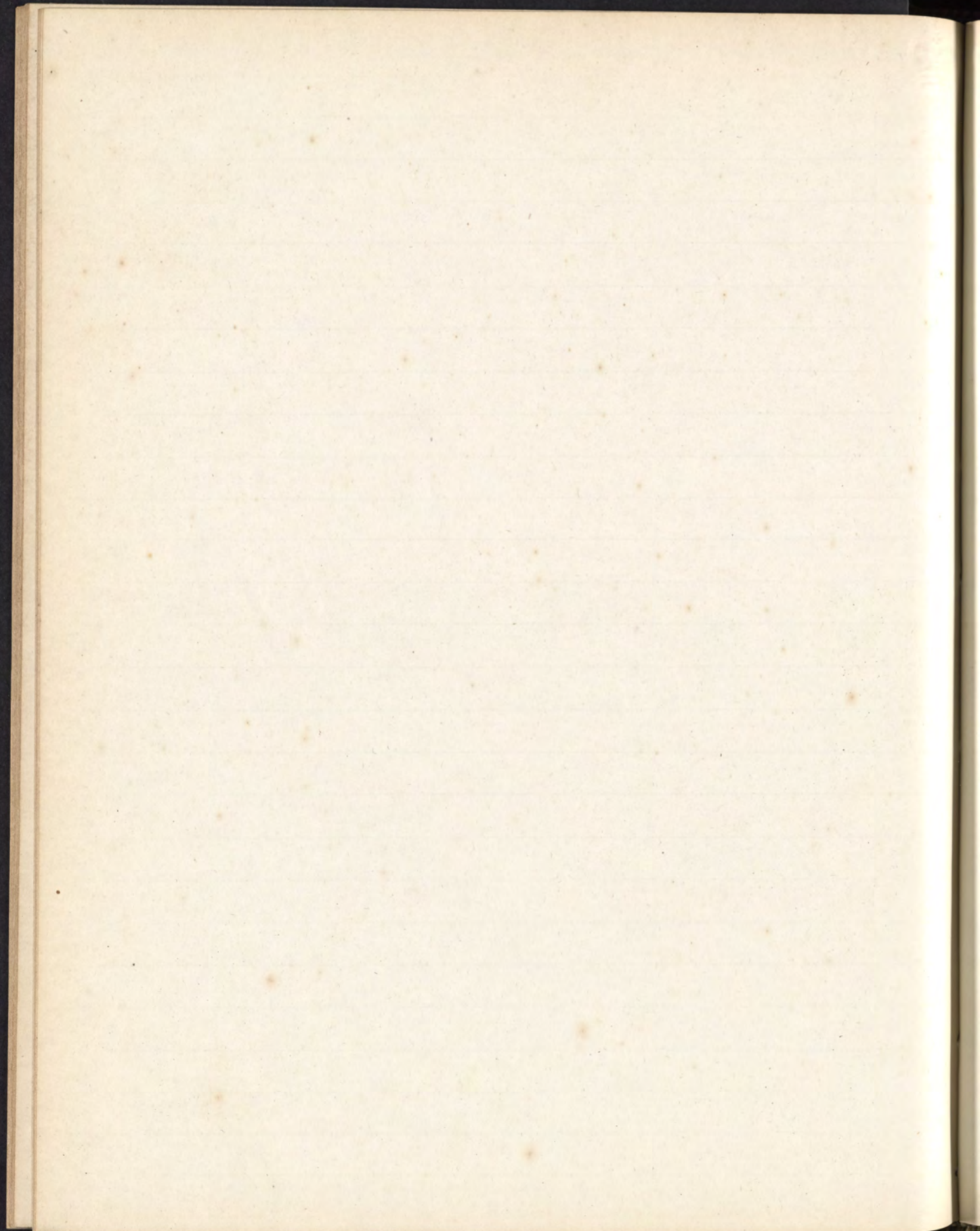


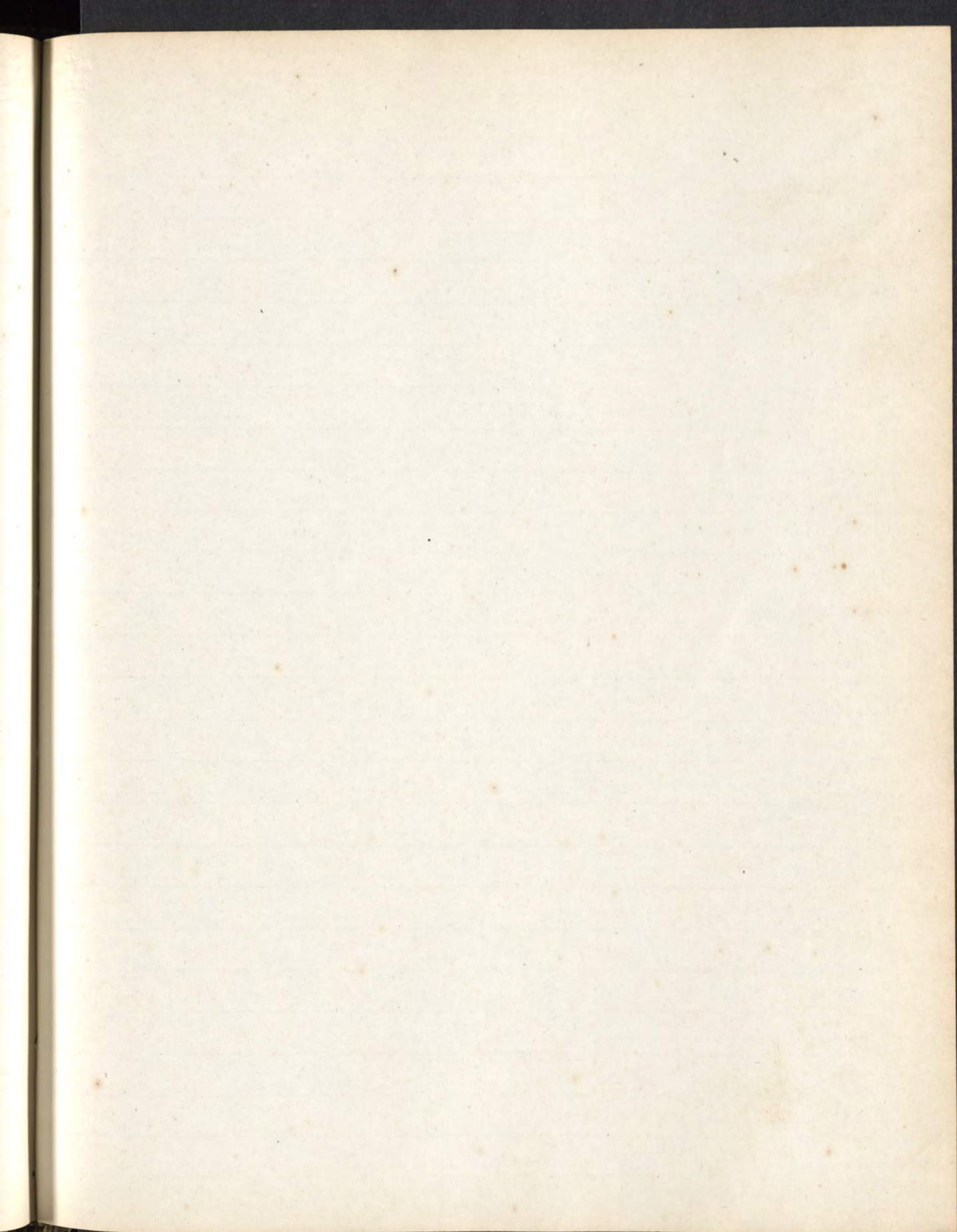


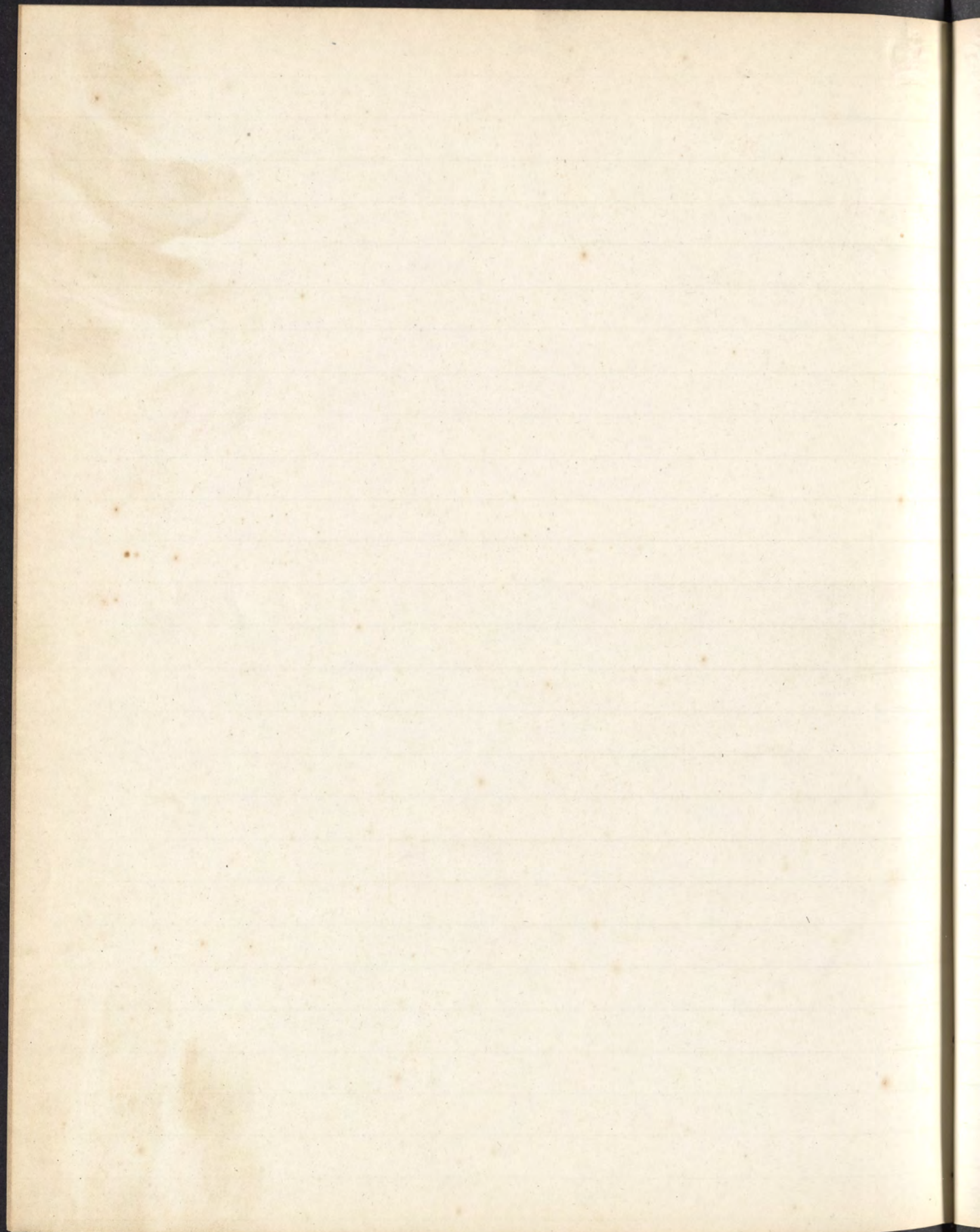


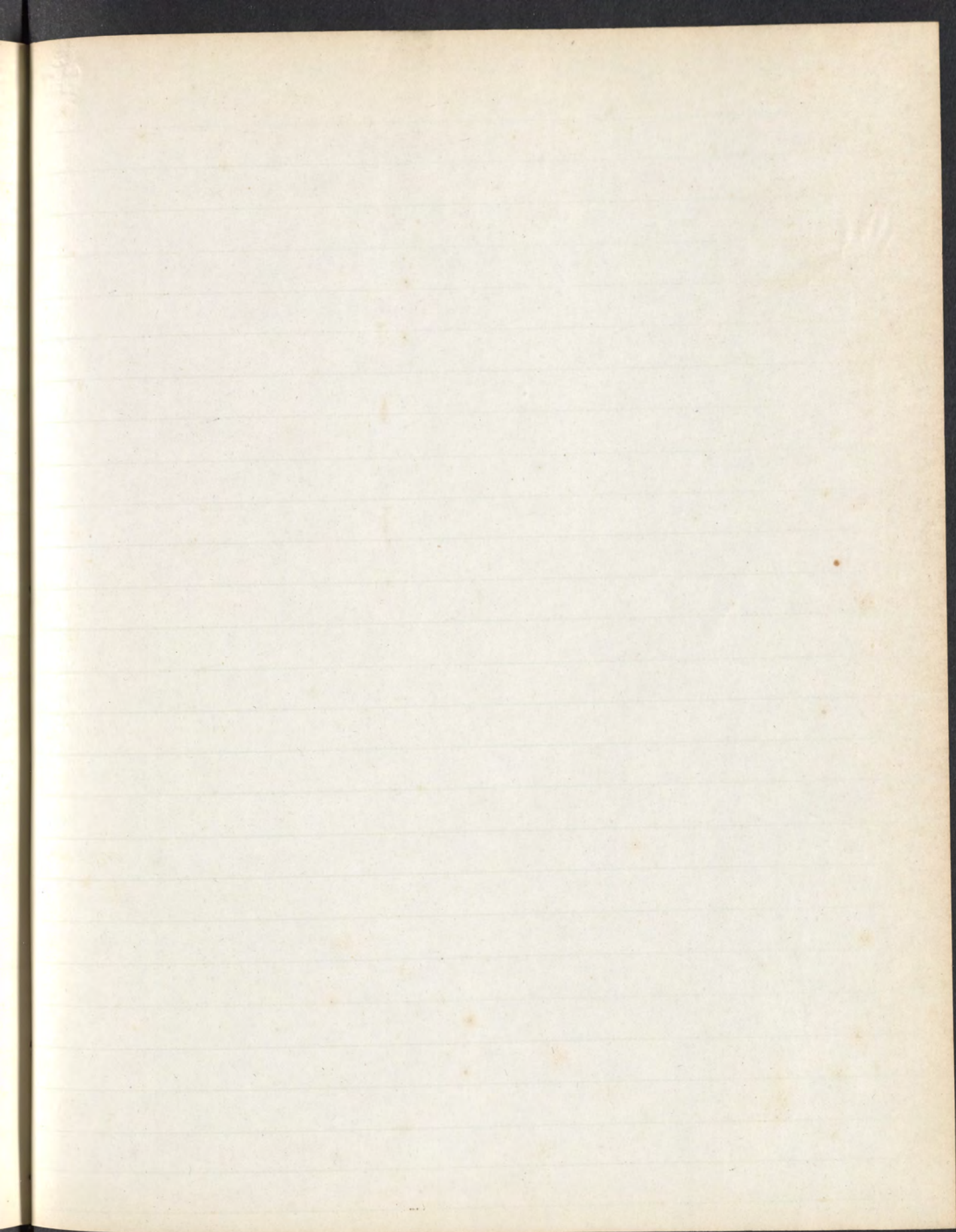


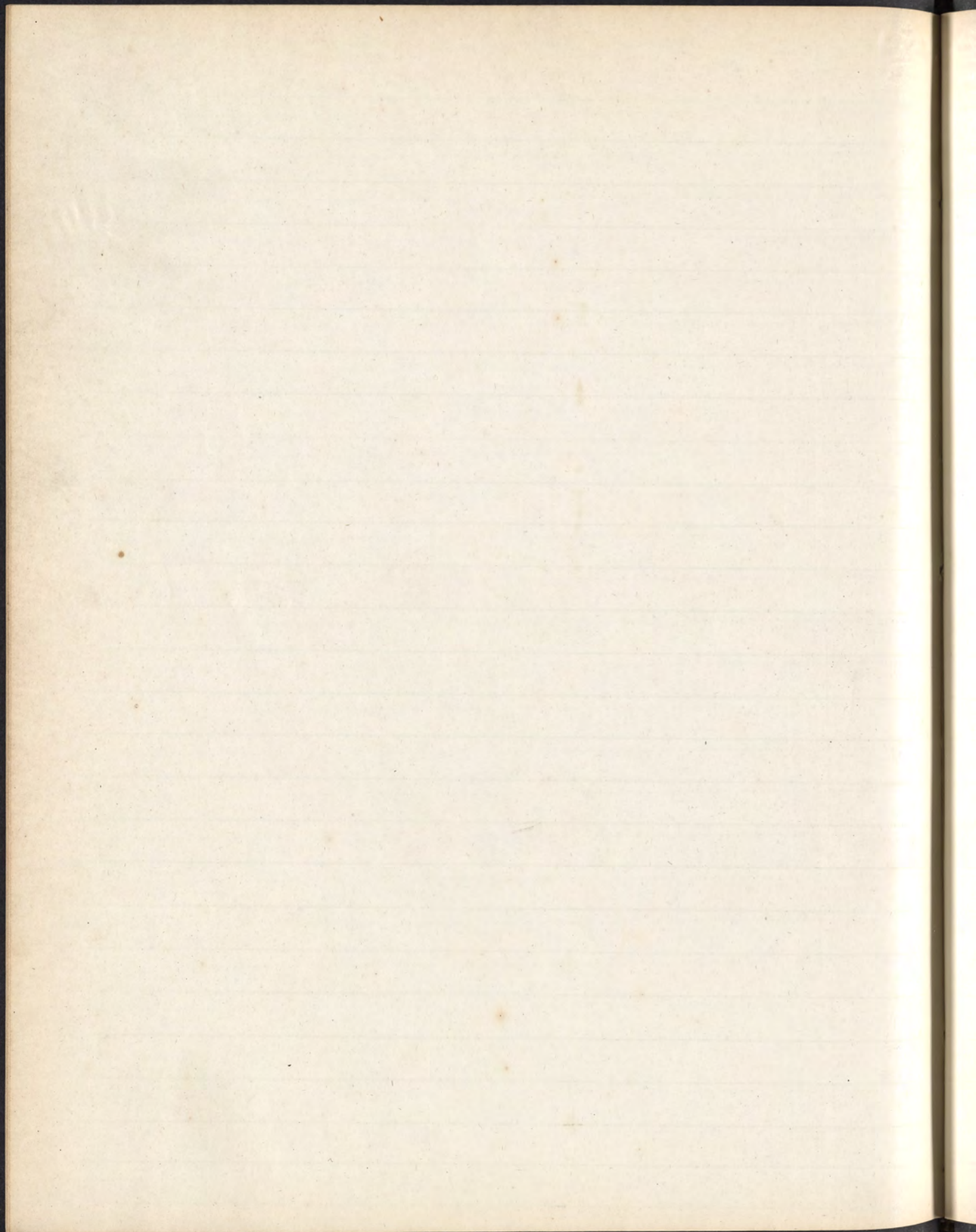


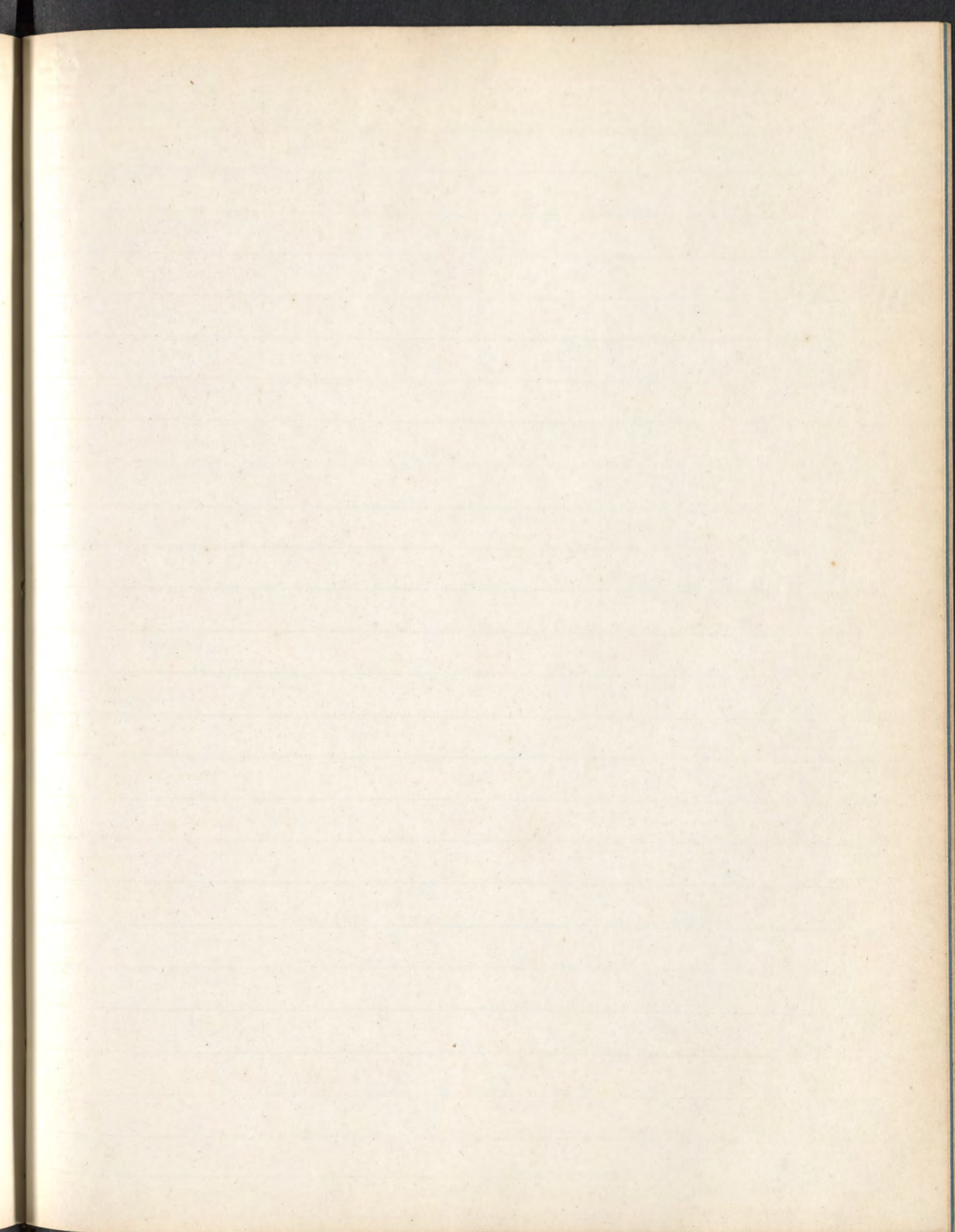


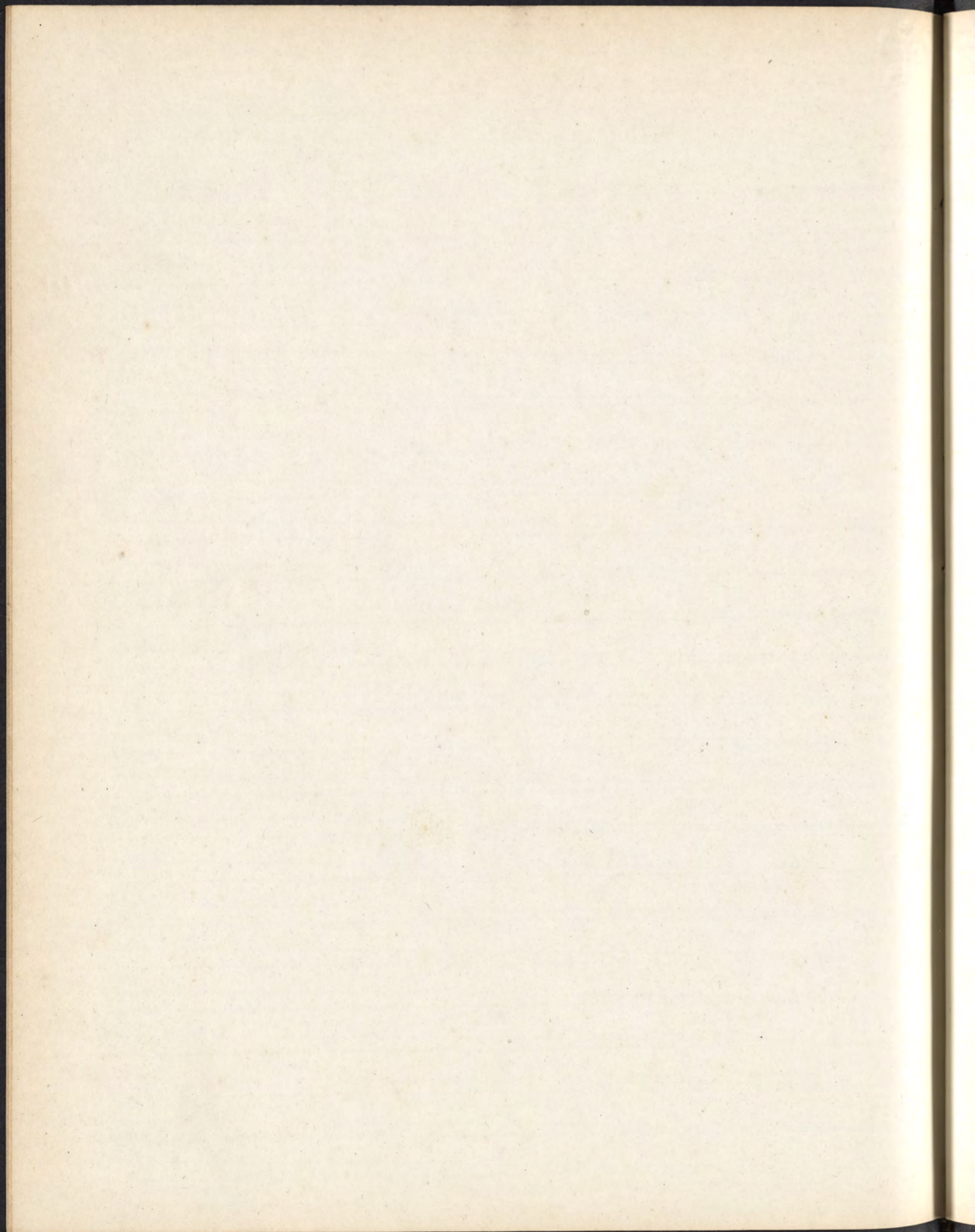


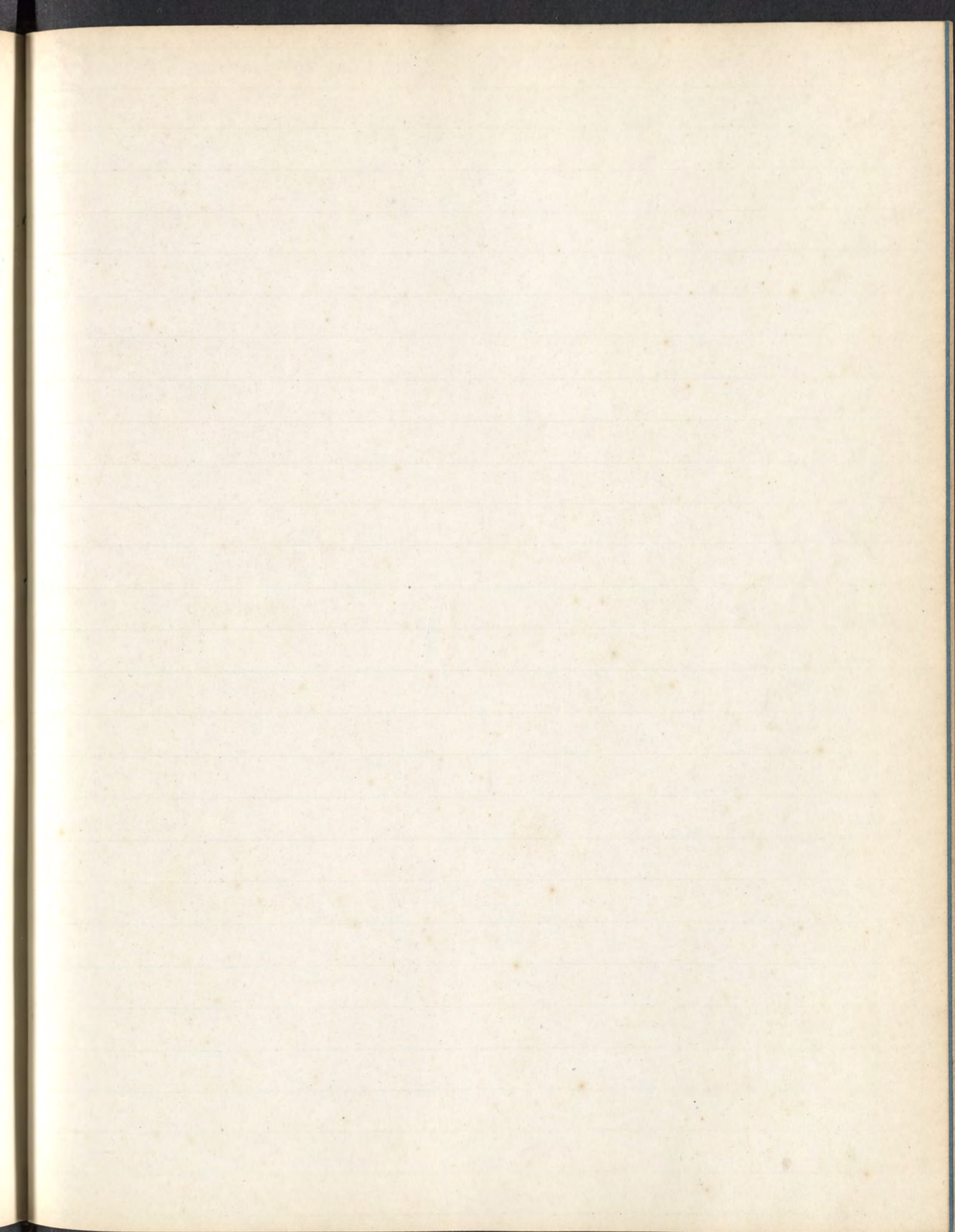


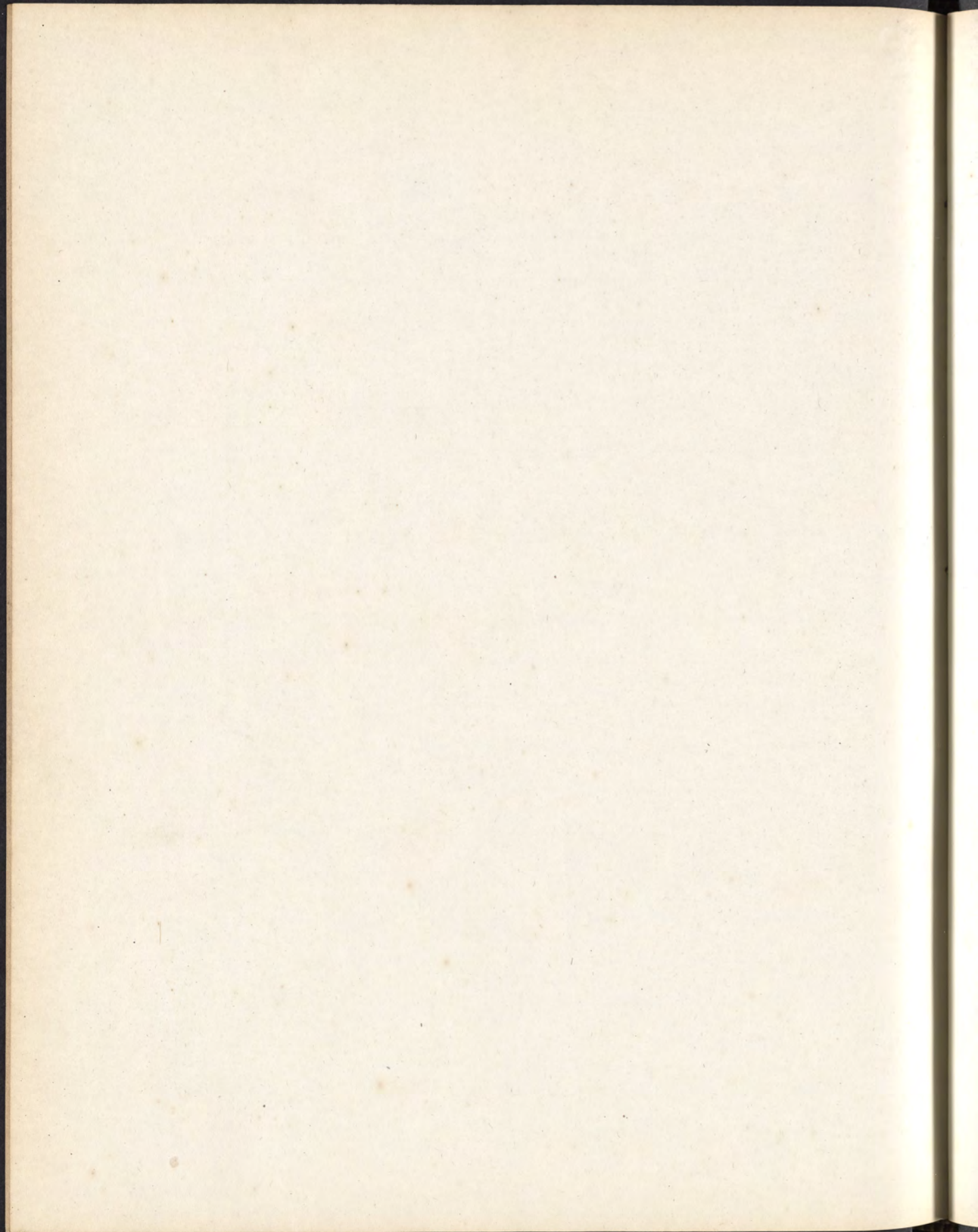


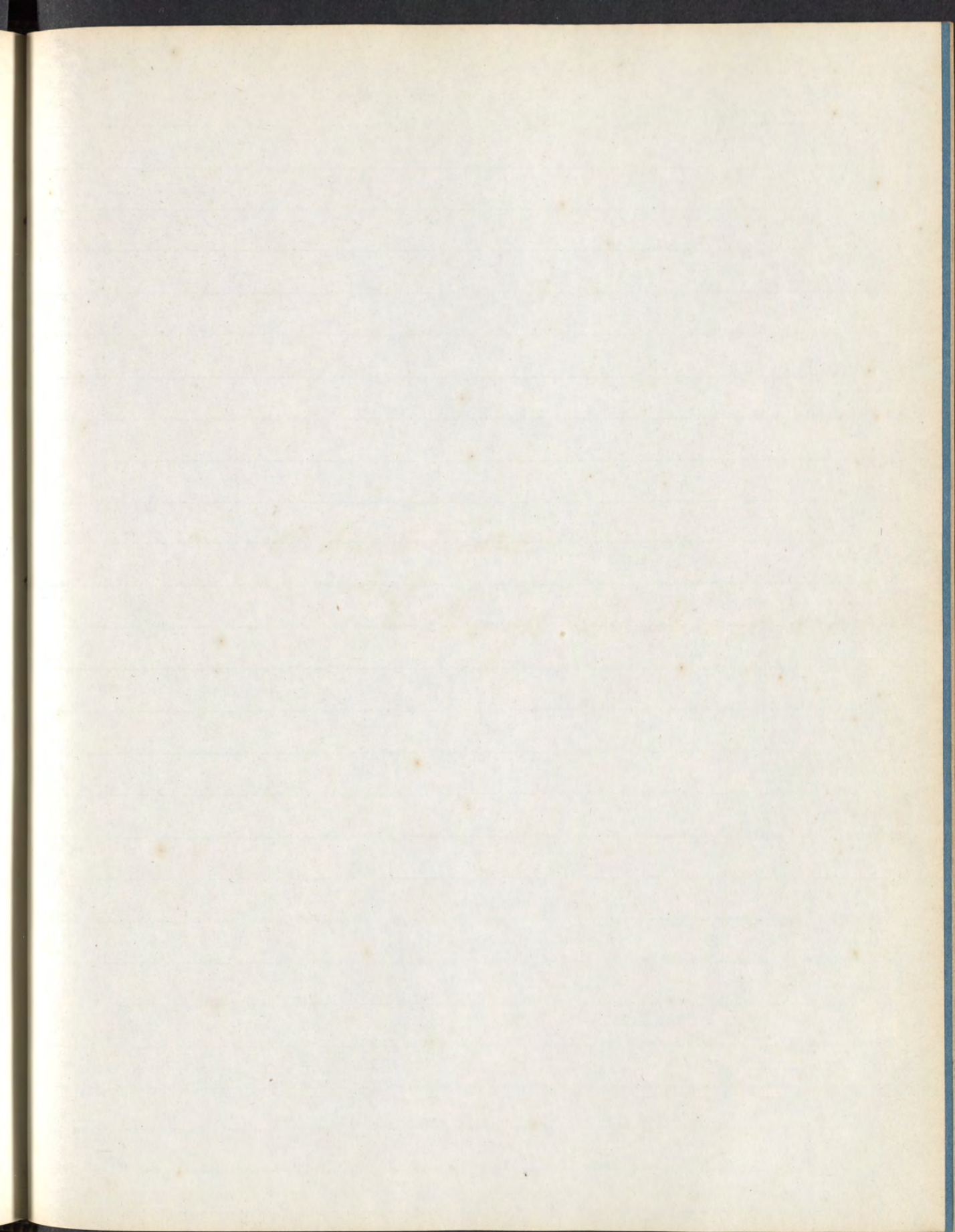










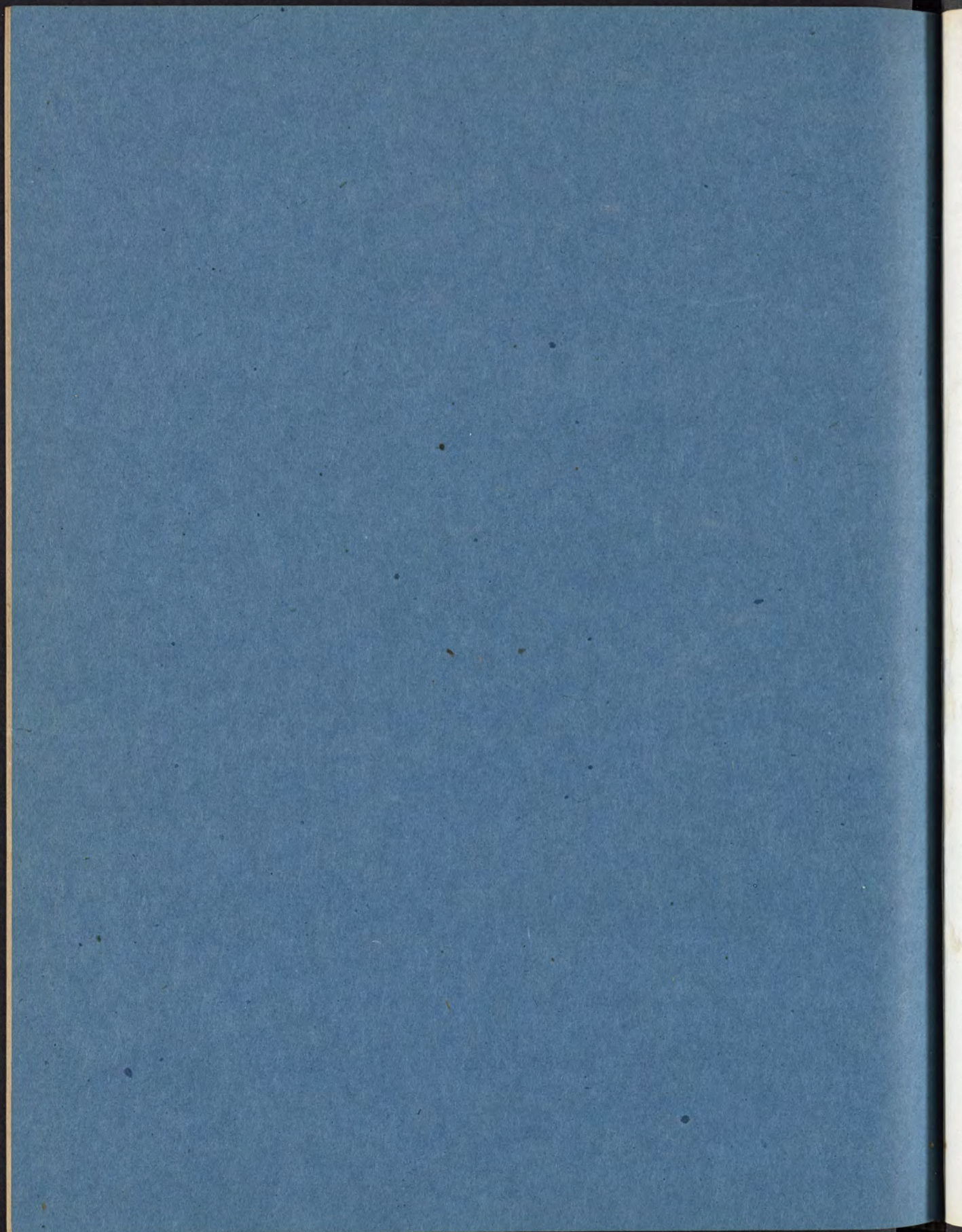


October

Prof. H. V. Wright

obsterics

Prof. Hugh L. Hodge M.D.



Obstetrics -

Anatomy is the great principle of this science -
Study minutely this and all is mastered - as one
Lumbar vertebra is connected with another, so
is the sacrum connected with the vertebrae.

The Pelvis itself is fixed, and all the motion there is, is at the loins; - The obtuse angle which the Sacrum makes with the Spine varies - the bones of the Coccyx are generally moveable hence assisting in labour - But no relaxation of the ligaments between the Symphysis Pubis as was once supposed -

The Obstetrical Pelvis is in the inferior part of the Abdomen - and all above the Symphysis Pubis is called the Superior Pelvis - while all below the Inferior, -

The measurements of the Pelvis are very im-
portant. viz- from the Anterior Superior Spinous
Process of the Ilium to its opposite point = 9 in
From the middle of the Crest of the Ilium
to its opposite side = ————— 10 in
Depth of Superior Pelvis = ——— 3 1/2 in
Its whole depth = ————— 7 in

There must be a distinction drawn between the entrance of the cavity & of the cavity itself - one is termed the Superior the other the Inferior Straight - All difficult is

Labour occurs in the Superior Straight -

Sacro-Pubic diameter = _____ 4 in

The Child's head comes down perpendicular to the Superior Straight -

The Coccyx Pubic diameter = _____ $4\frac{1}{2}$ in

But the Anterior - Transverse & oblique diameters are the most essential in Practice. The difference between a male & Female Pelvis is one inch. -

Diameters of the Superior Straight -

Anterior - Posterior diameter = _____ 4 in

Transverse diameter = _____ $5\frac{1}{4}$ in

oblique diameter = _____ 5 in

Diameters of the Inferior Straight

Anterior - Posterior diameter = 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in

Transverse diameter = _____ 4 in

oblique diameter = _____ 4 in

Depth of the Pelvis

Posteriorly = _____ 5 in

Anteriorly = _____ $1\frac{1}{2}$ in

Laterally = _____ $3\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2} = 7$ in

Longest diameter from Tubercle Ischii to Pectineal Eminence = _____

The Axis of the Pelvis is not a straight line but a curved line - the length of the skeleton of a child at birth is from = _____ 18 to 20 in -

Most of the bones at birth are cartilaginous all parts of the Foetus accomodating itself to the cavity of the Pelvis -

The head of the foetus at the end of full Utero-gestation is ovoid - the apex of it is little anterior to the parietal bones - a line drawn from the top of the orbit of the eye over the ear - designates the compressible and incompressible parts - the Sagittal suture does not terminate in the Os Frontis but extends over to the nose - the head of the child lengthens out in Labor sometimes 1 & 2 inches. -

By the Anterior and Posterior fontanelles of the foetal-head - should be the index by which we can designate with the finger what part of the head presents. - an anatomical Knowledge of the head is also required. - In diagnosing the position always trace the sutures to the fontanelle - there are six or eight regions or six or eight surfaces which present in labor - the great extremity of child's head is the occipital portion or from one parietal protuberance to the other - next is the Straight Diameter. -

Diameters of child's head -

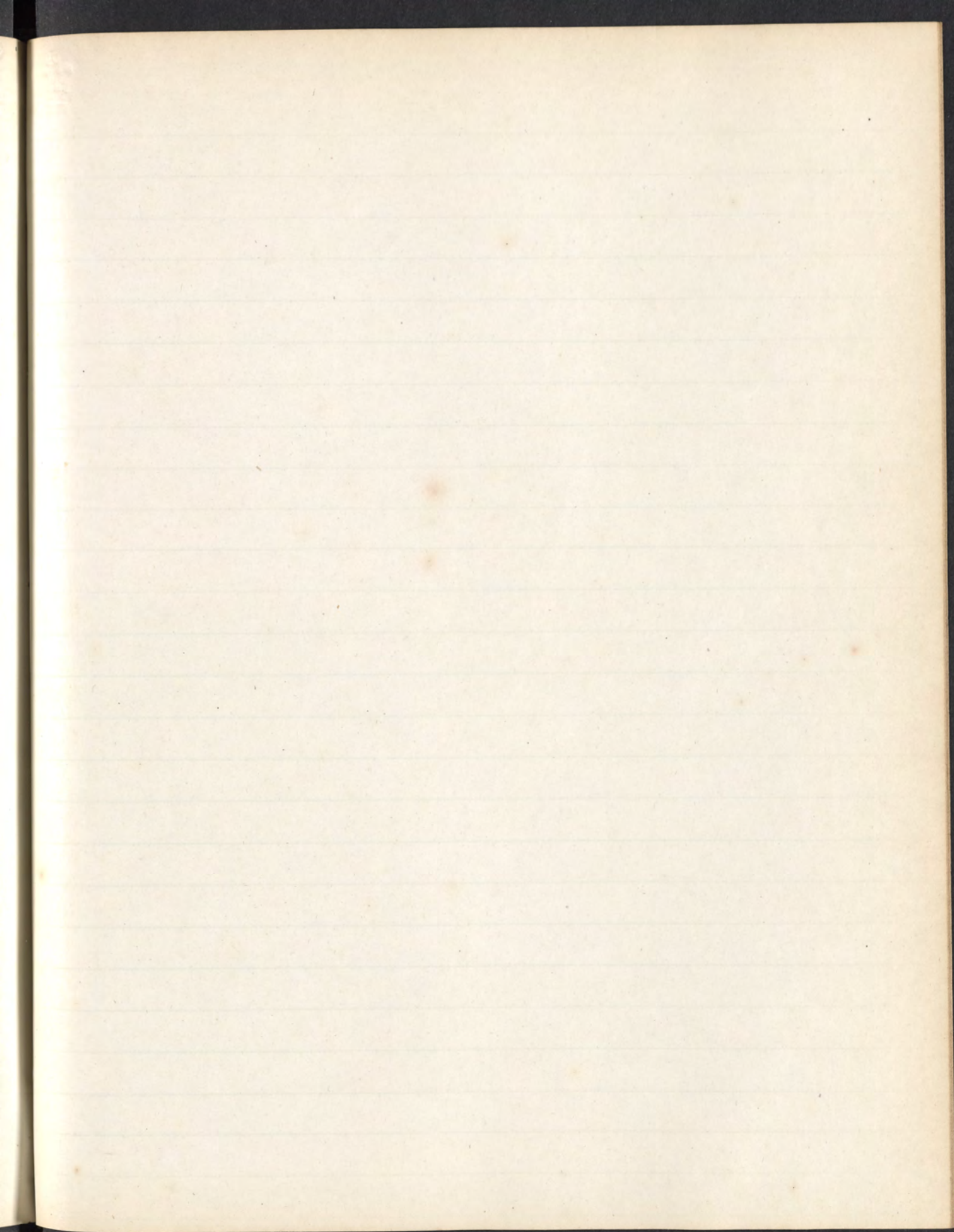
occipito Mental =	_____	5 in
" Frontal =	_____	4 in
Fronto. Mental =	_____	3 in
Bi. Malar =	_____	2 1/2 in
Bi- Temporal =	_____	2 1/2 in
Parieto. Mental =	_____	4 1/2 in
Bi - Parietal =	_____	3 1/2 in
Trachelo - Bregmatic =	_____	3 1/2 in
Civico - Bregmatic =	_____	3 1/2 in
occipito - Bregmatic =	_____	3 1/2 in

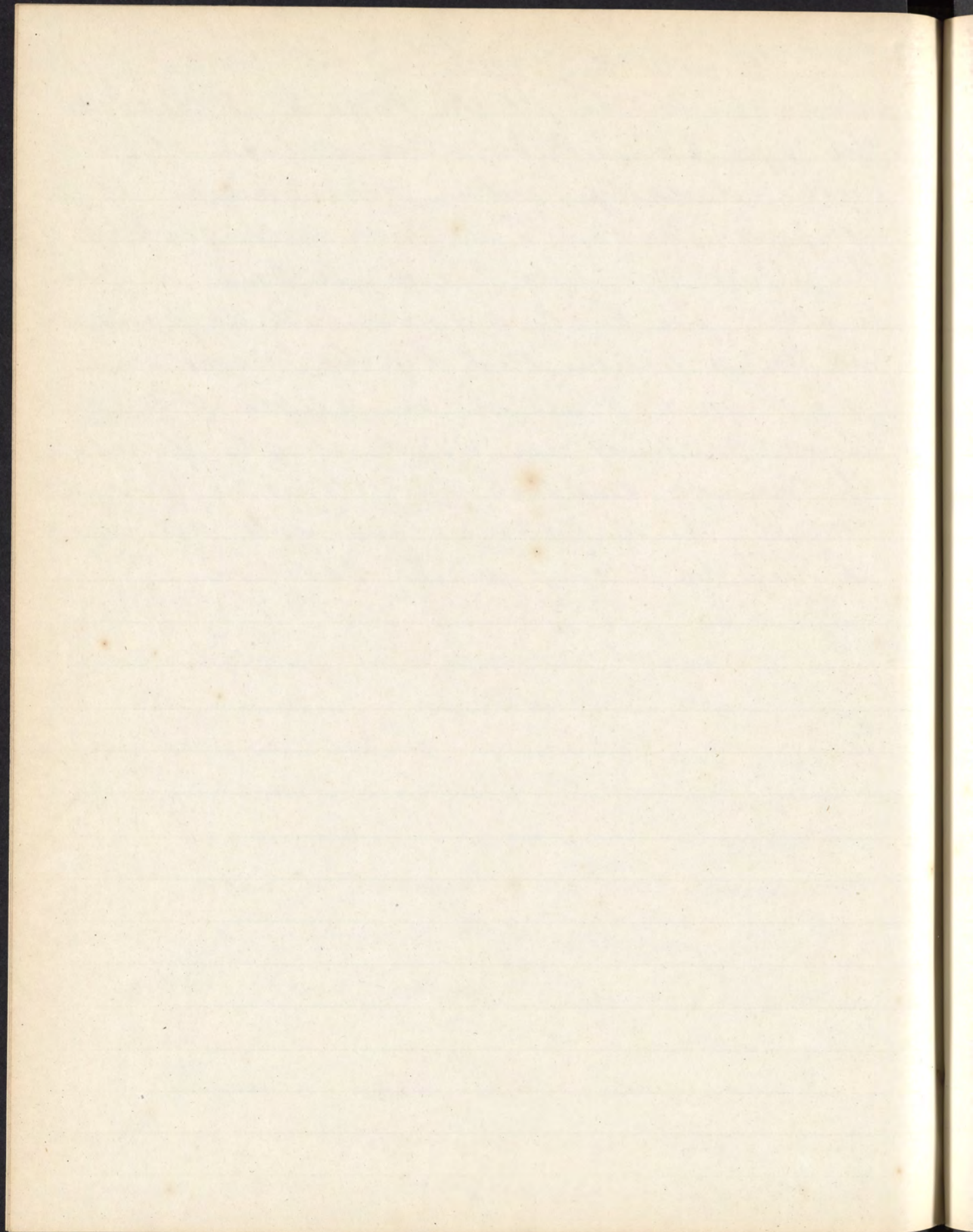
When we speak of Trachelo diameter we mean the front part - when we speak of the Civico we mean the back. Women sometimes in labor complain of strong contractions in Gastrocnemii muscles caused no doubt by the pressure of the child's head upon the nerves in that region - this pressure will sometimes produce puerperal convulsions - the Psoas muscles press upon the cavity of the pelvis. -

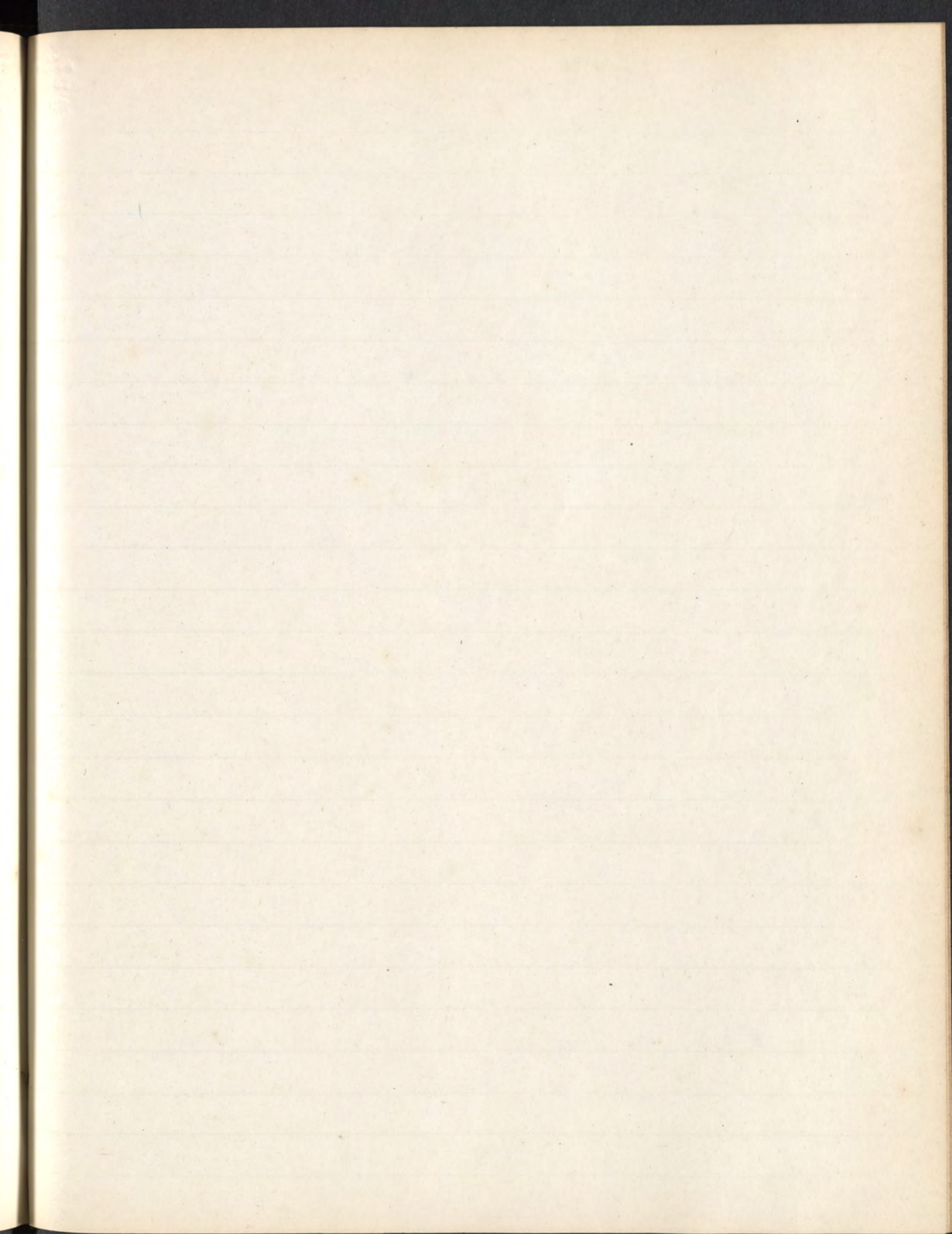
In Labor we very seldom feel the head in a transverse direction - but always in the oblique. -

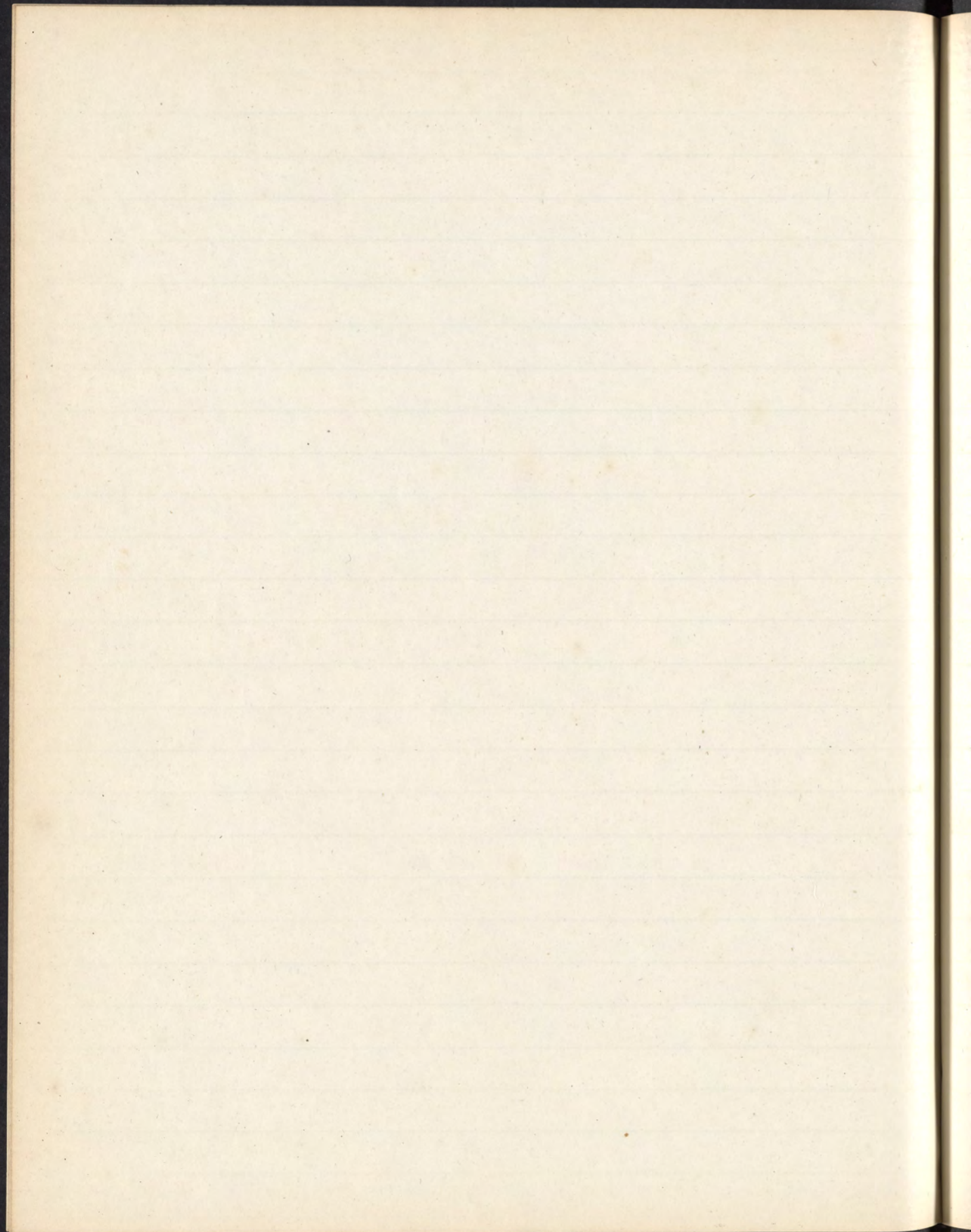
The Uterus is an organ in the cavity of the pelvis - the orifice of the vagina is close to the Symphysis Pubis - the orifice of the Urethra directly under the margin of the Symphysis Pubis - The Anterior or longer lip of the Uterus measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. A pair in the small of the back is equivalent to pair in the Uterus transmitted by the nerves -

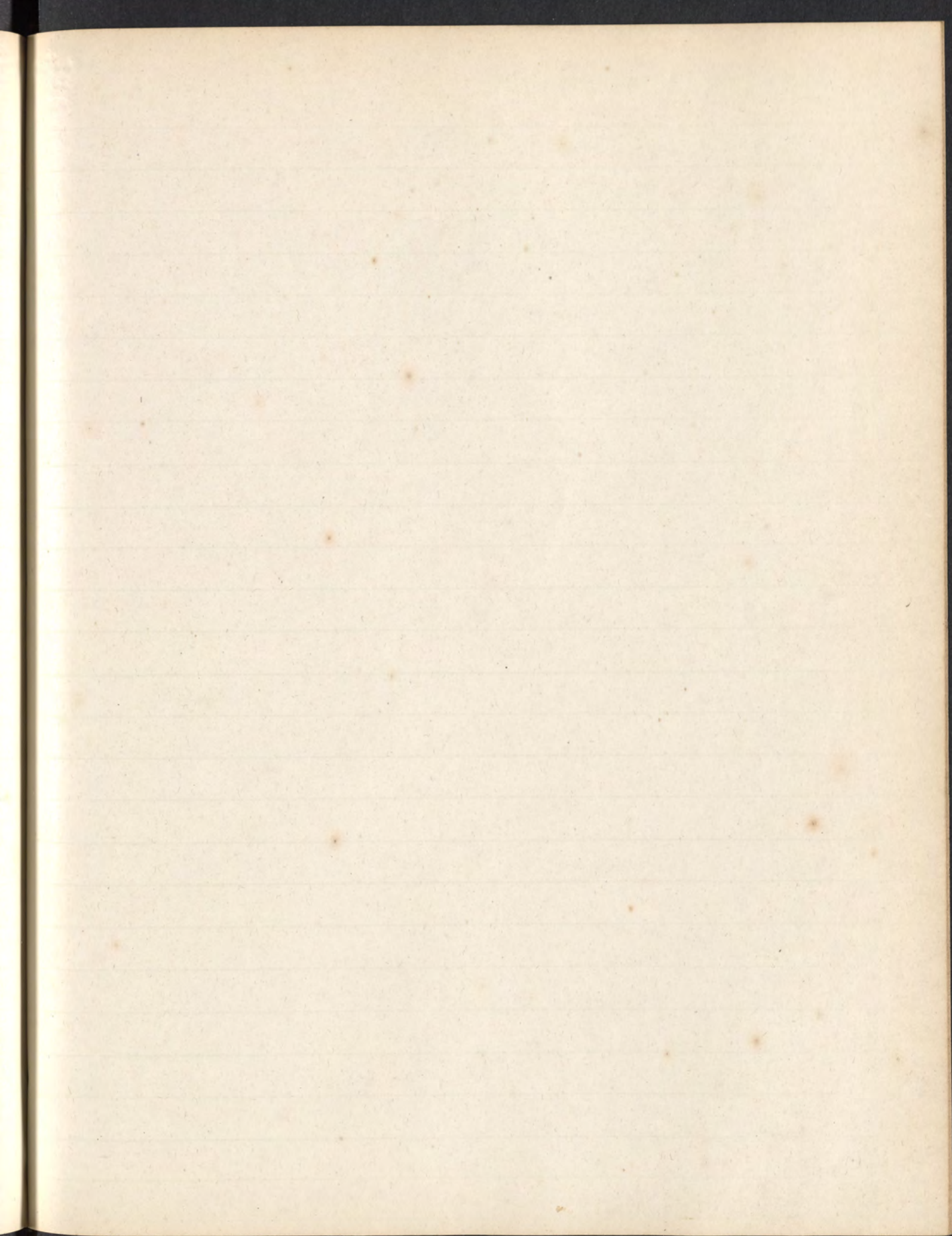
The Vagina runs in an angle with the Uterus - making an acute angle - therefore it cannot support the Uterus - broad- round- and sacral- ligaments all act to keep the Uterus in its position. -

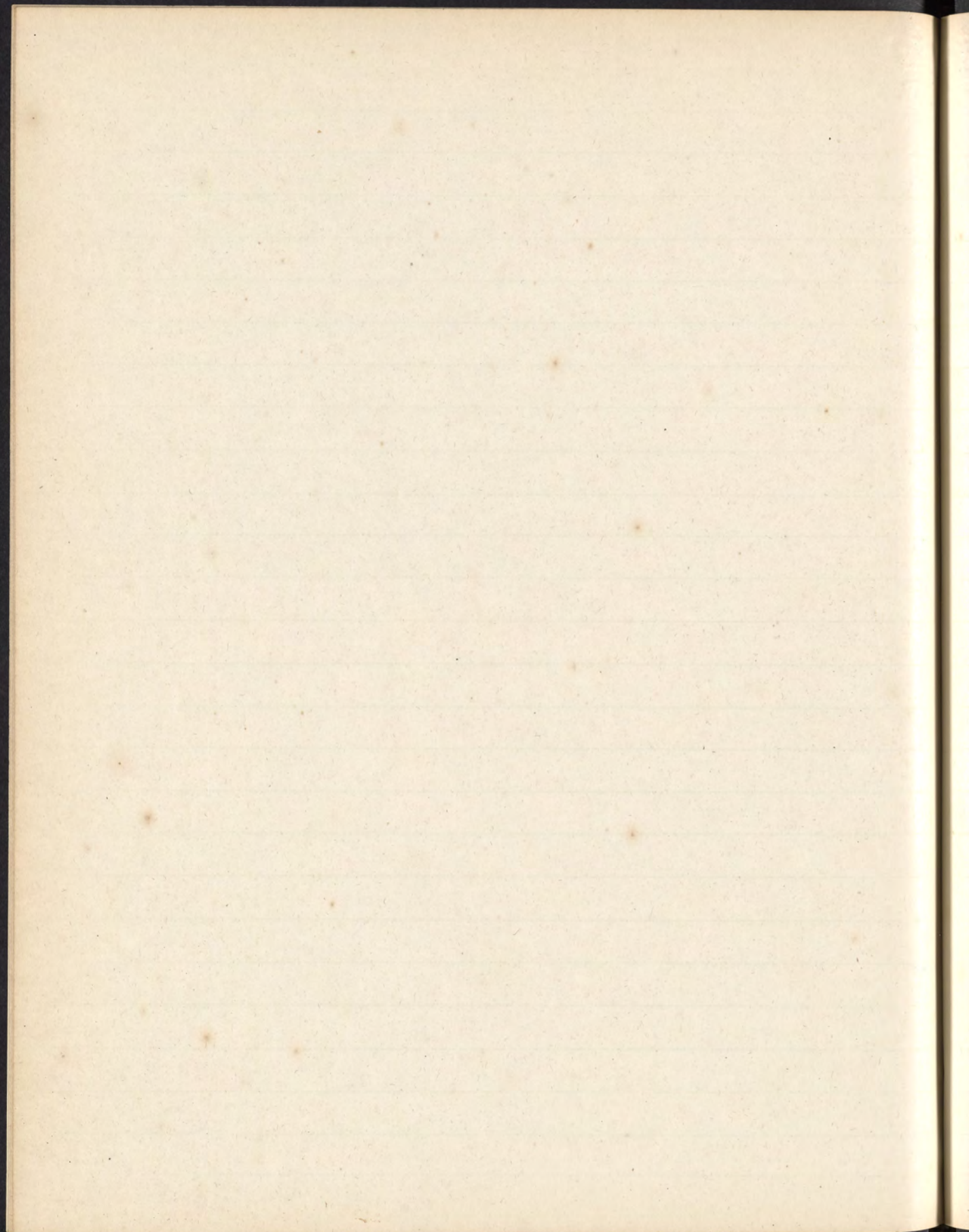


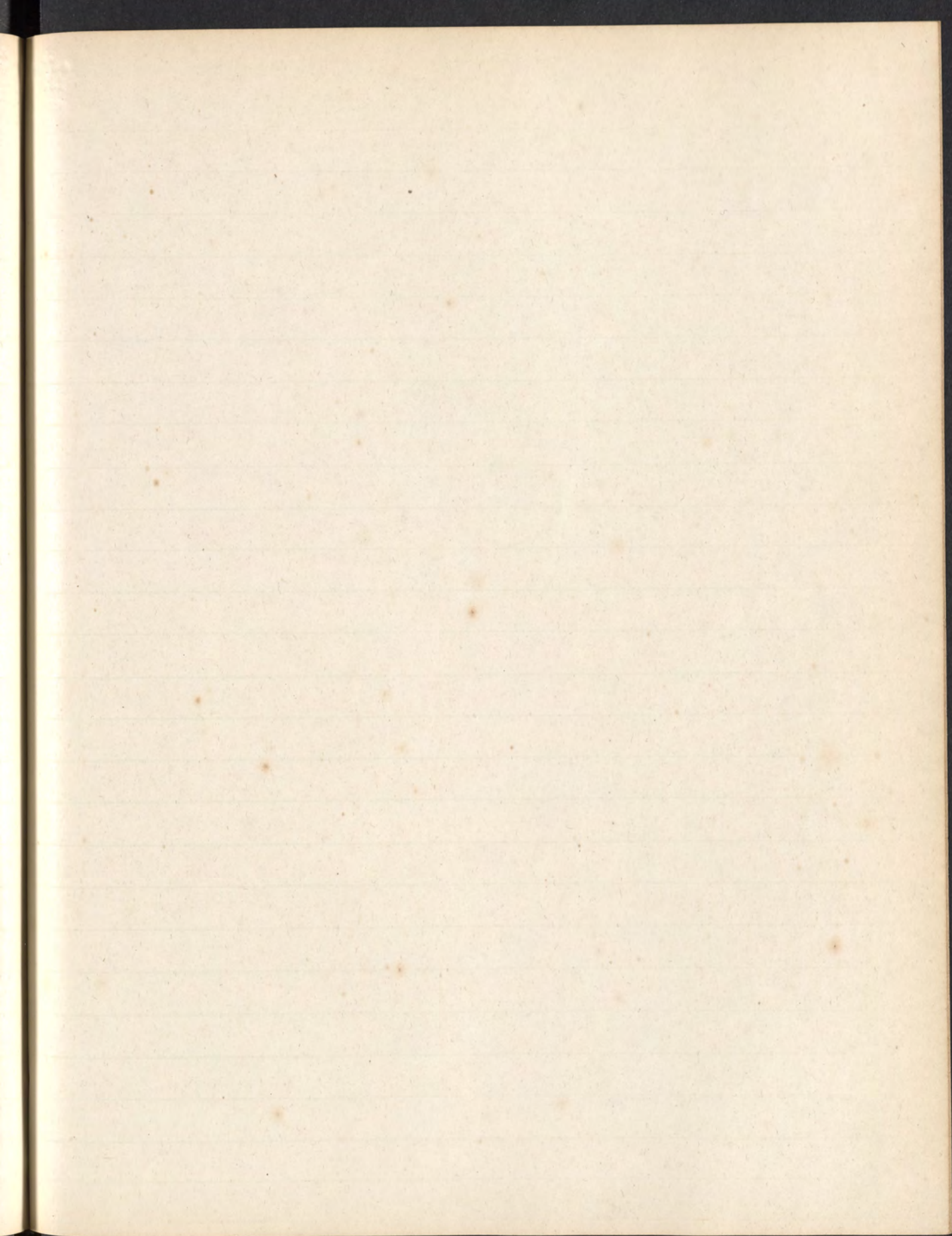


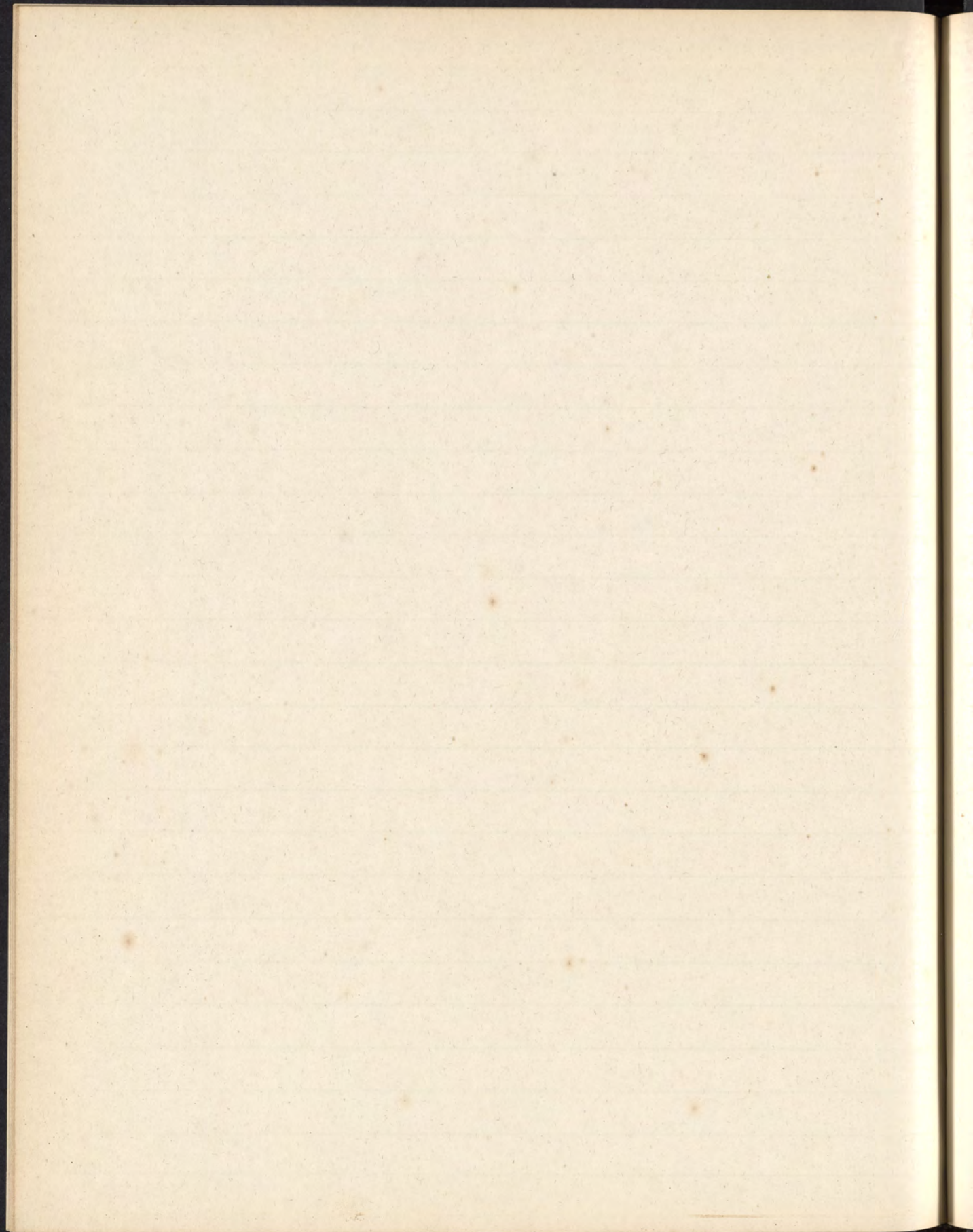


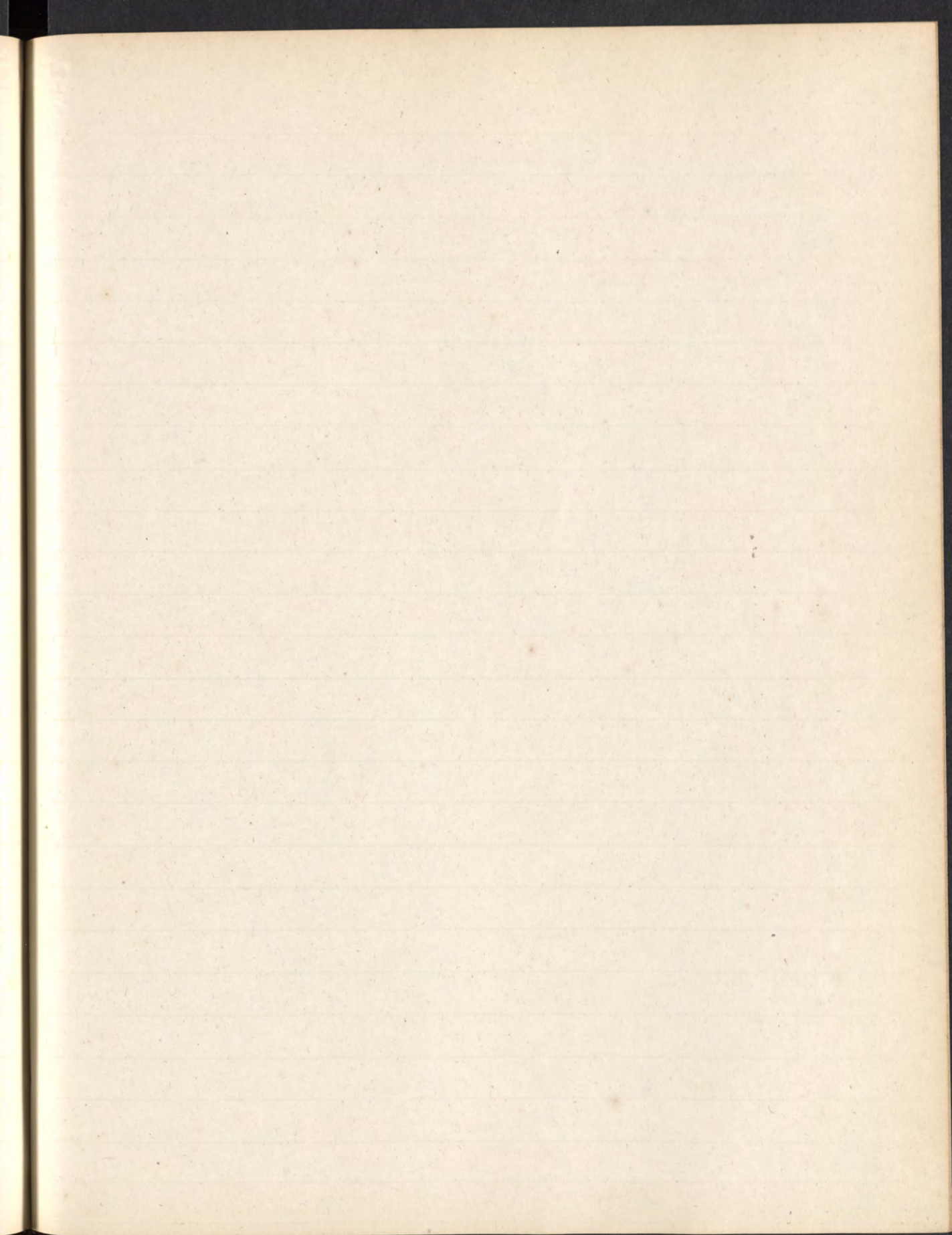


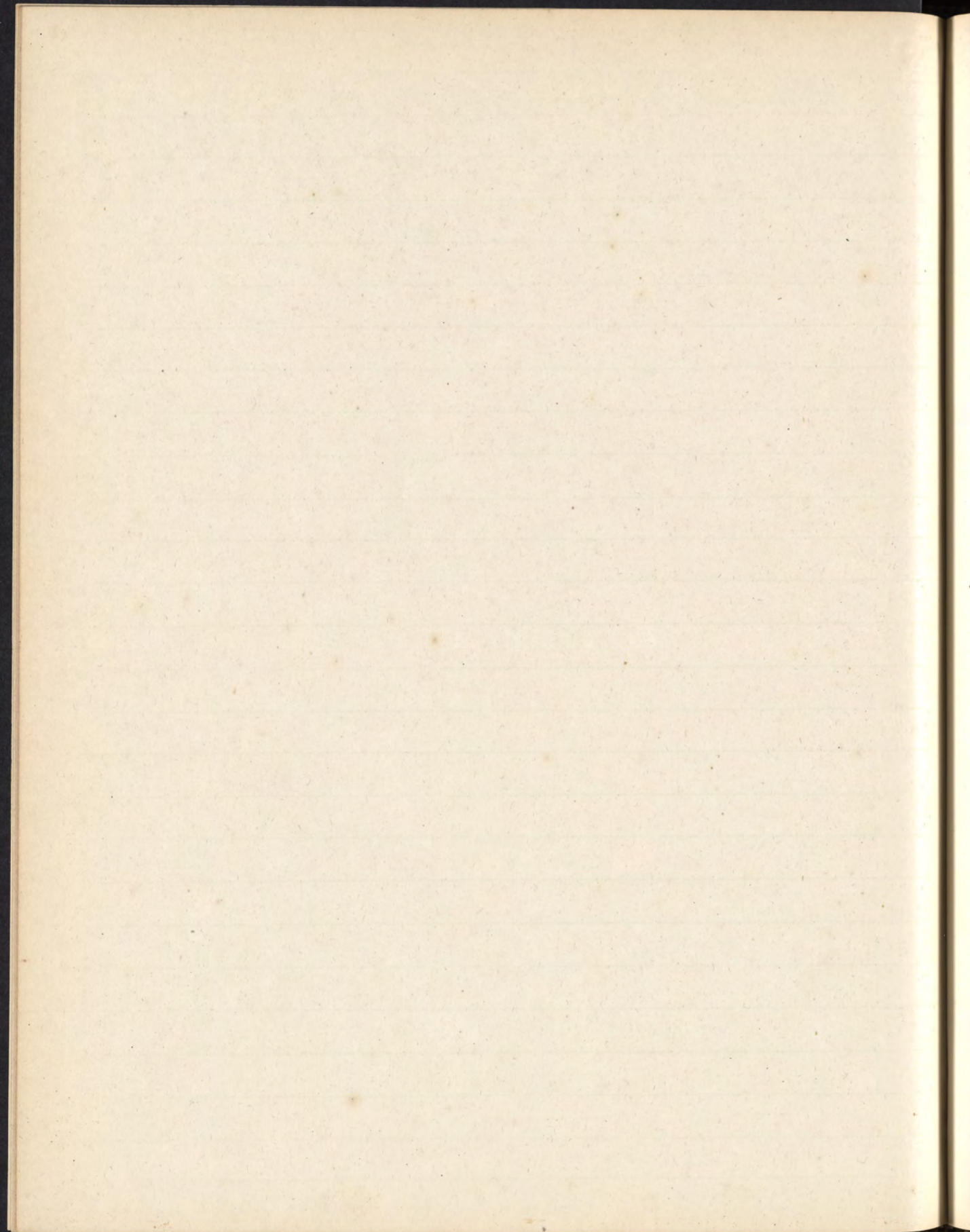


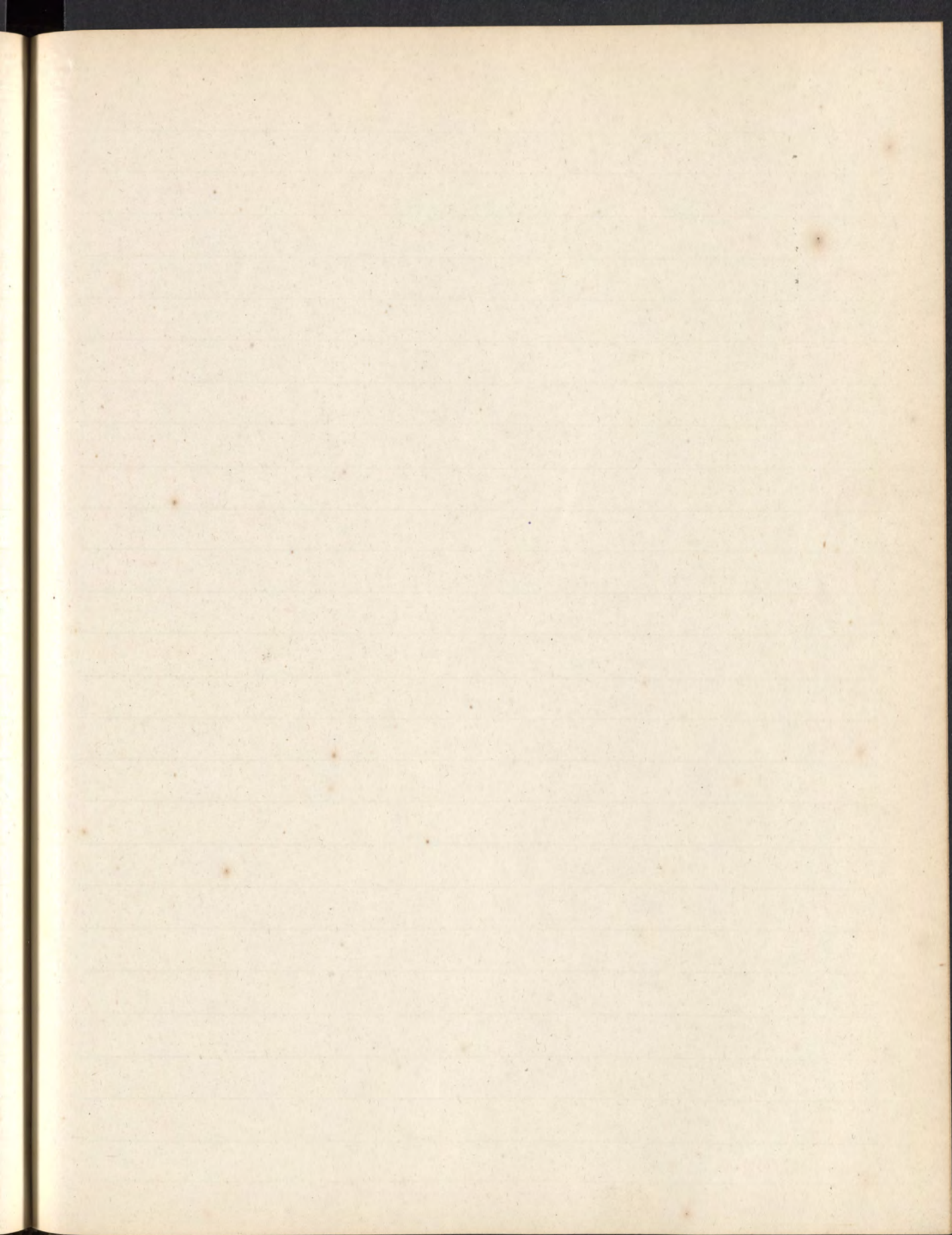


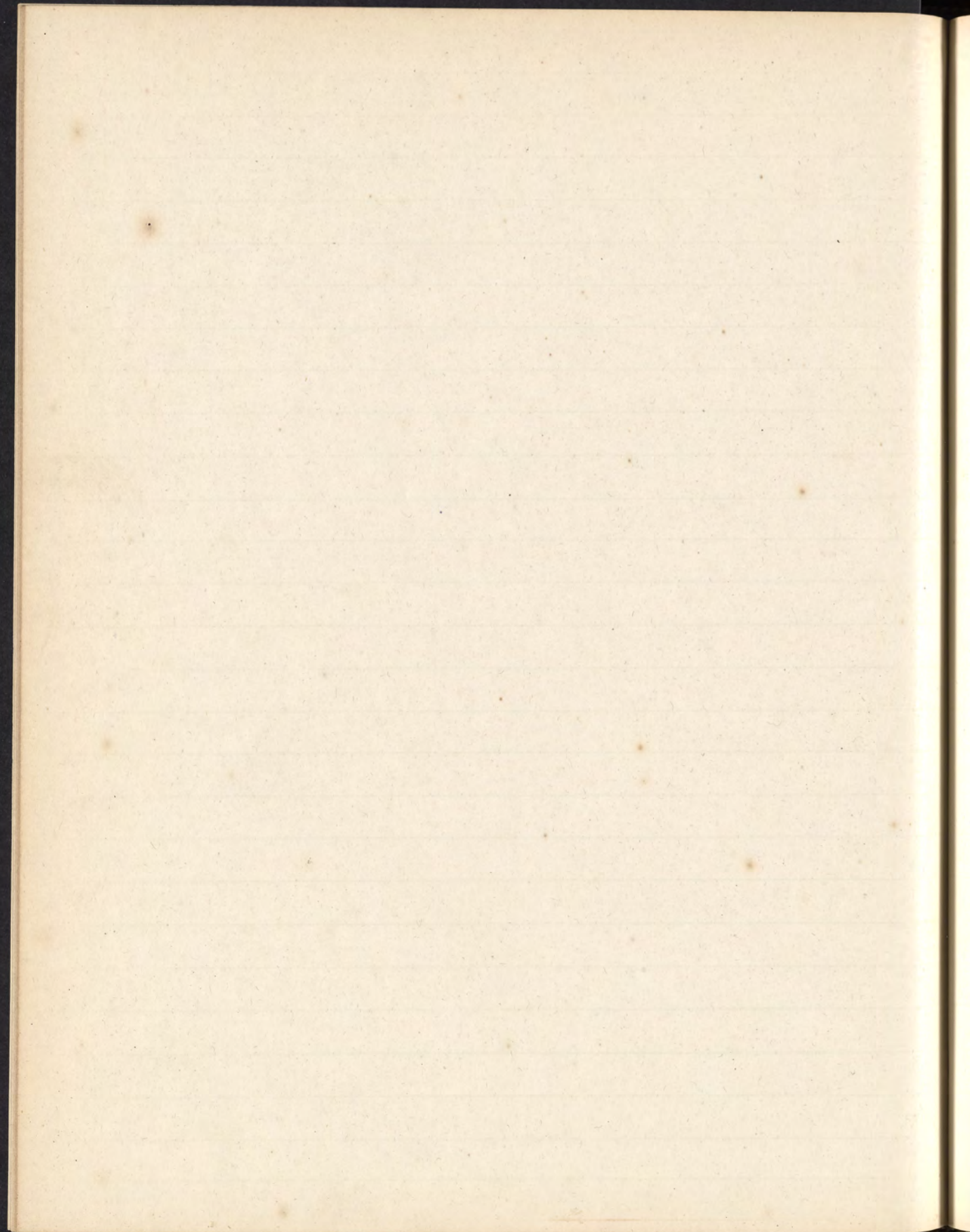


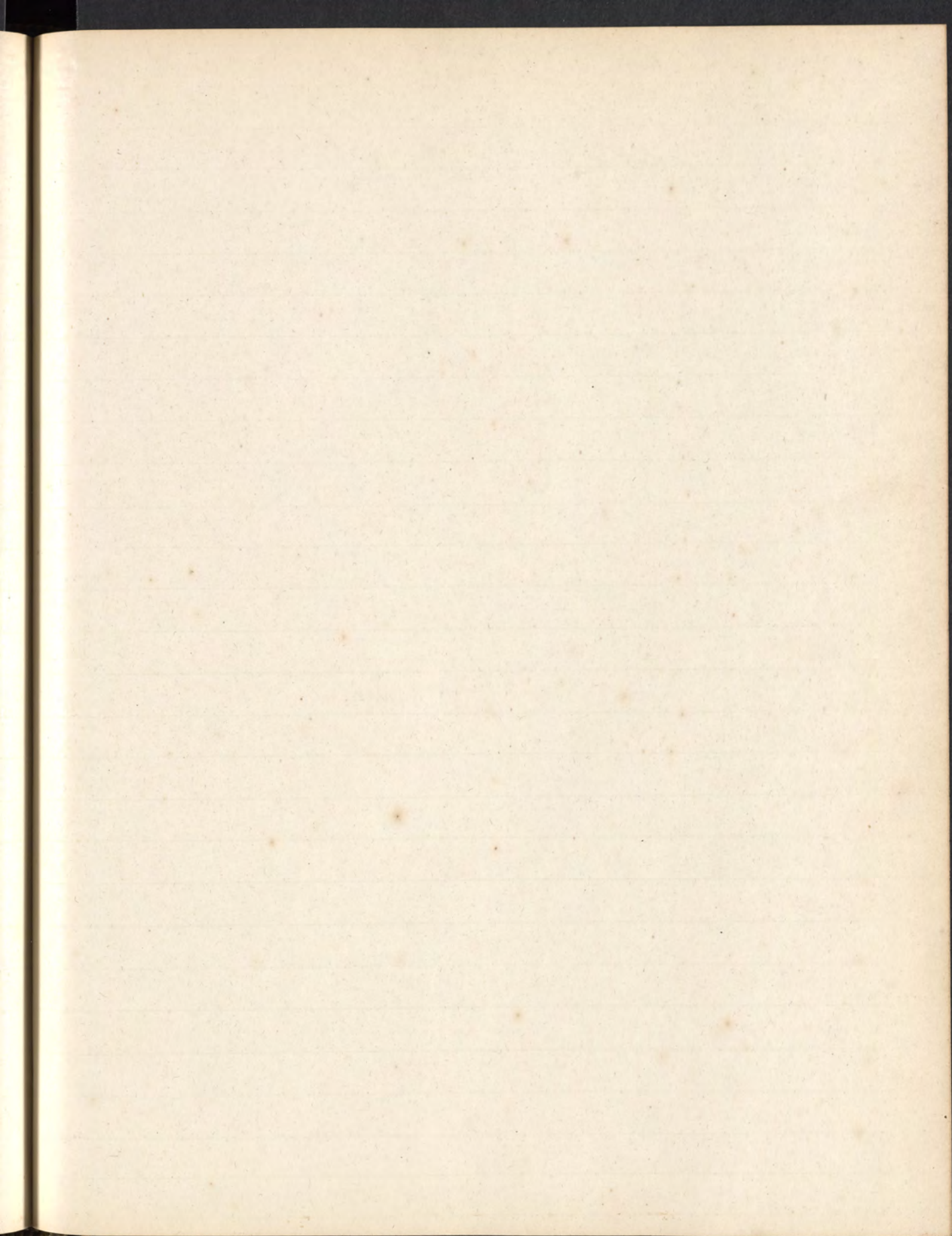


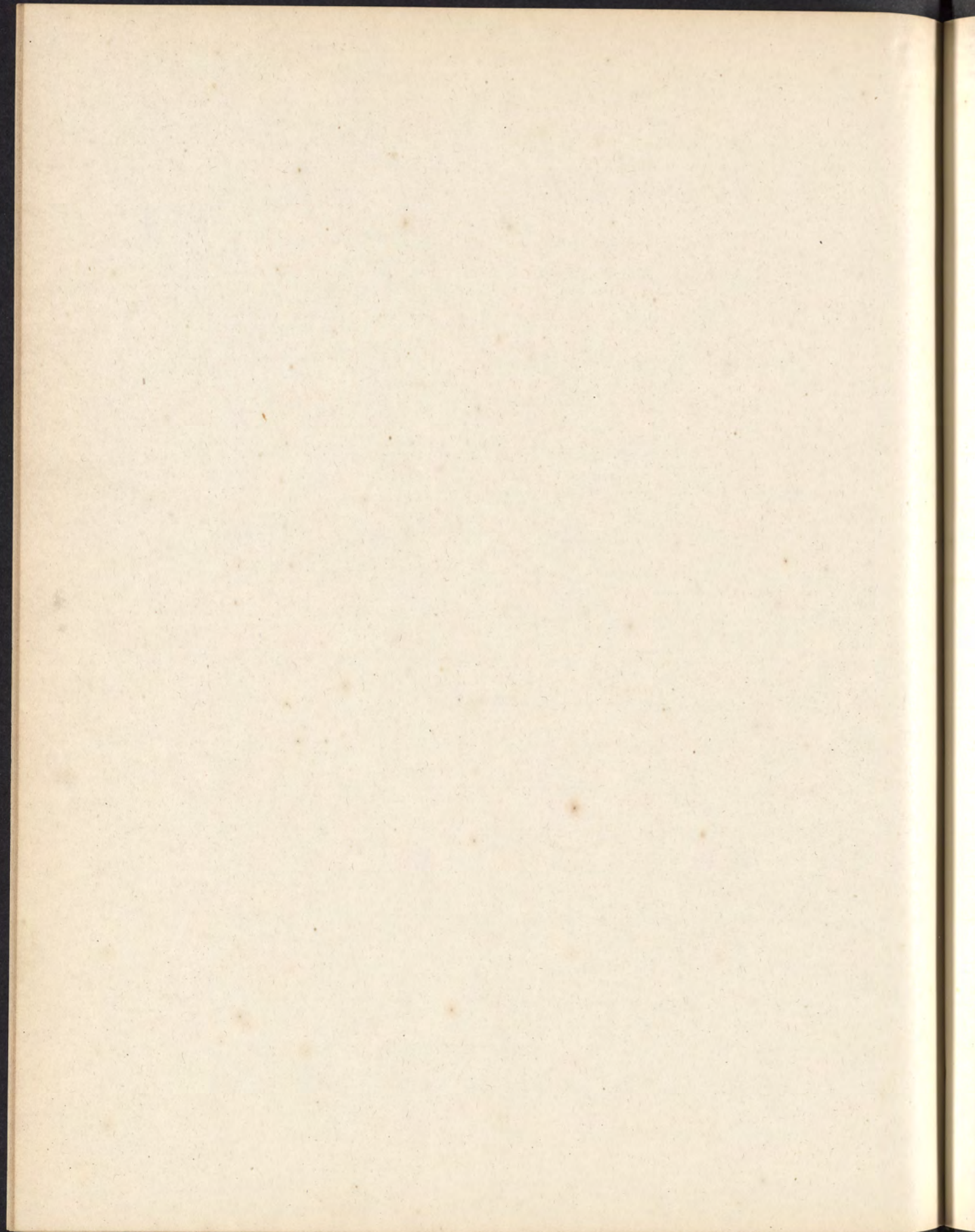


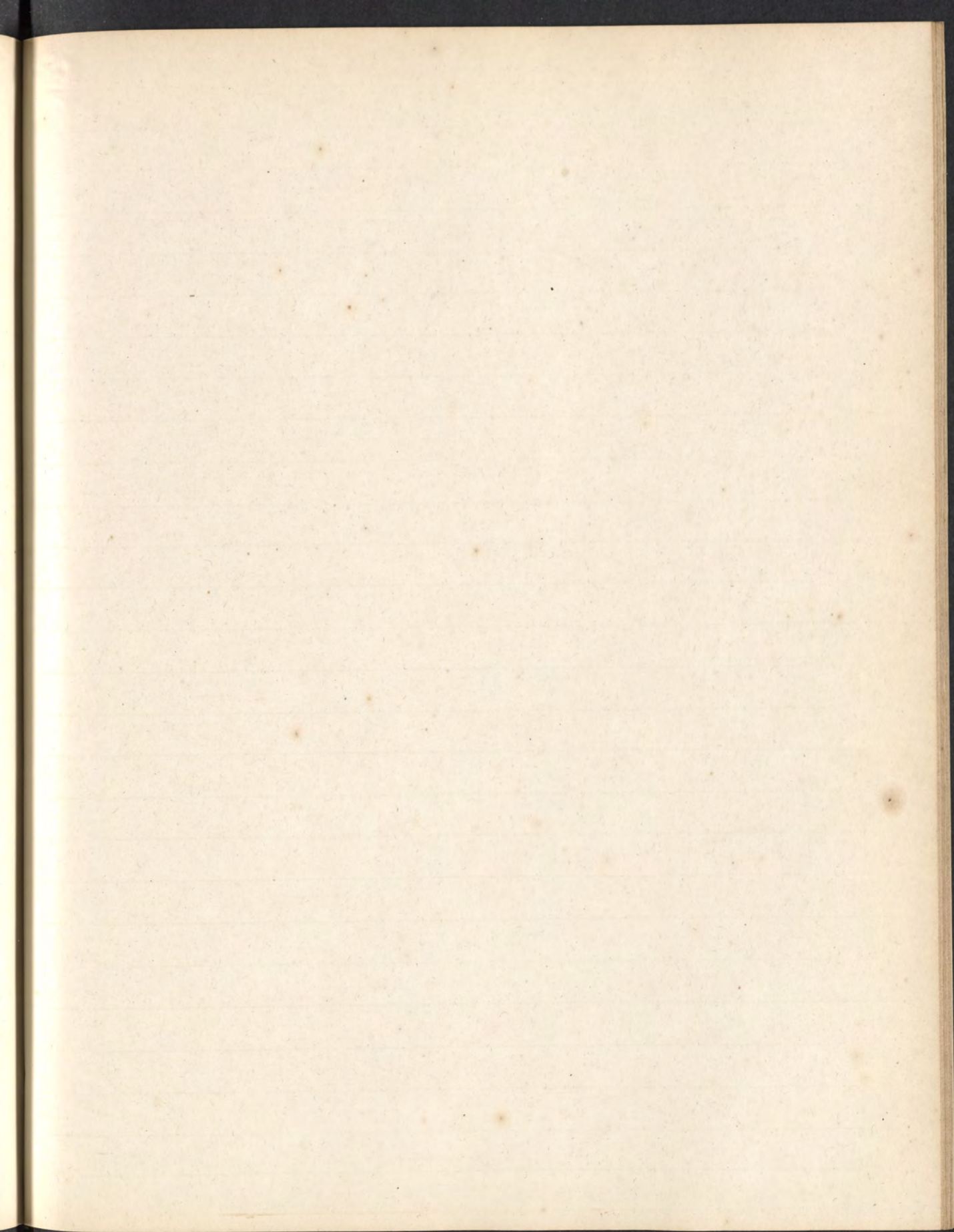


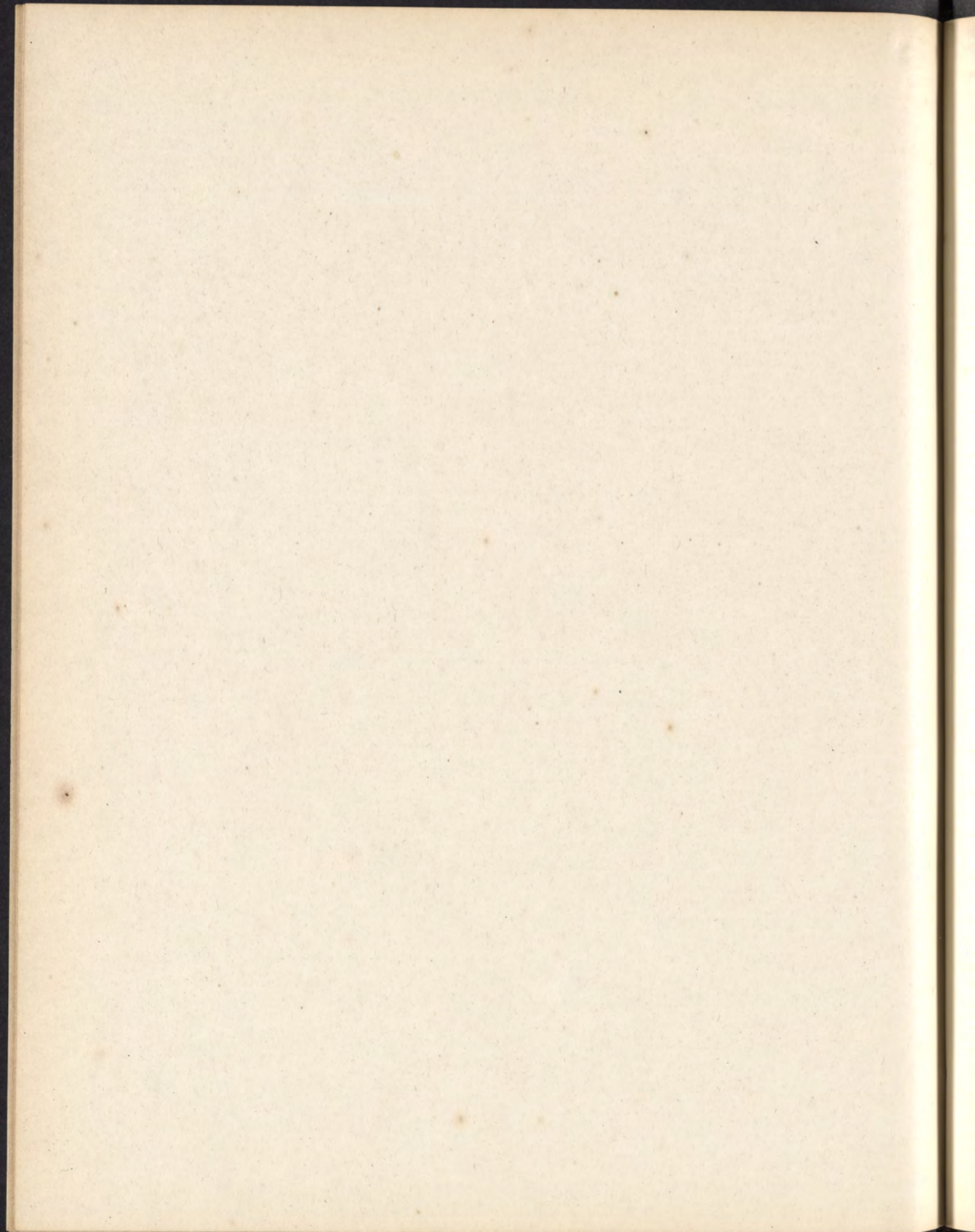


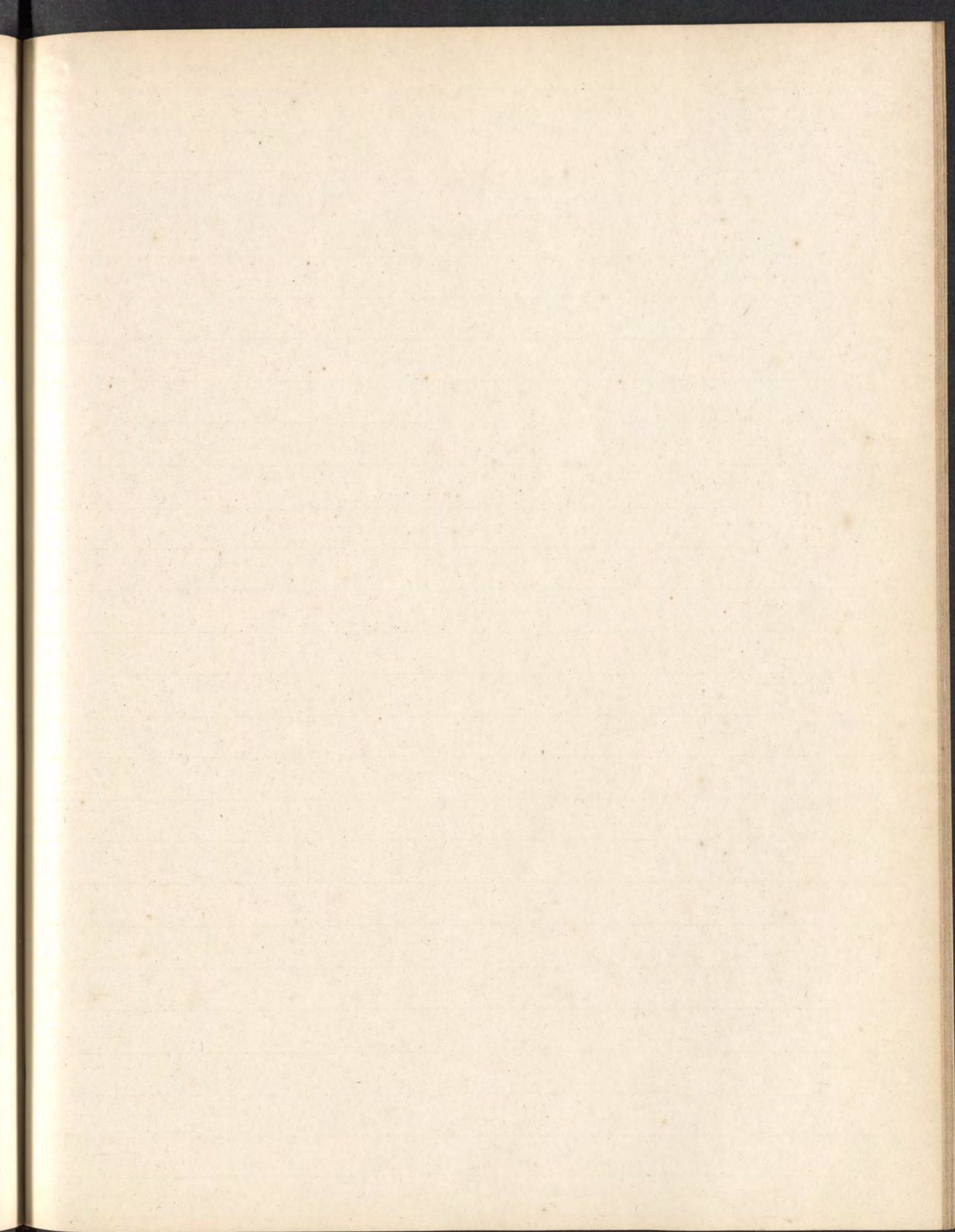


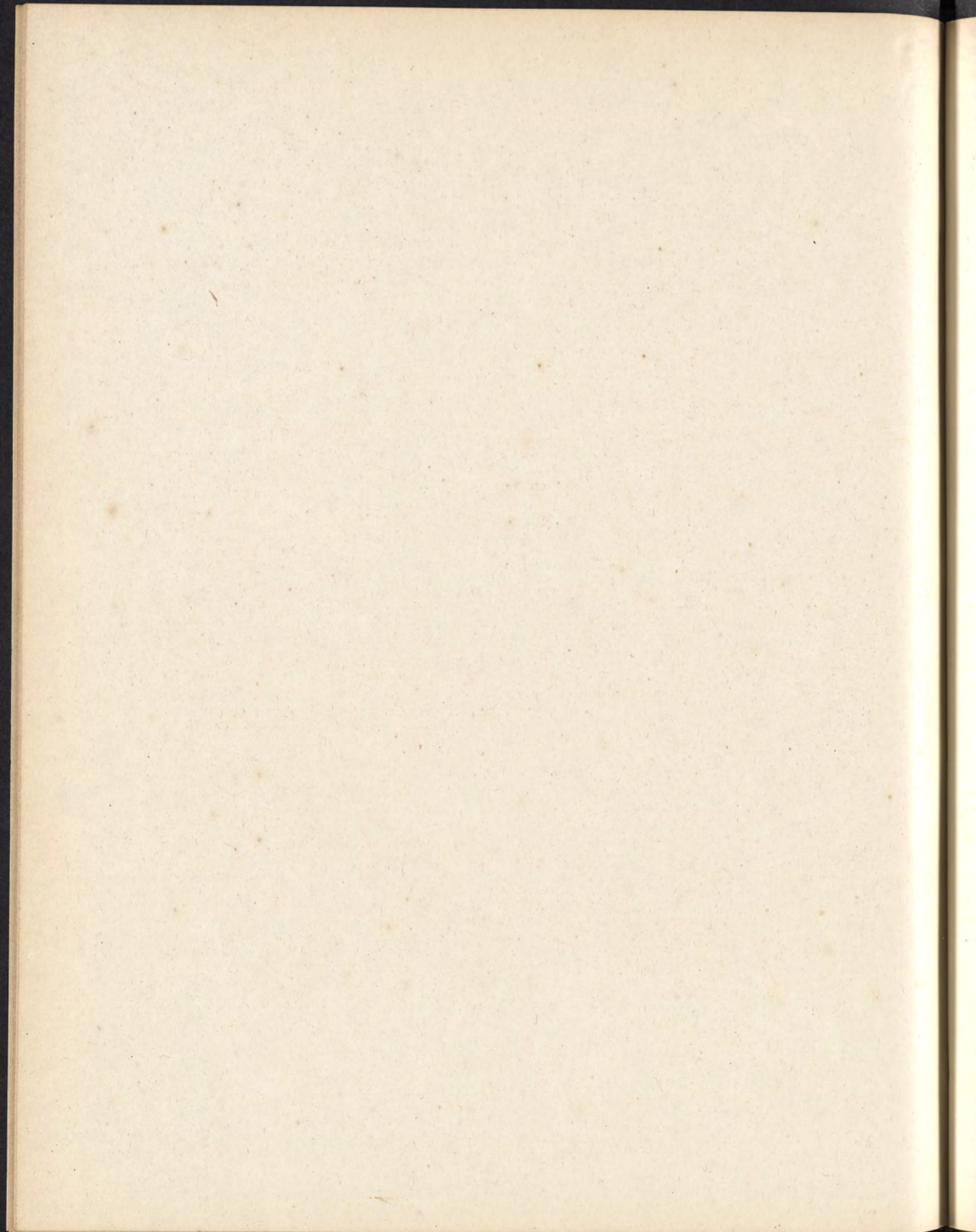


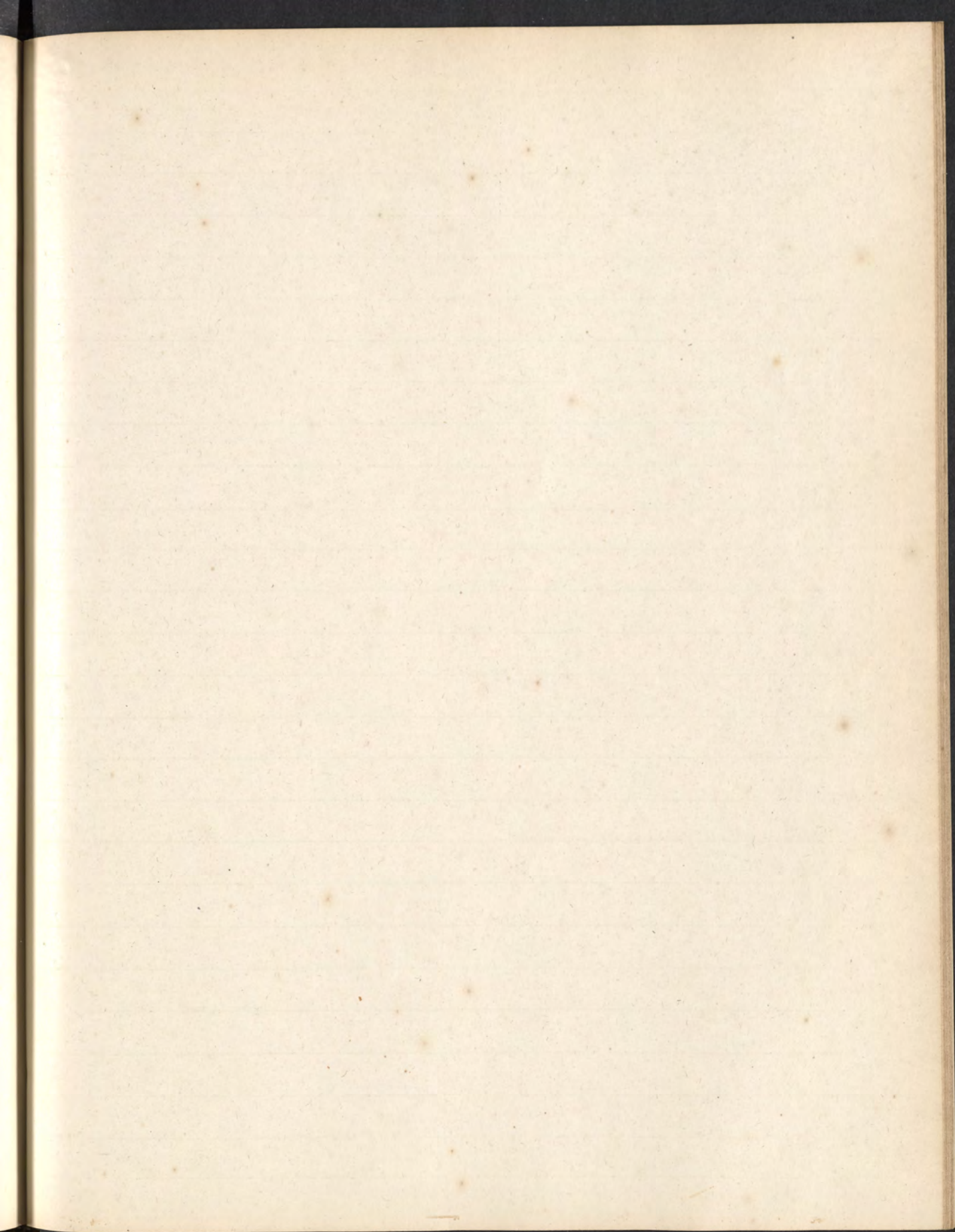


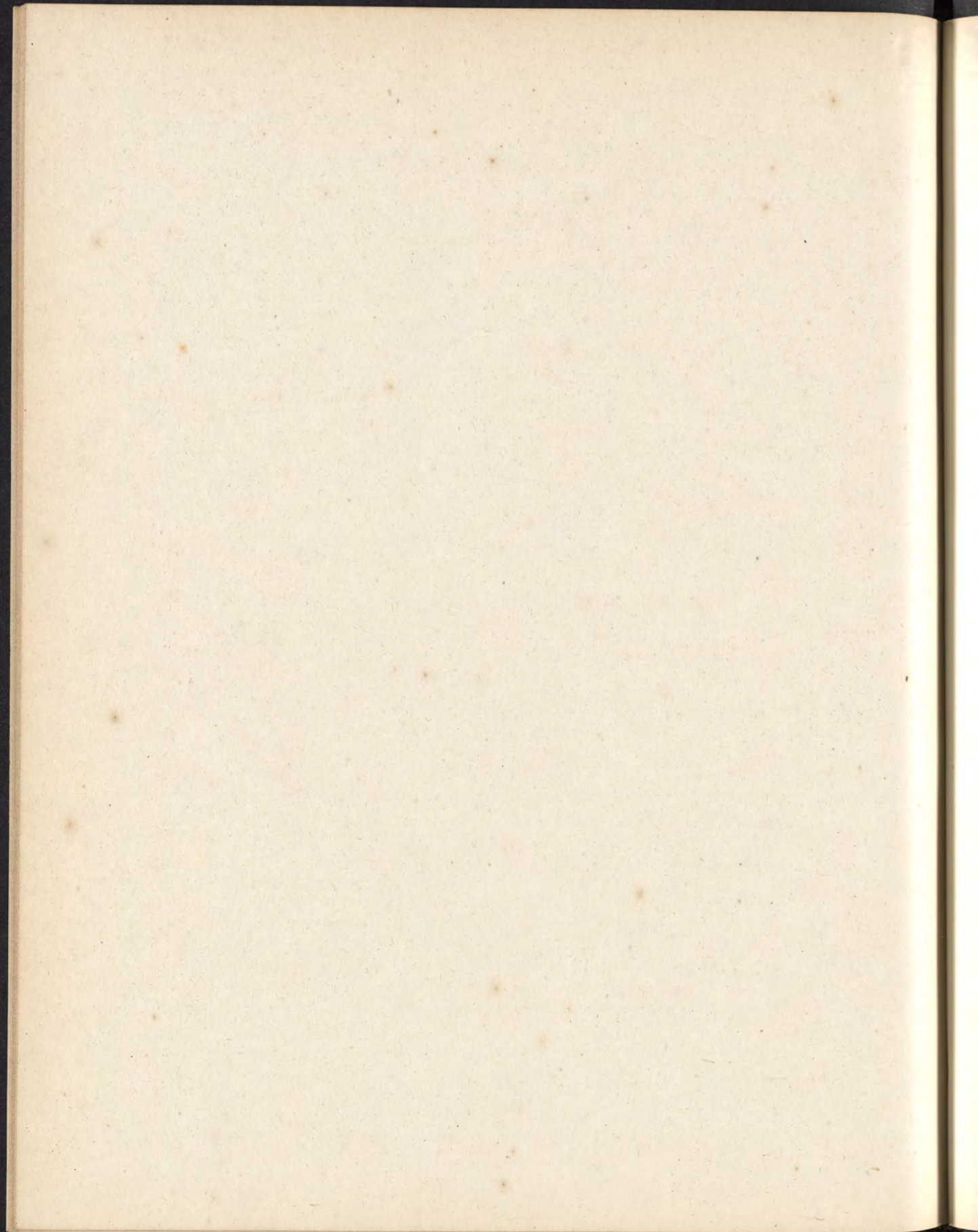


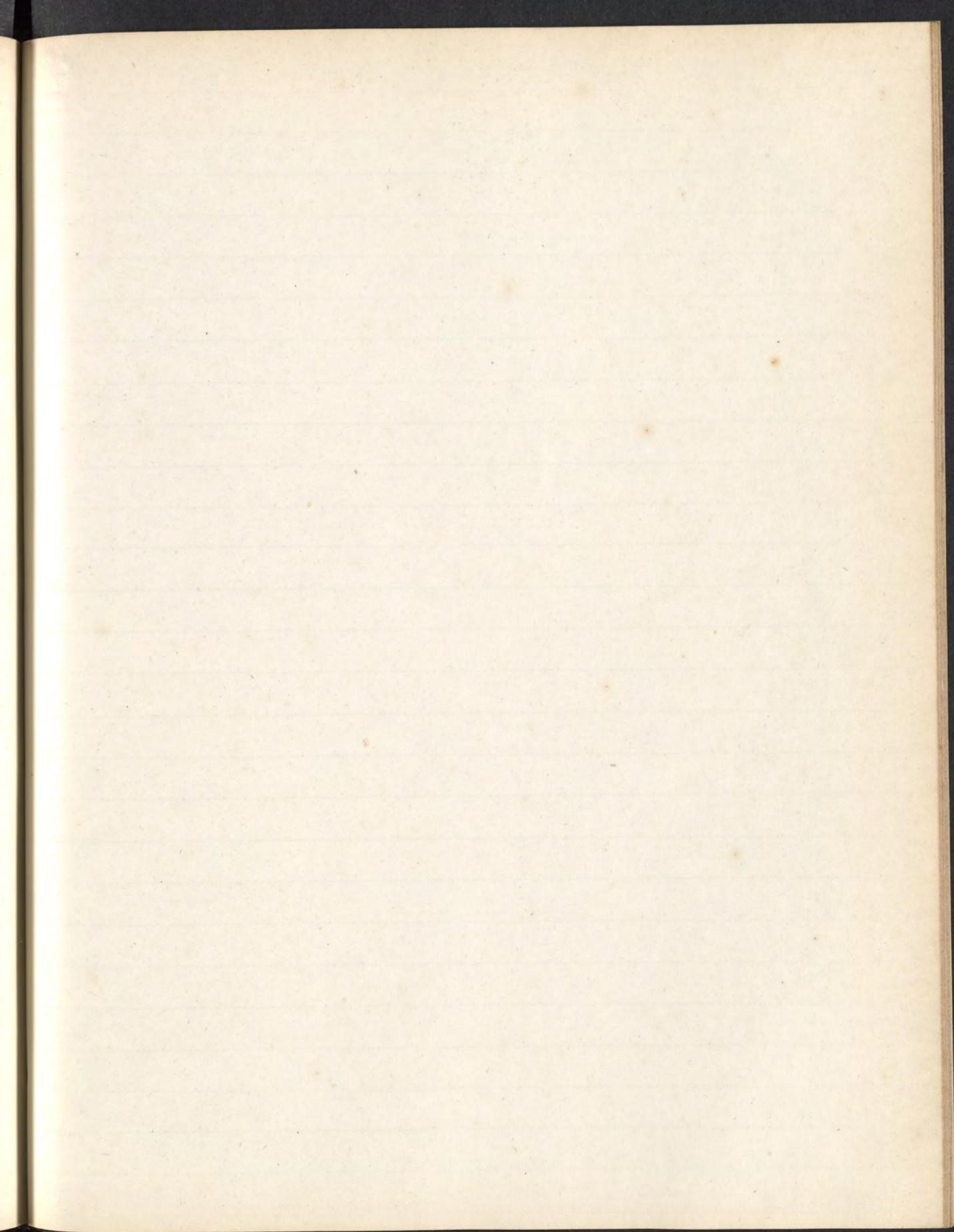


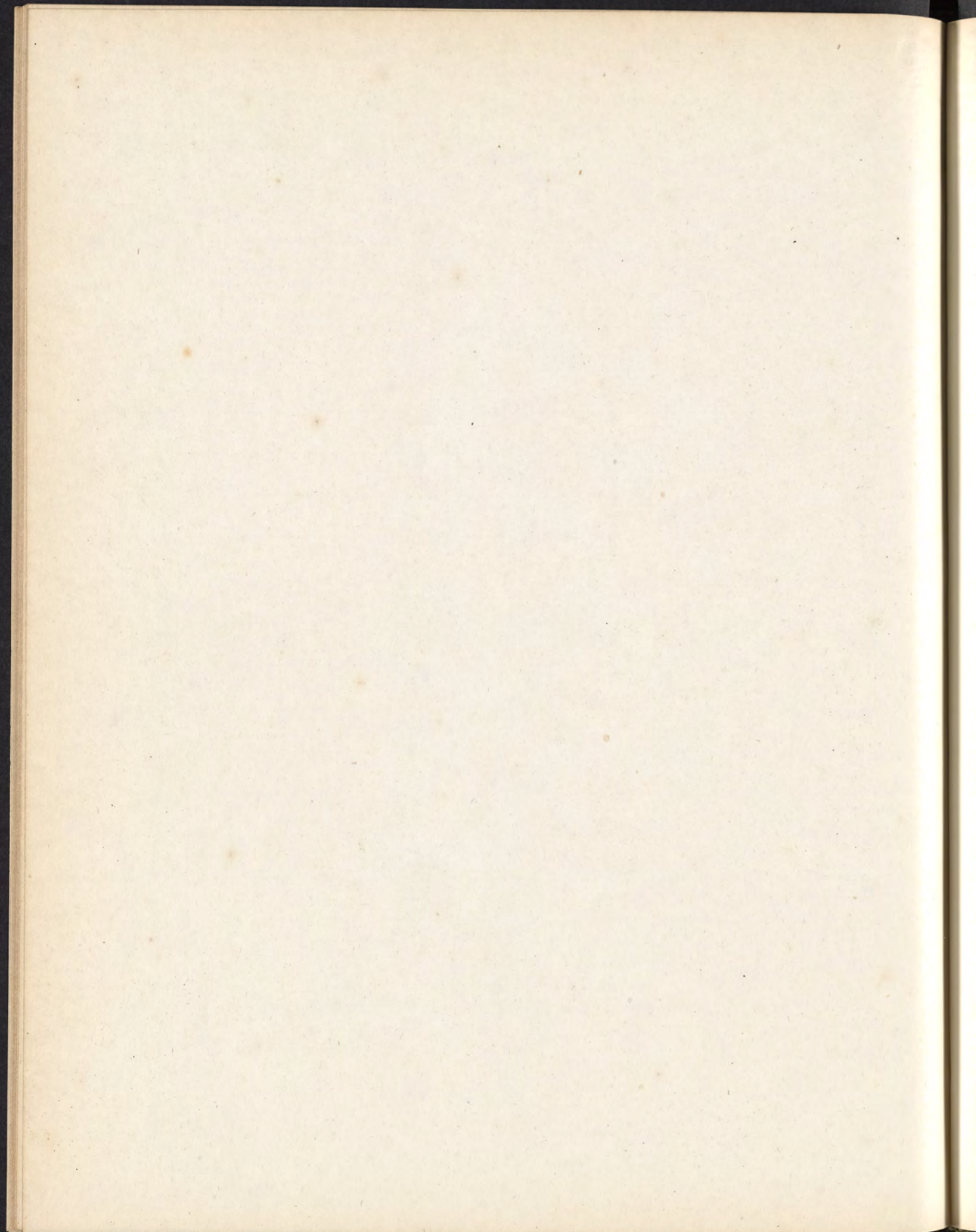


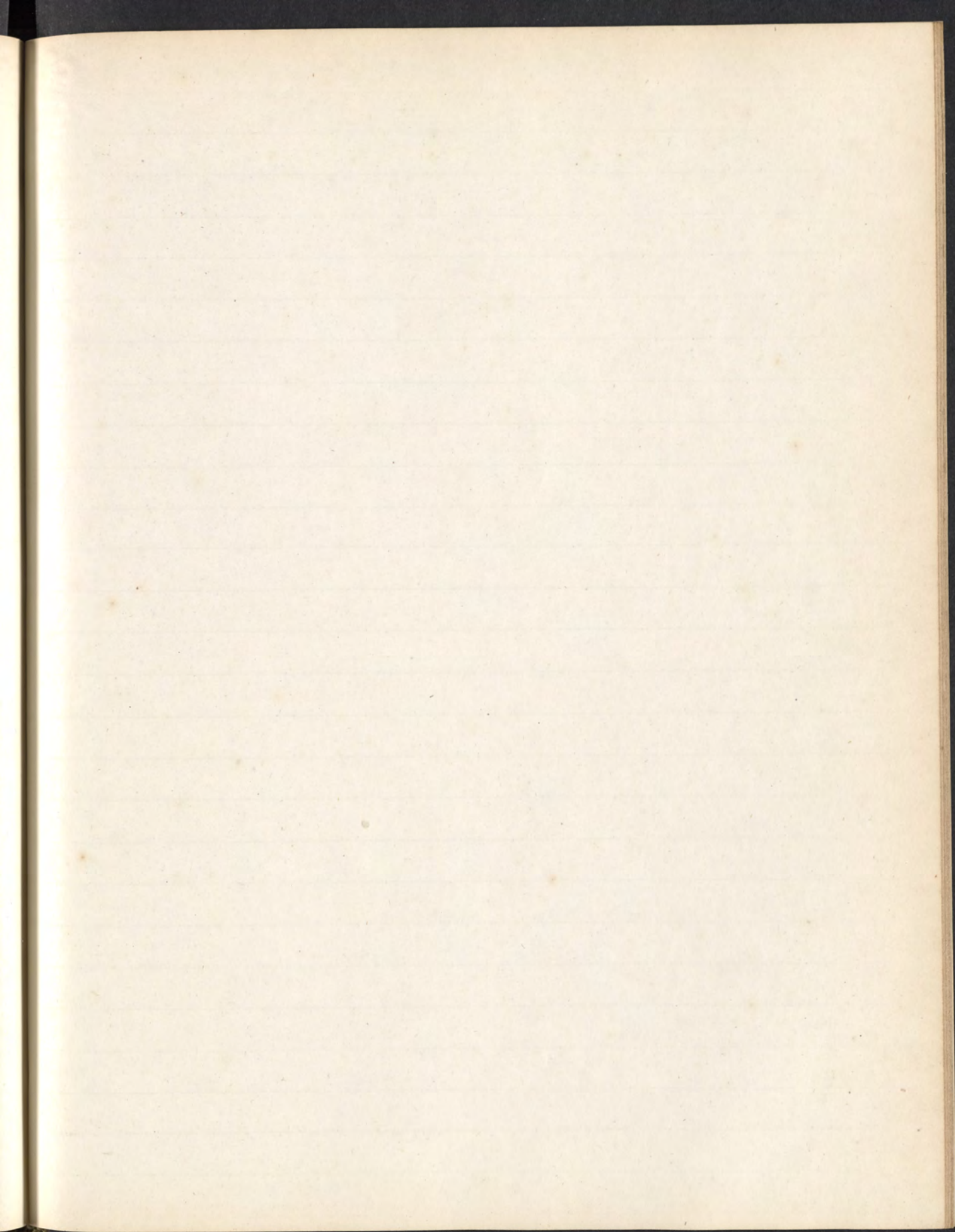


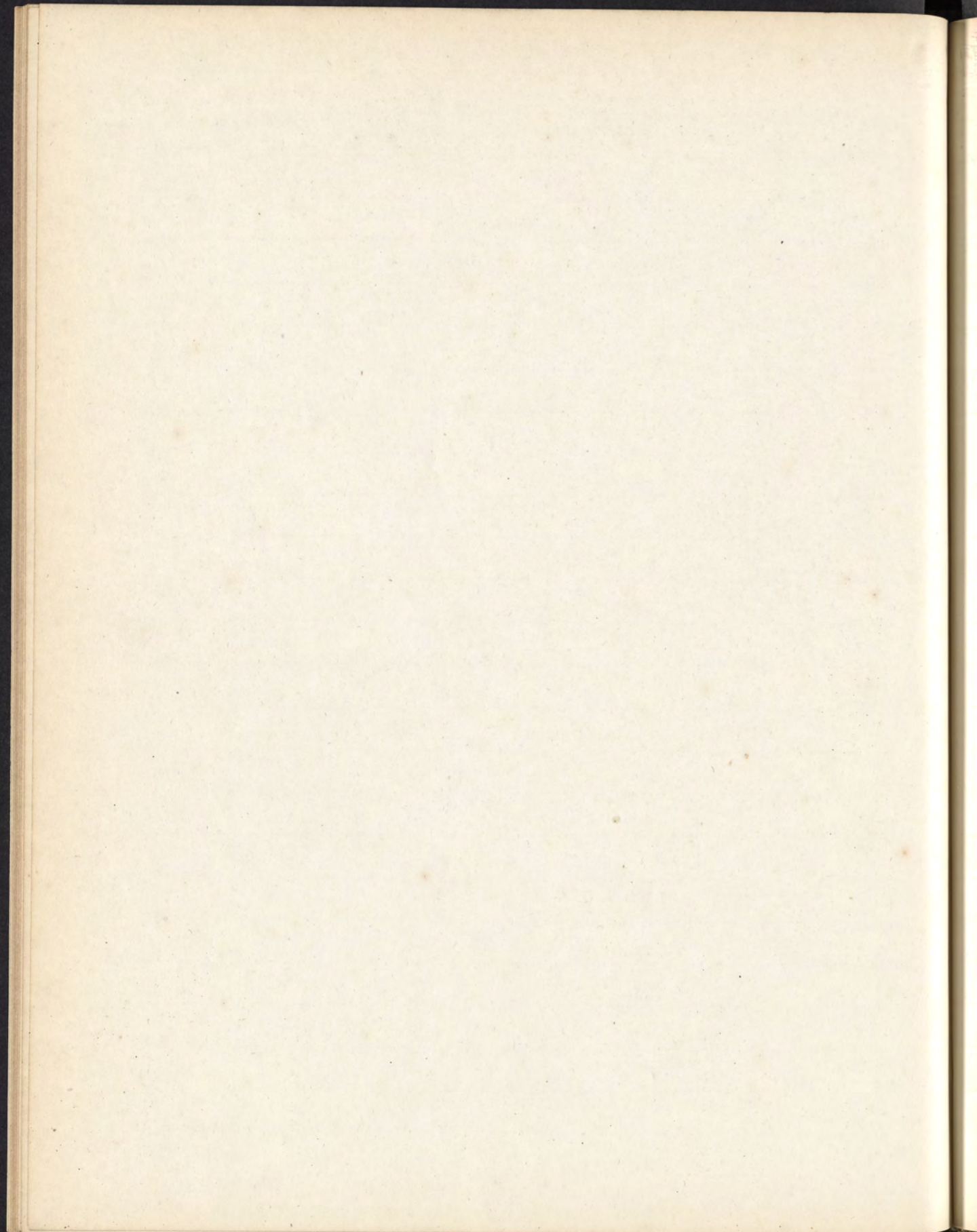




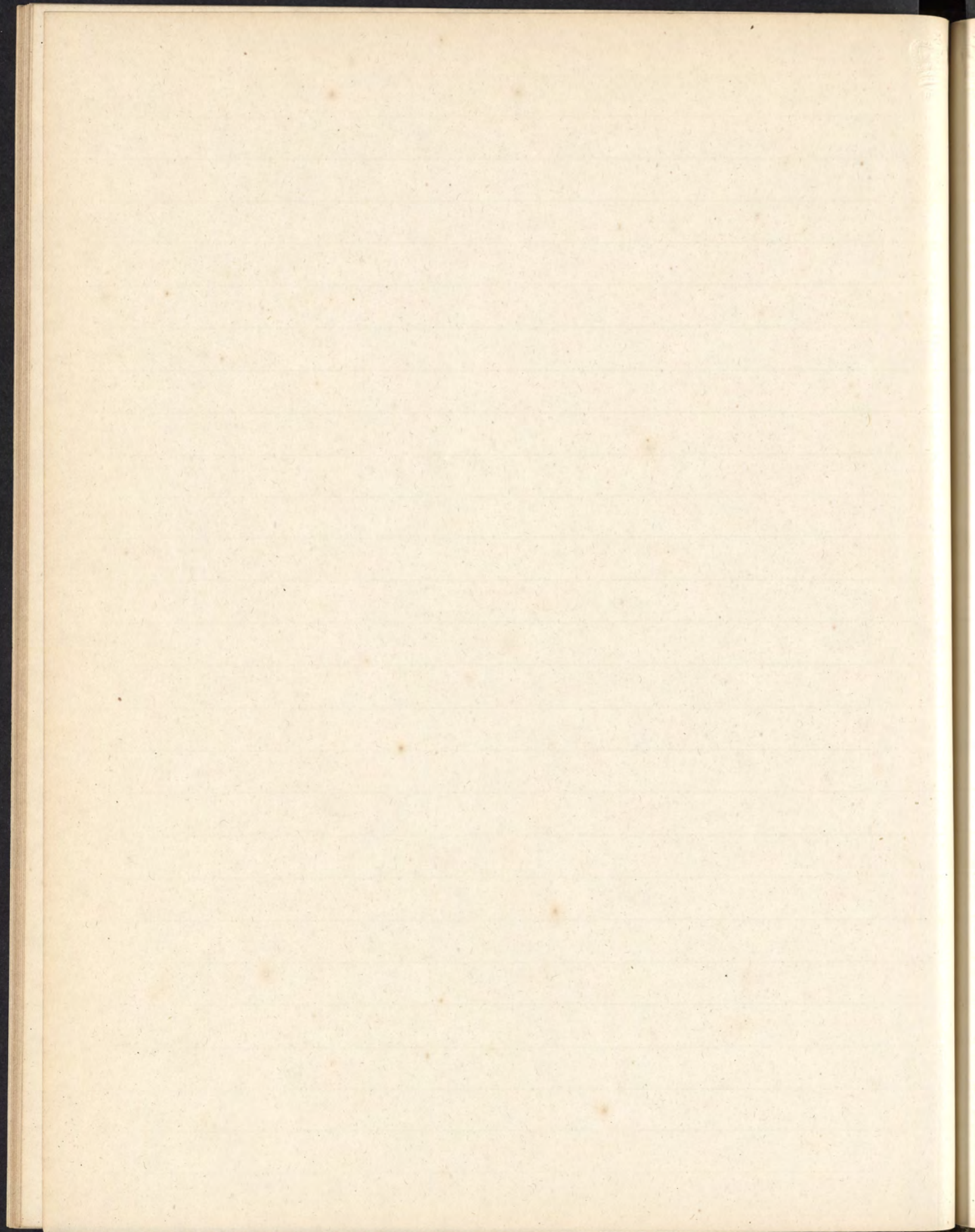


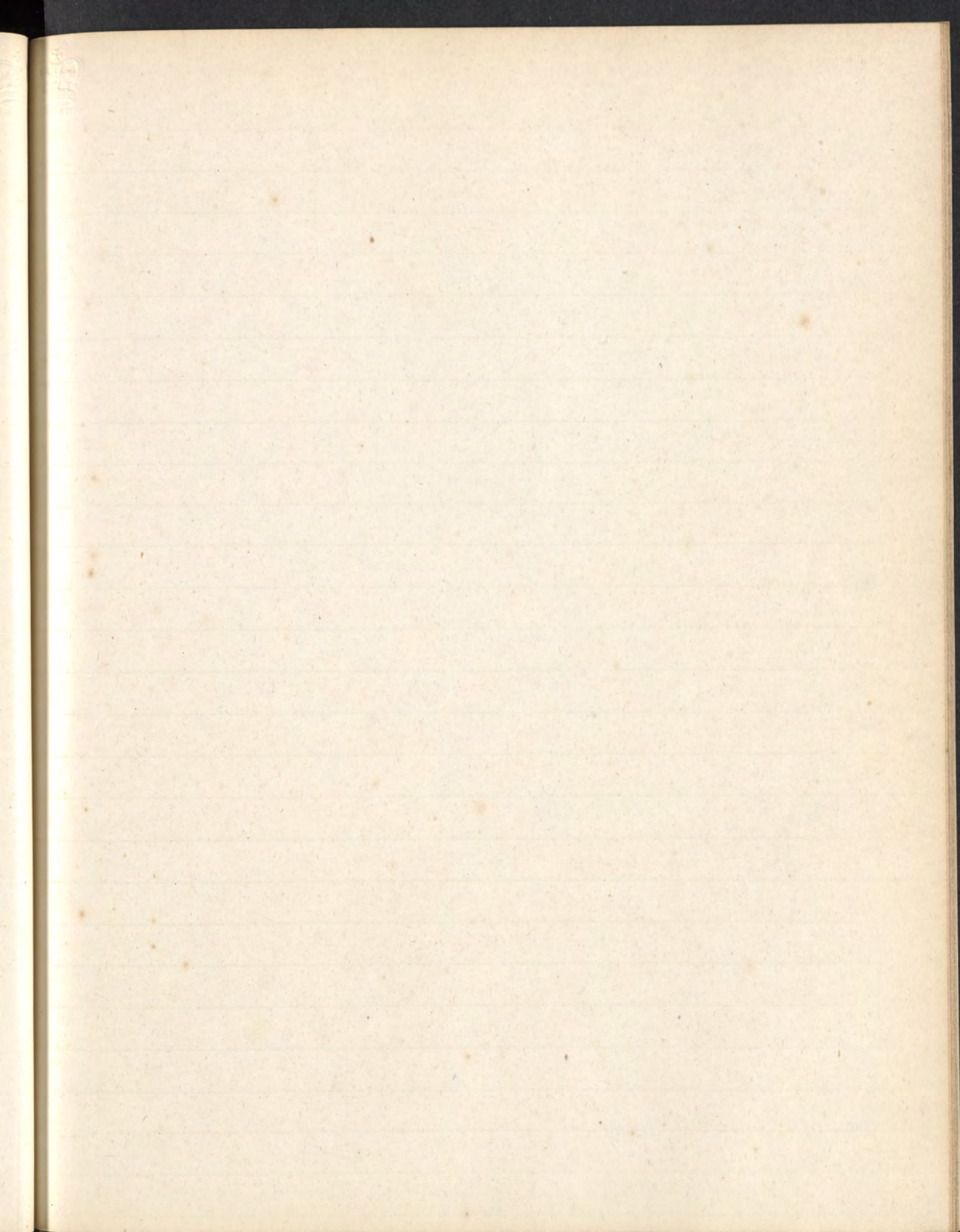


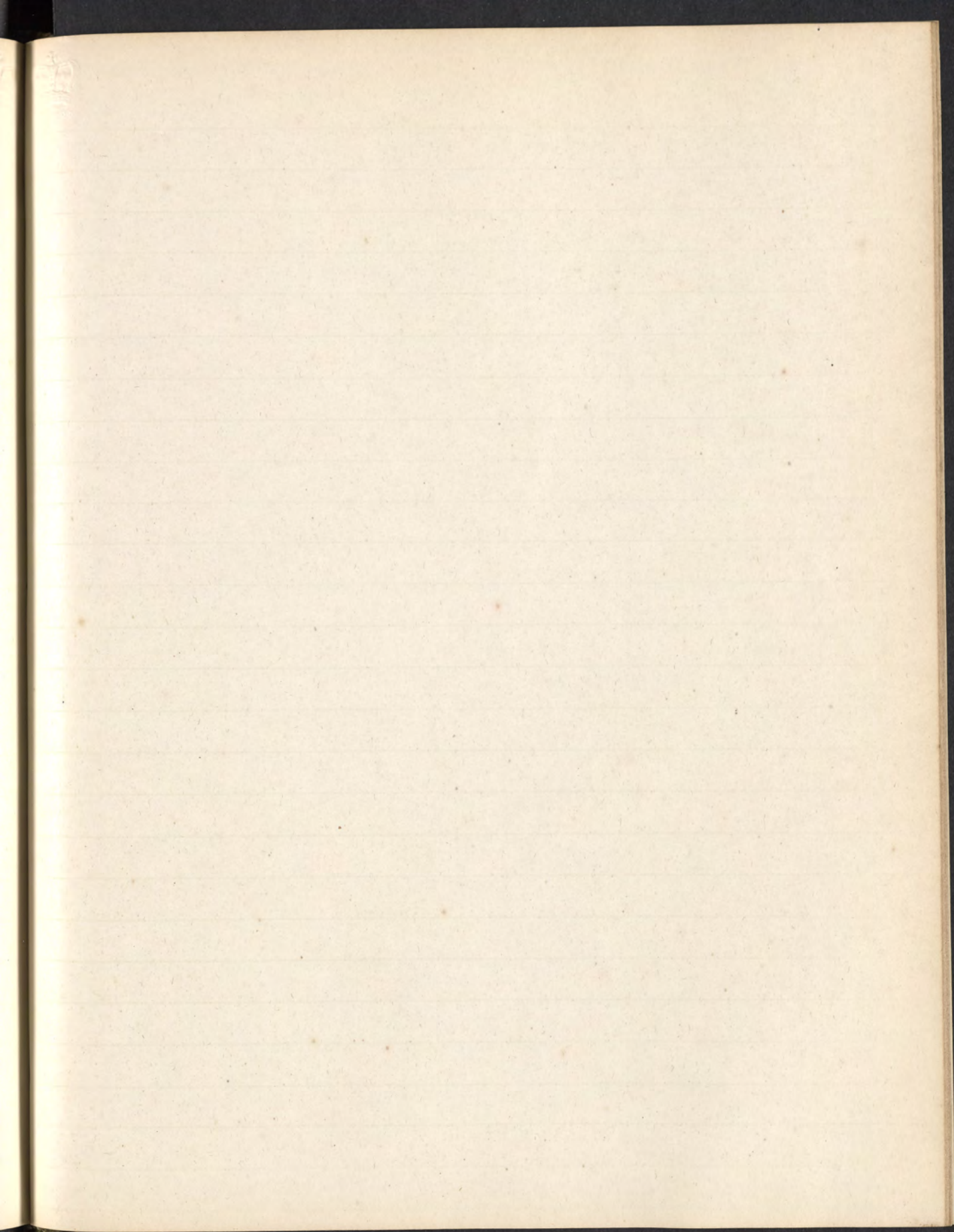


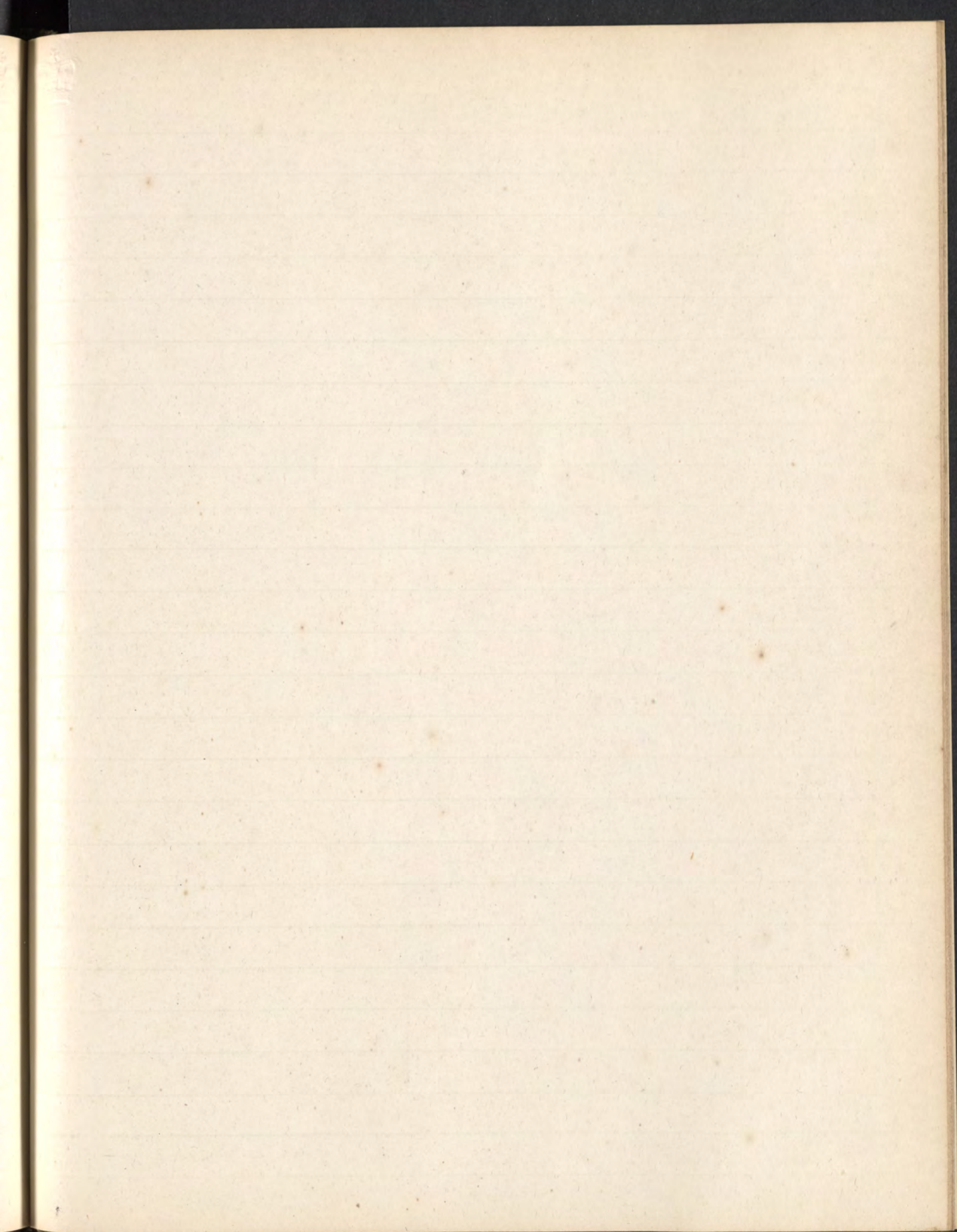


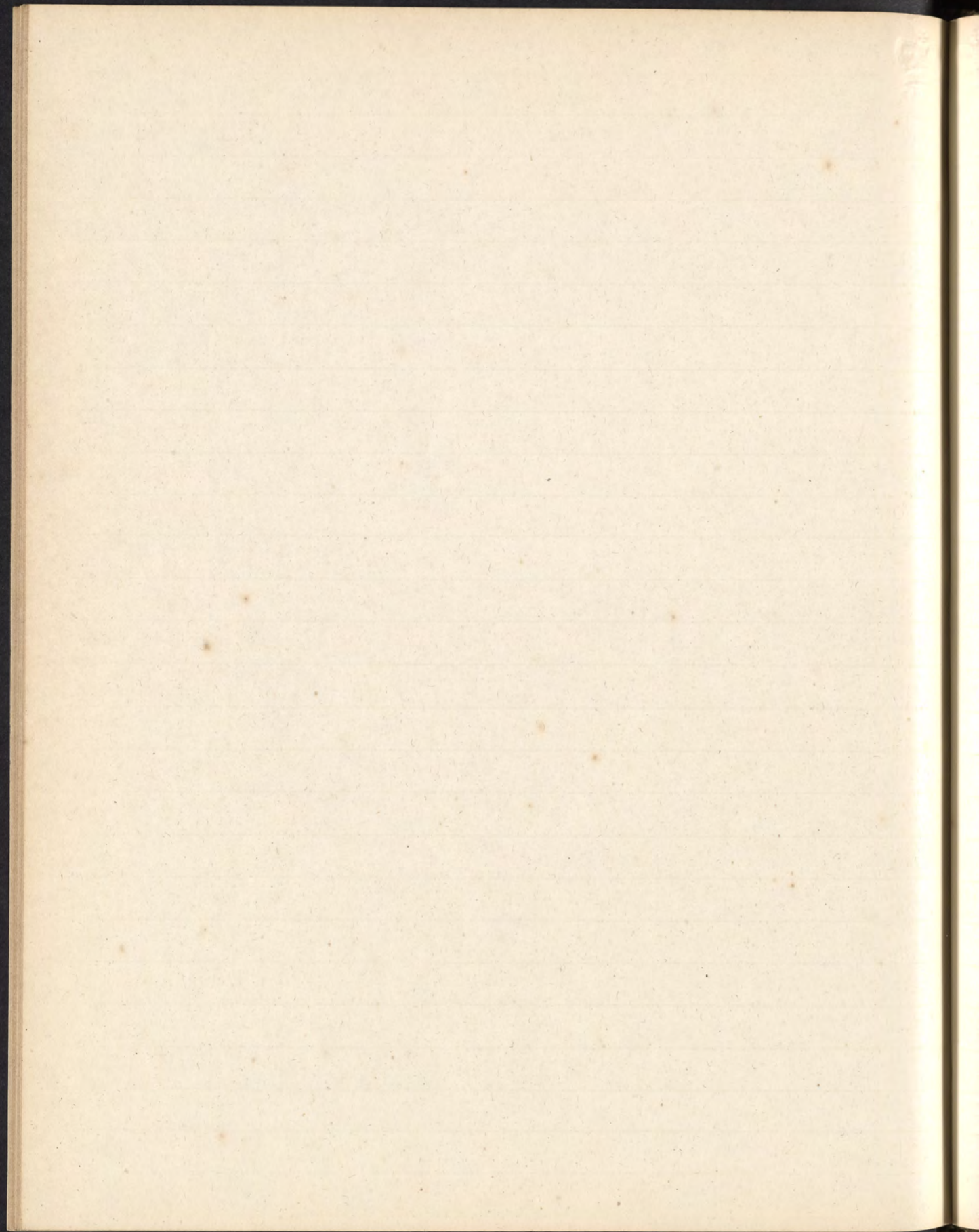


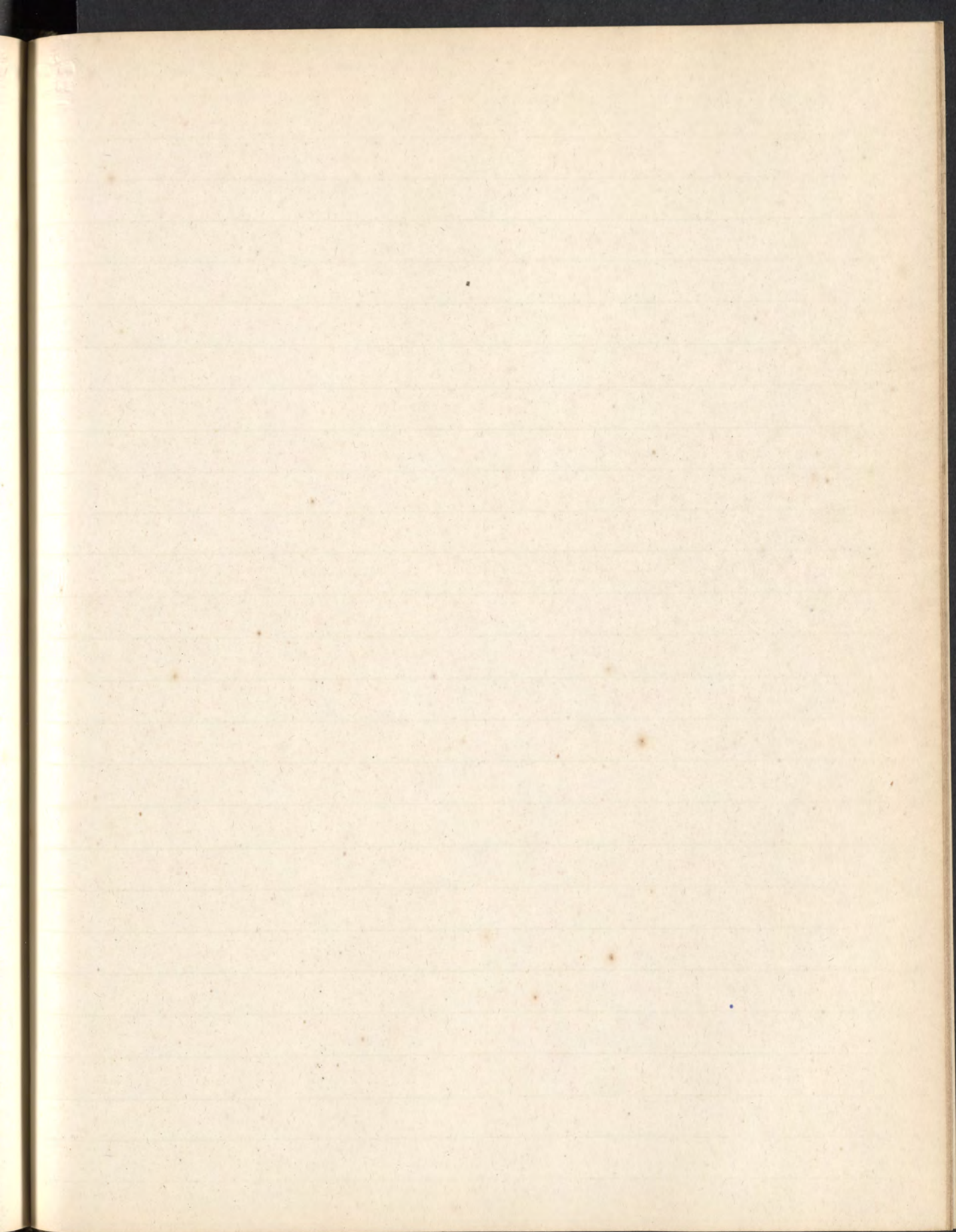


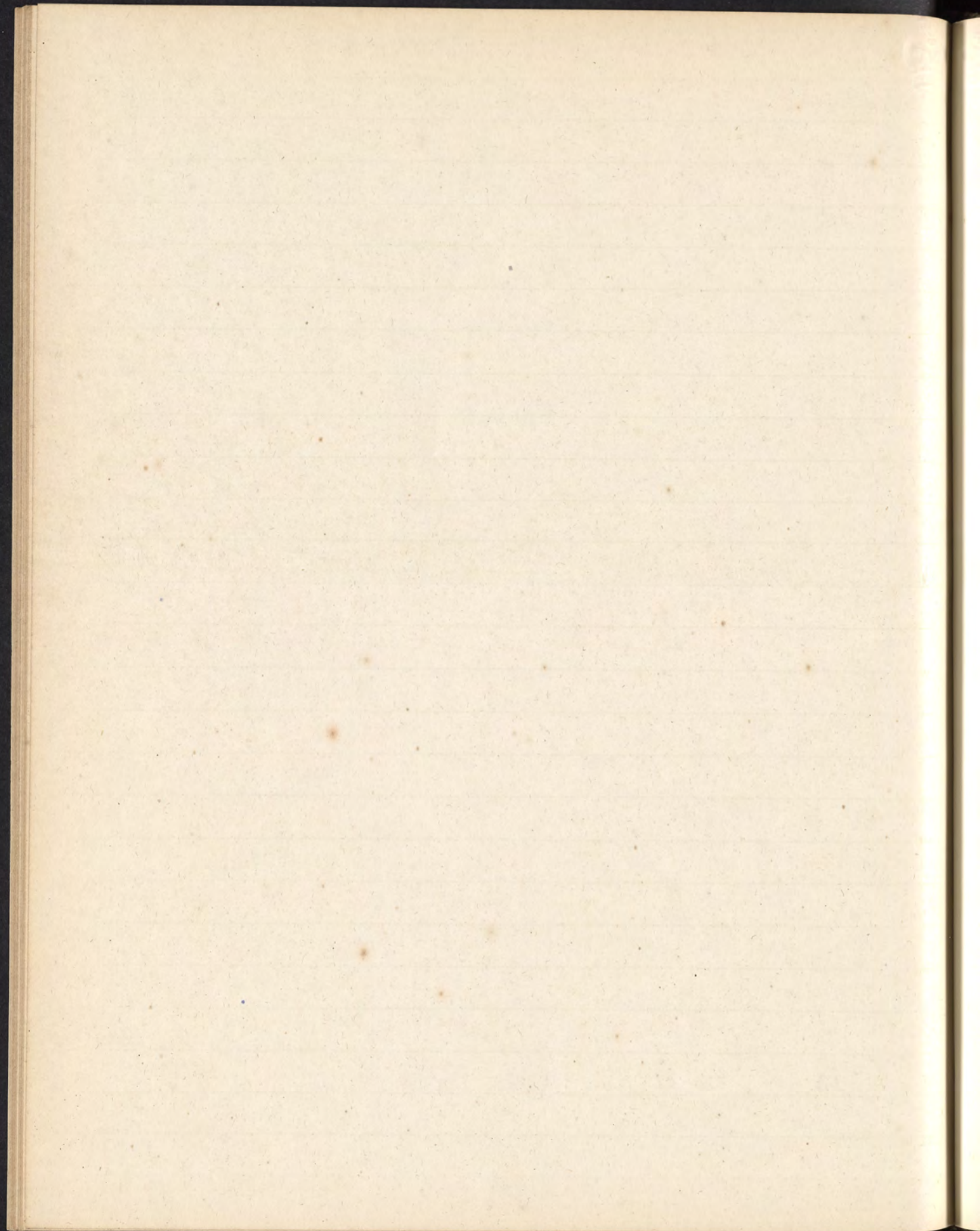


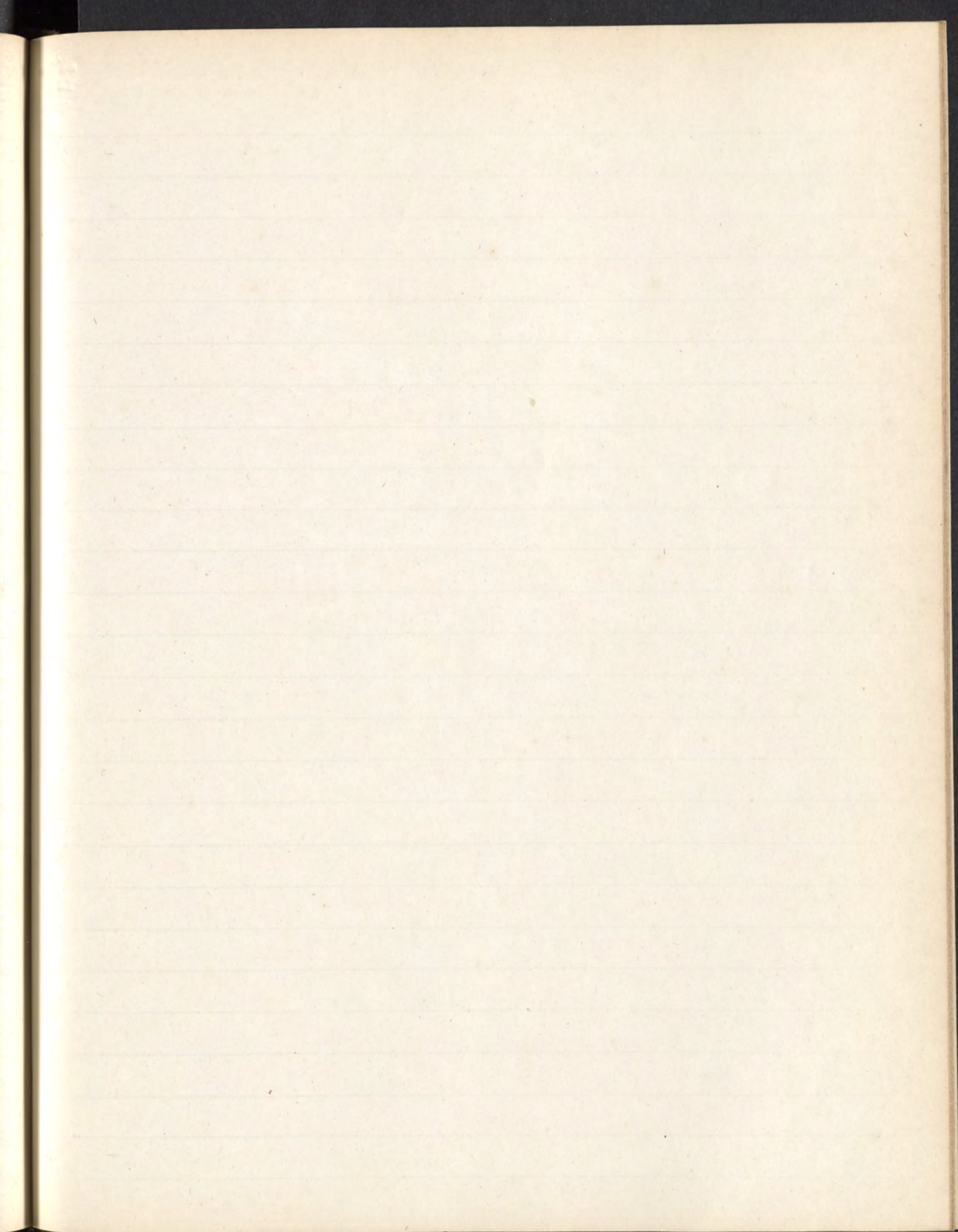


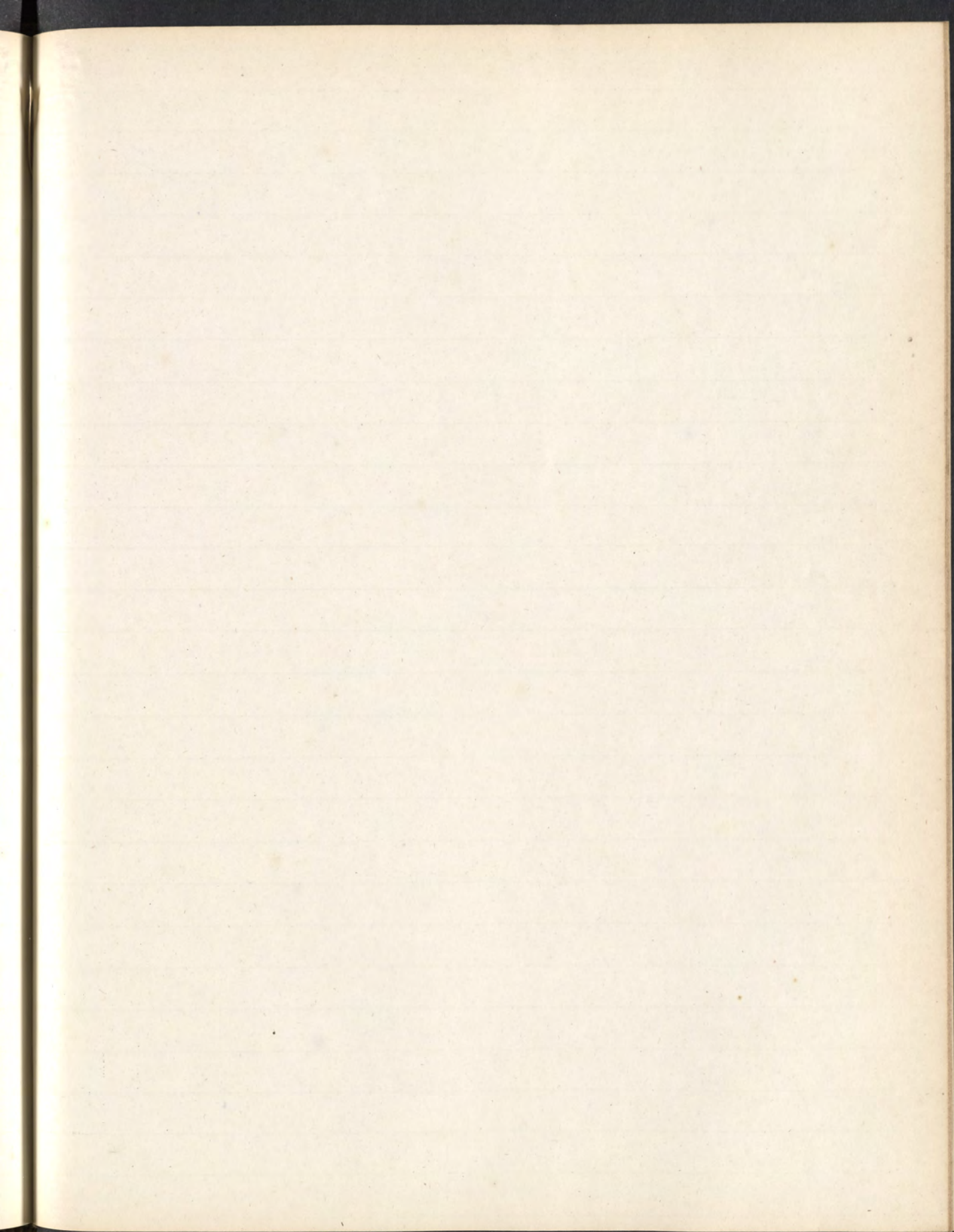


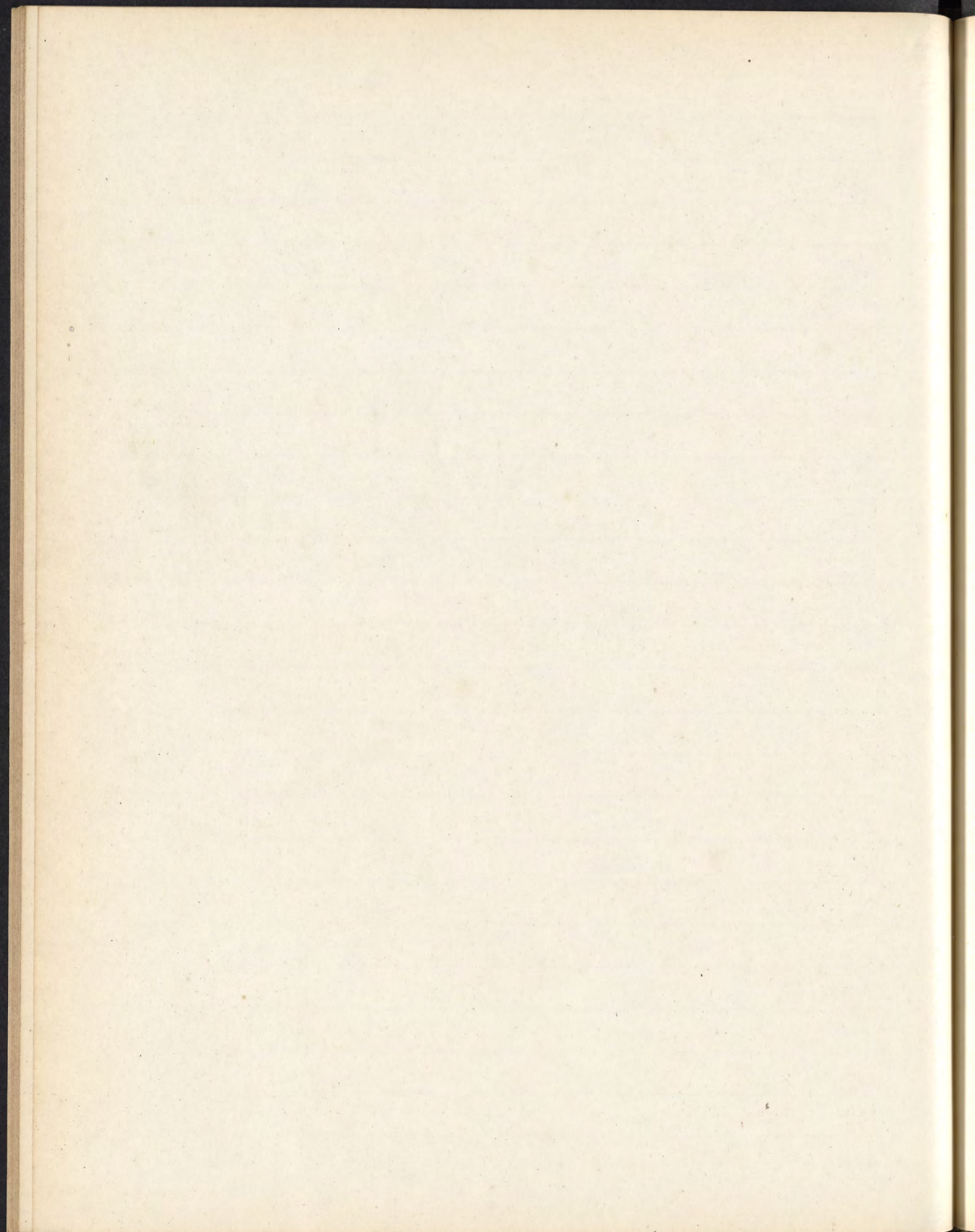


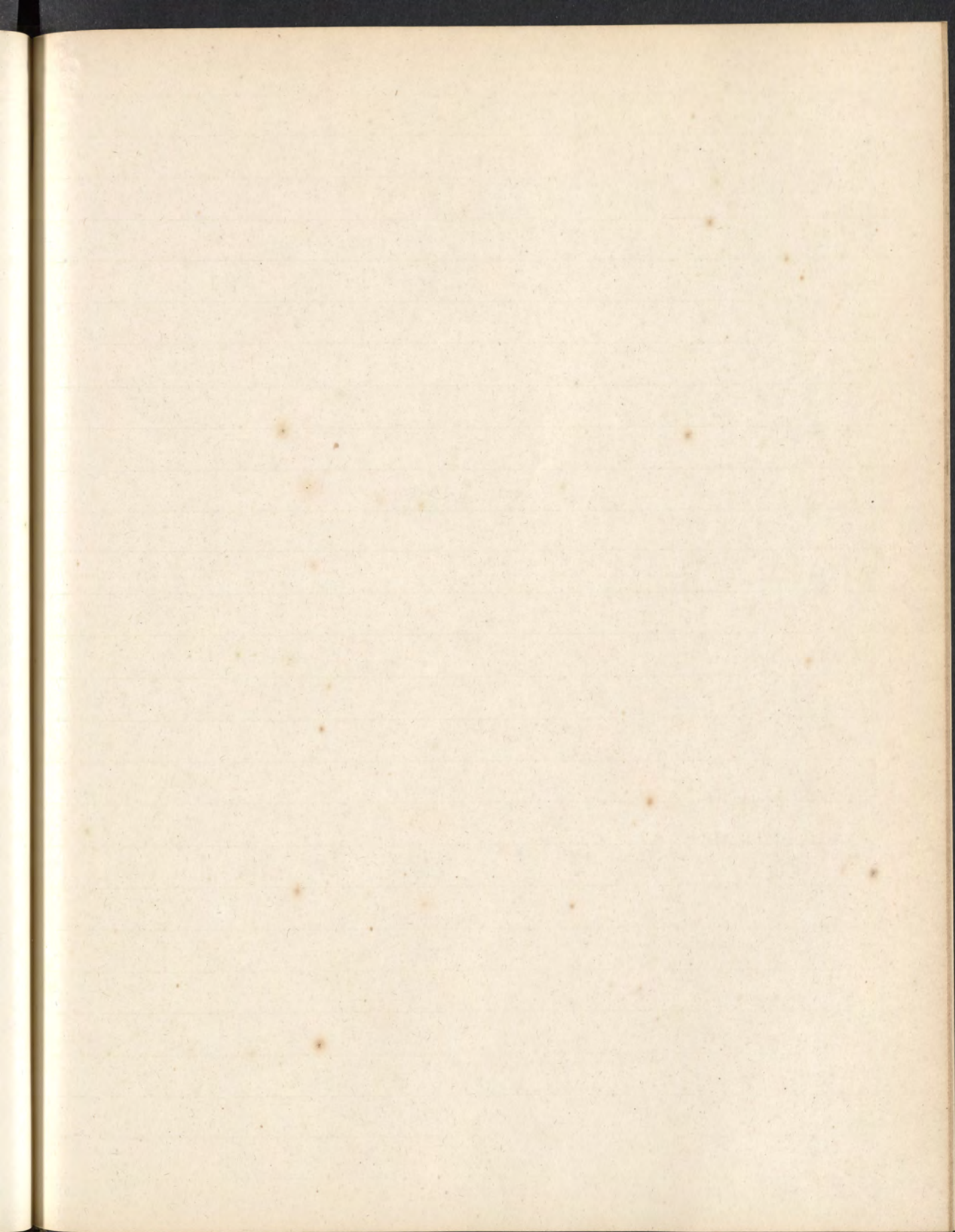


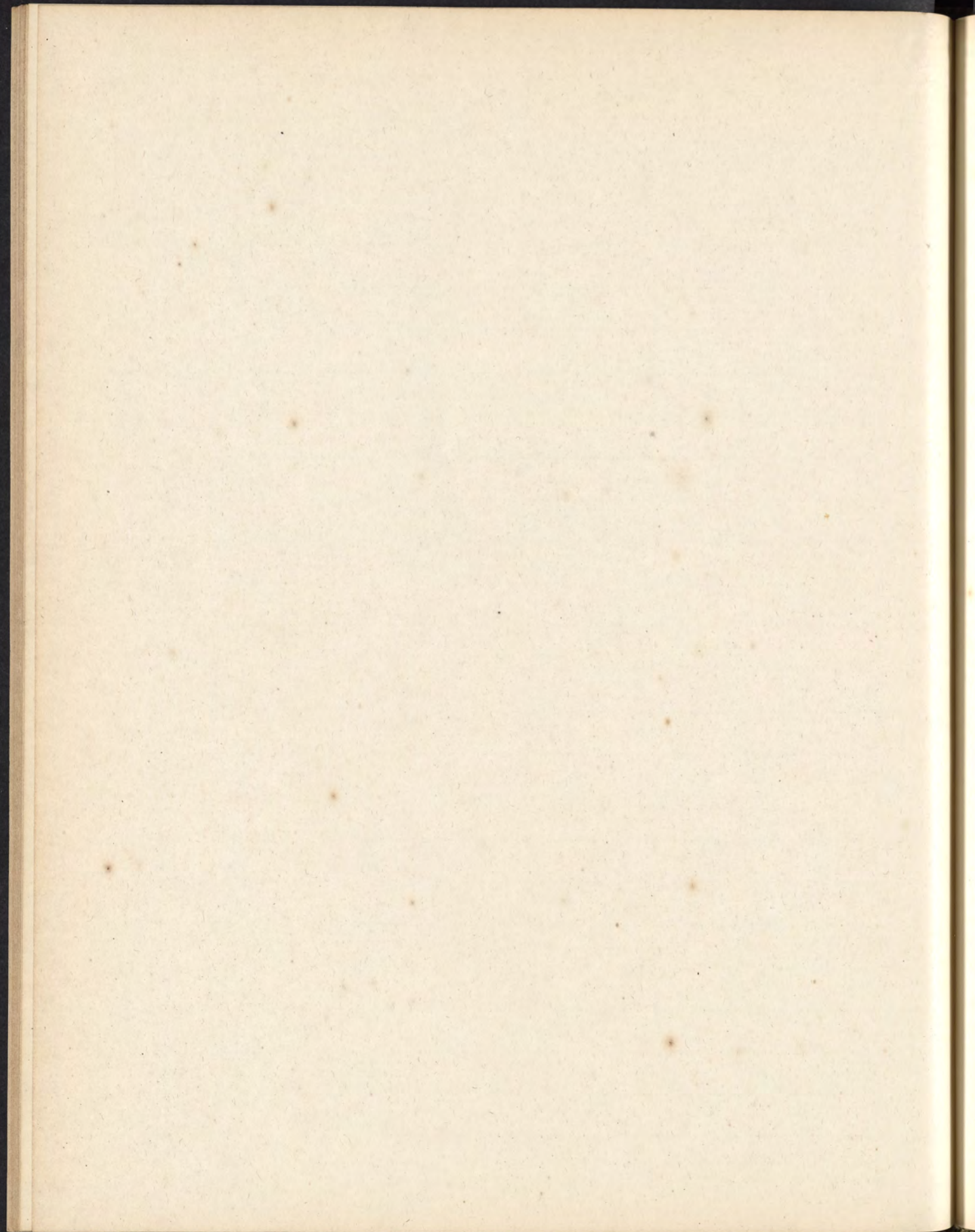


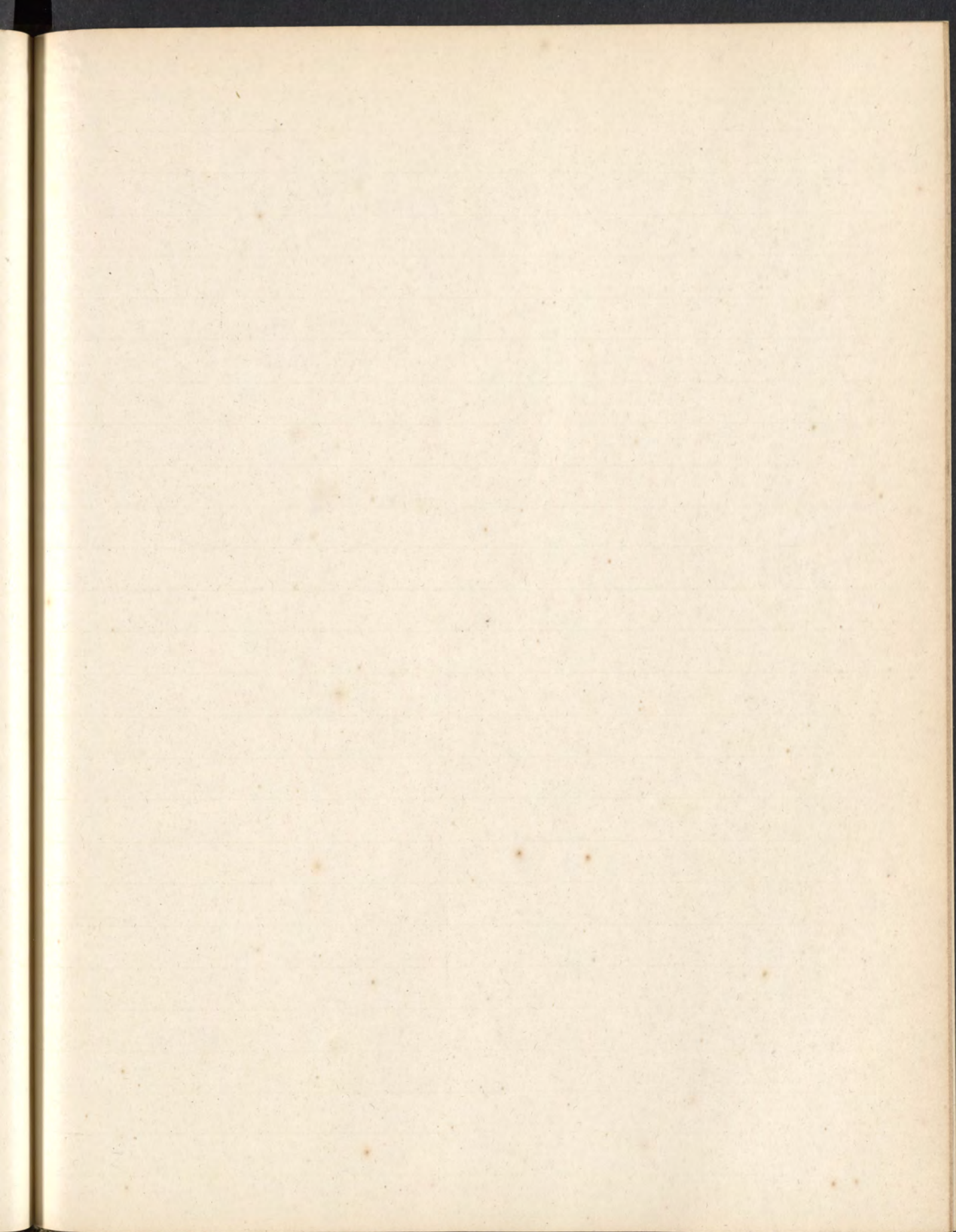


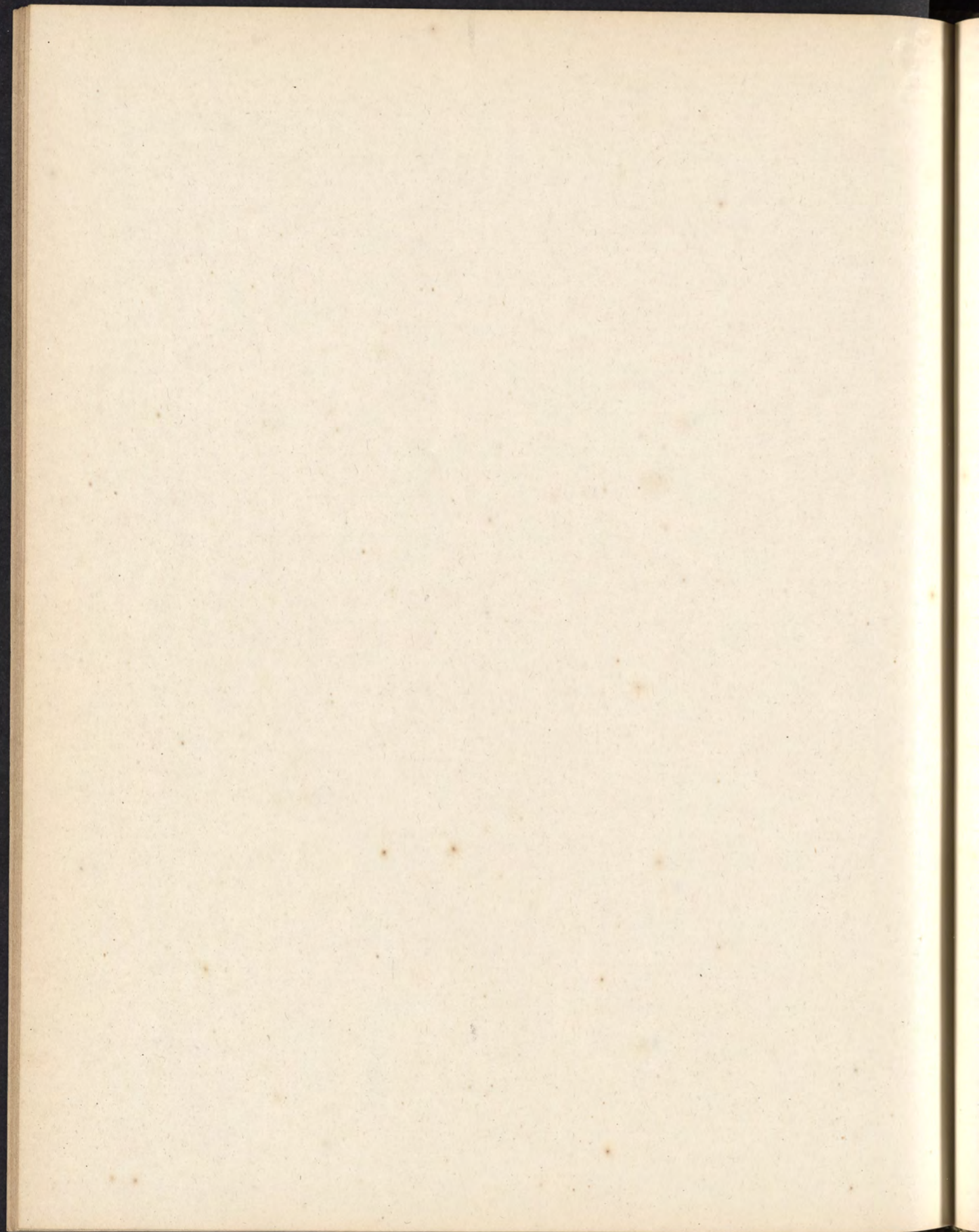


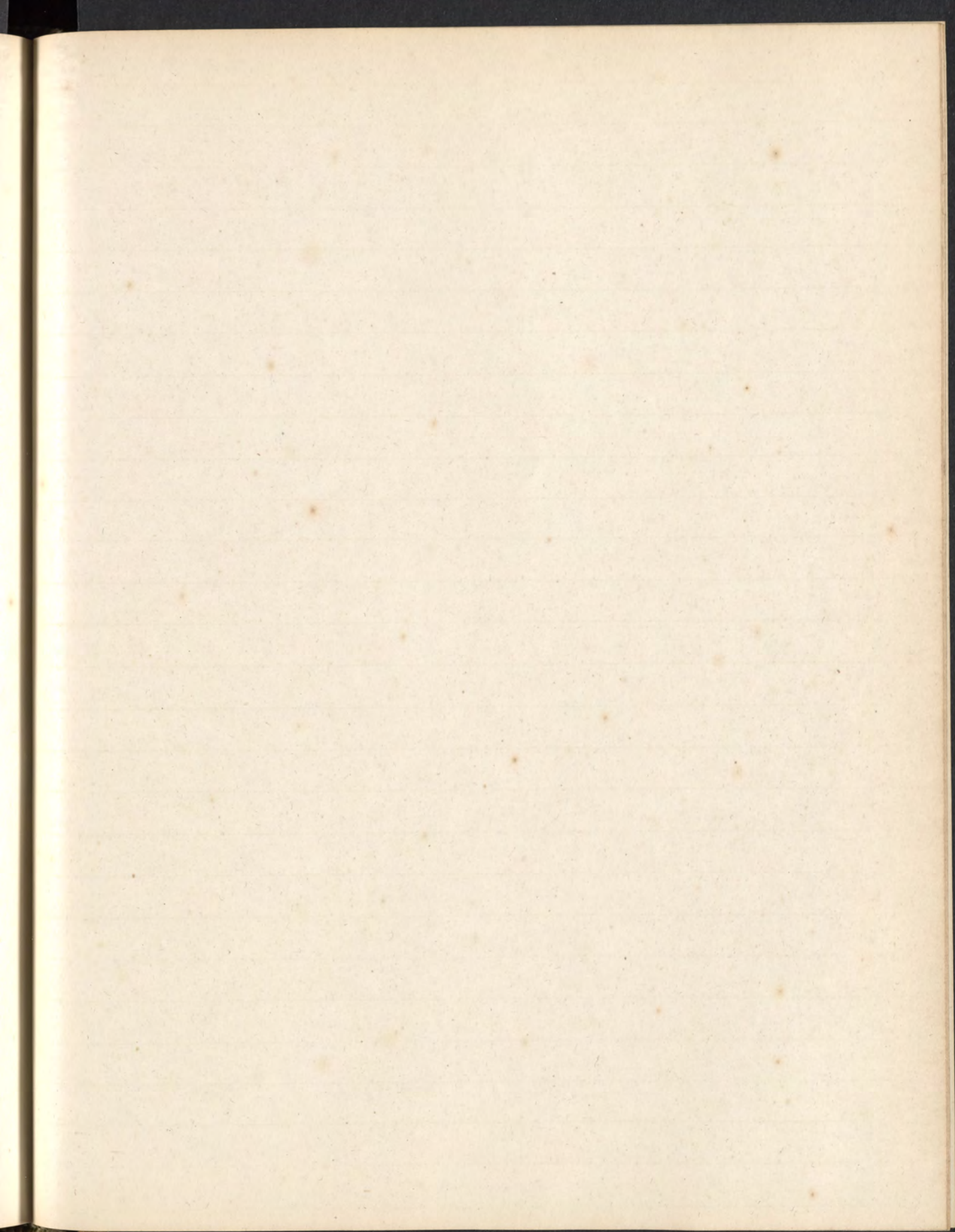


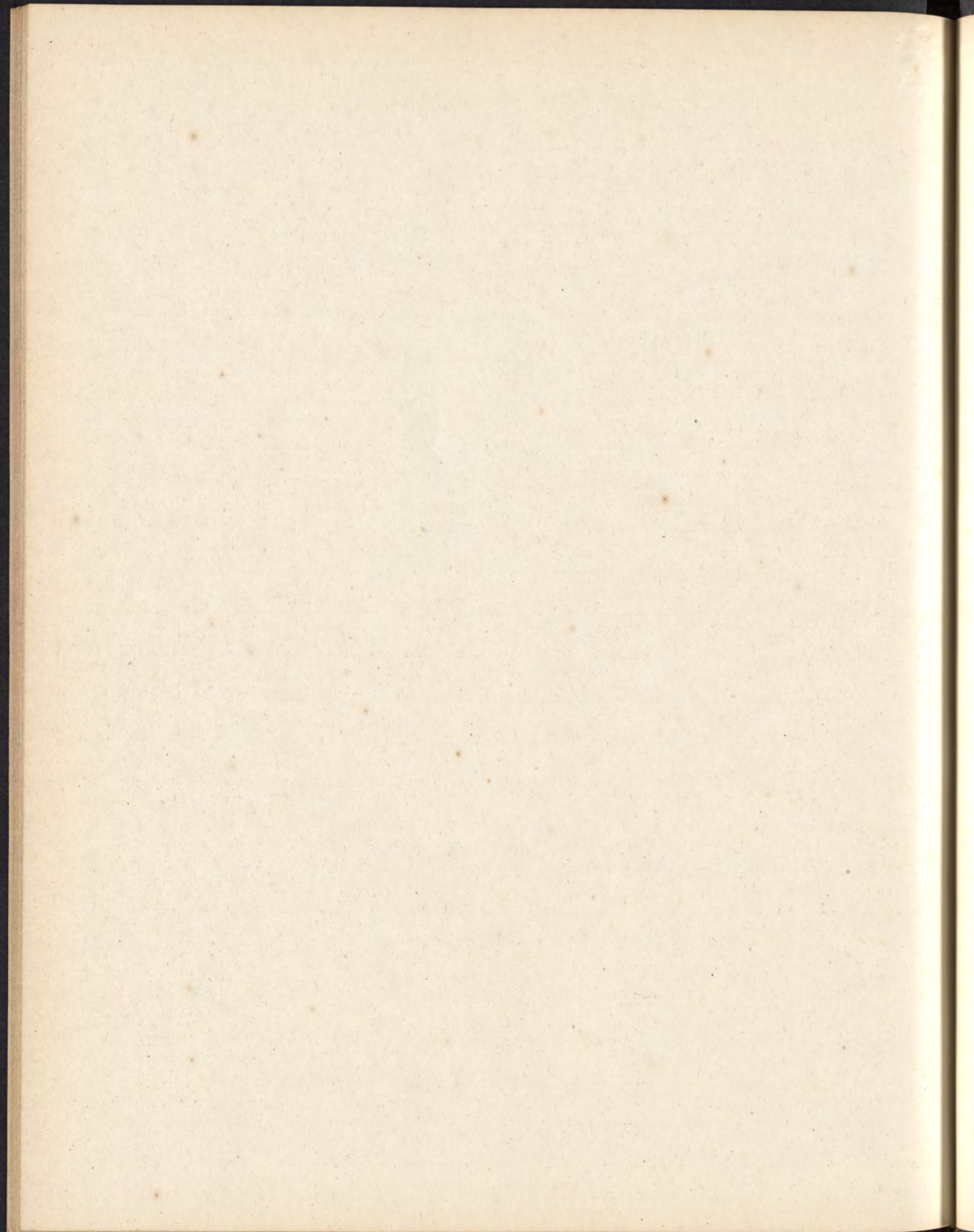


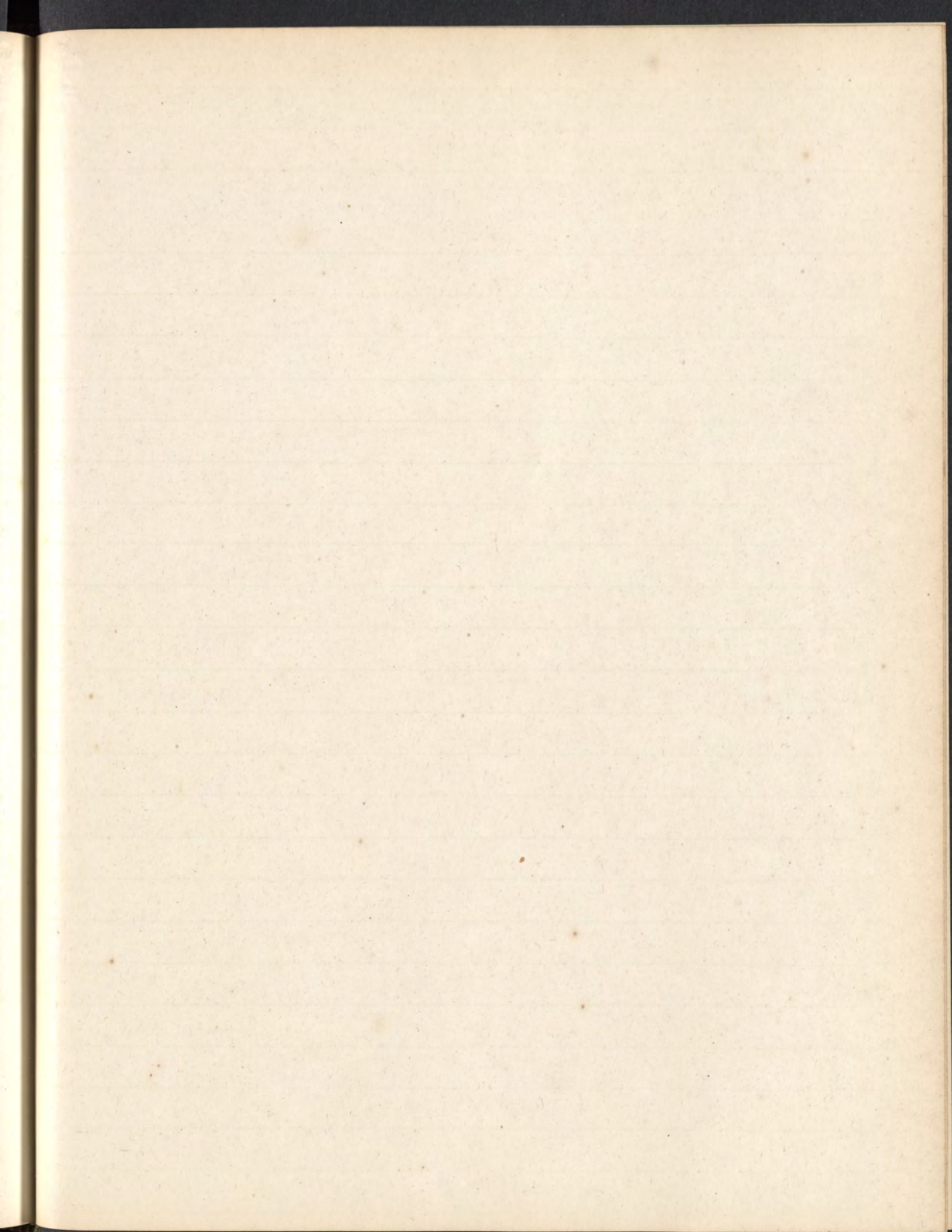


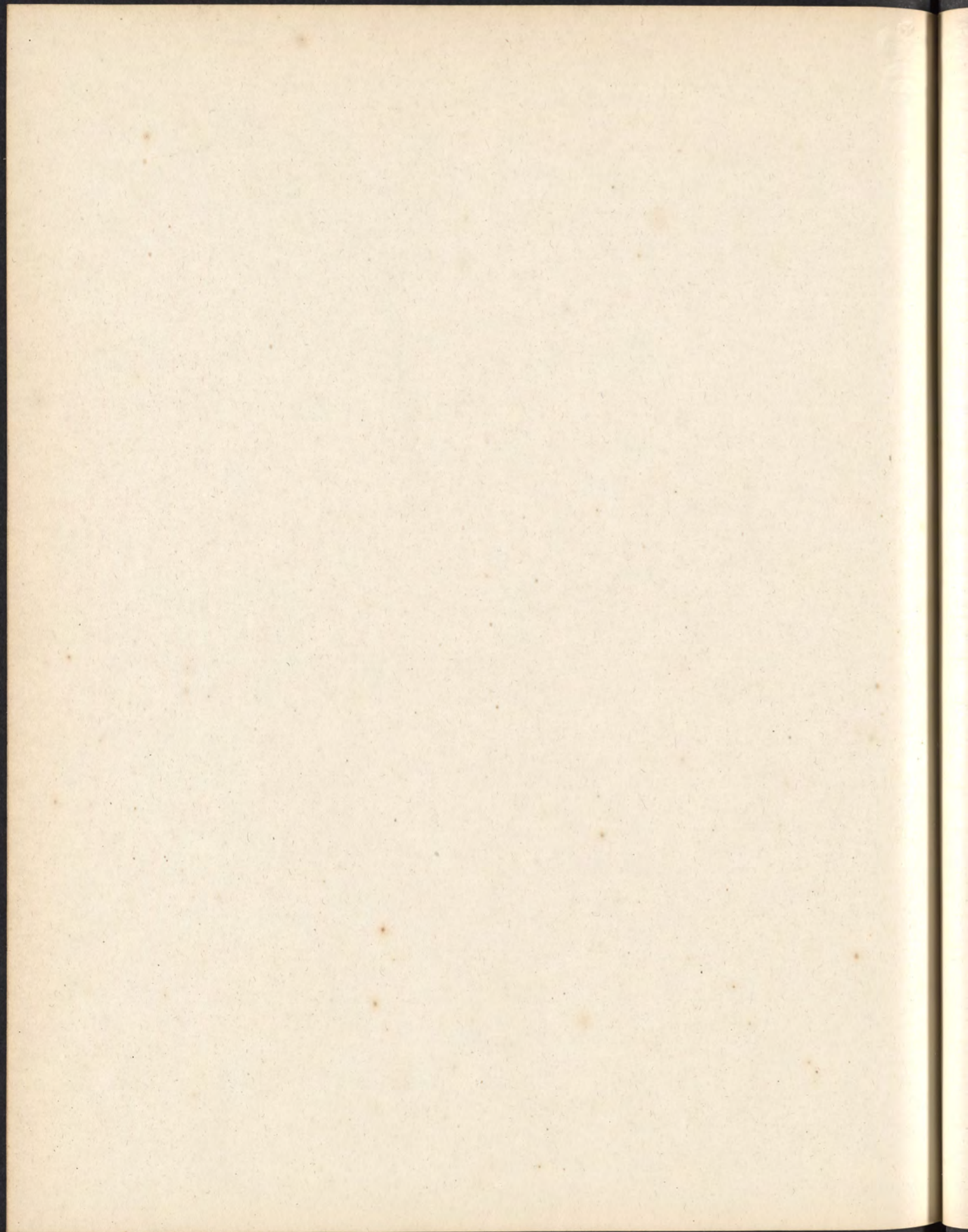


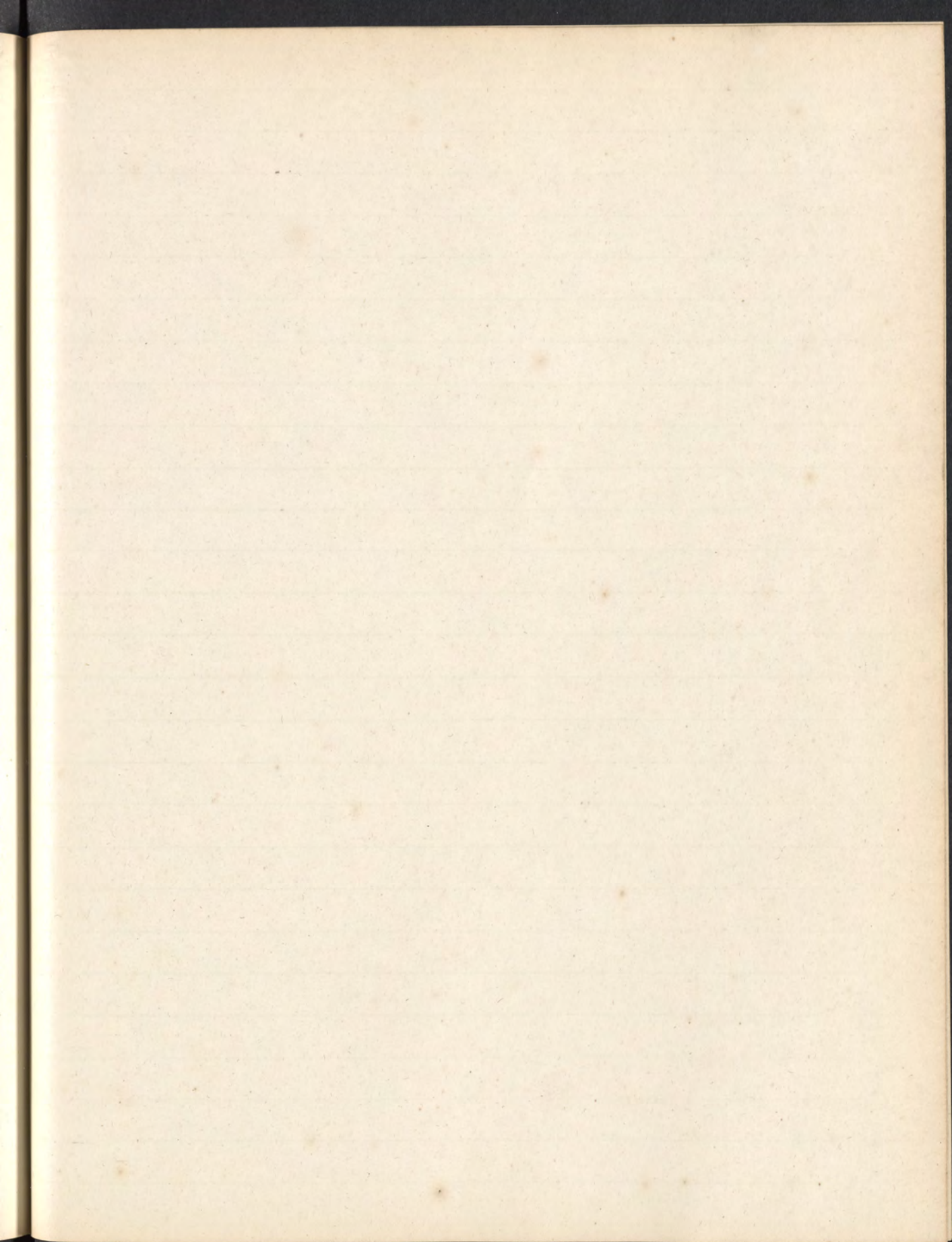


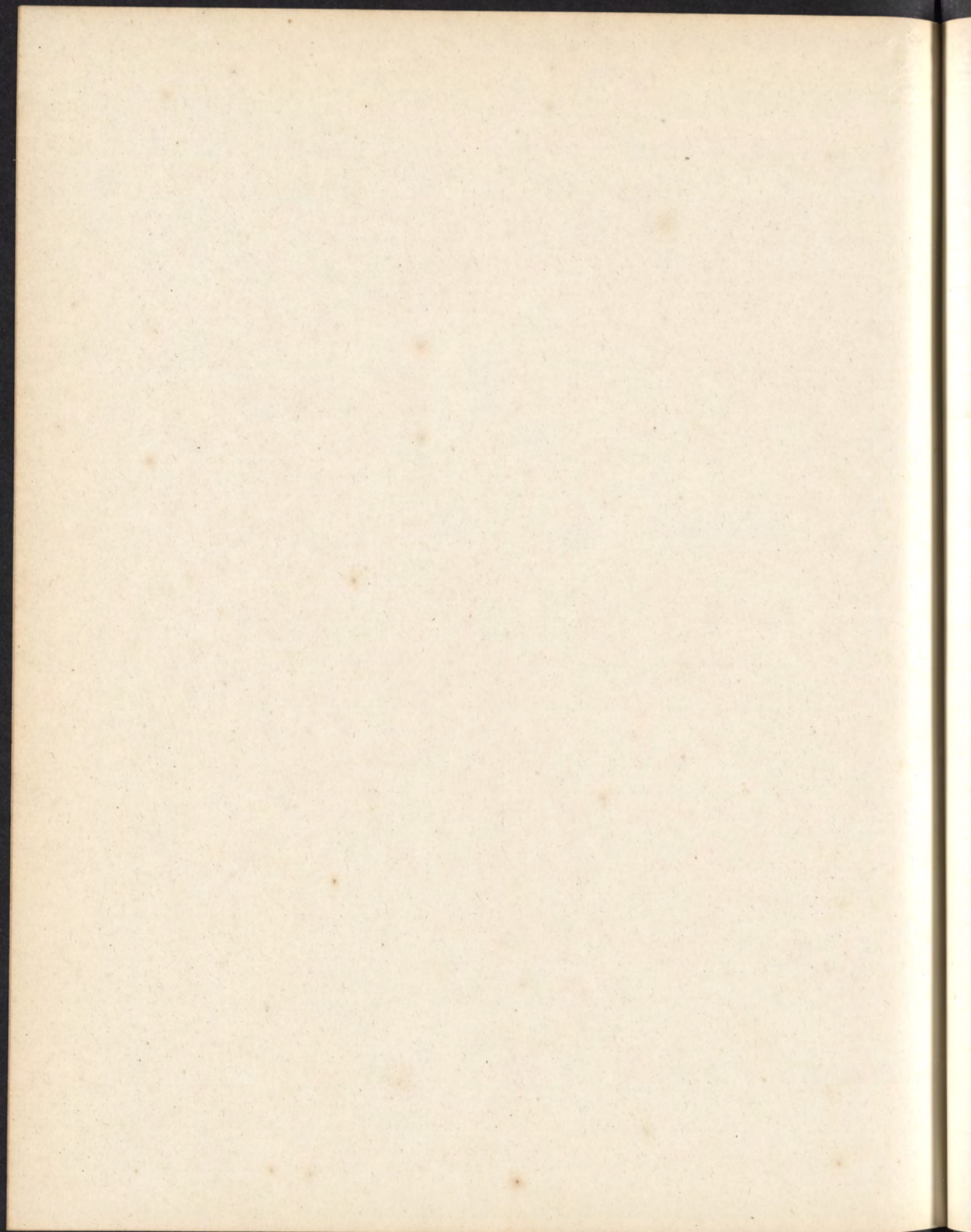


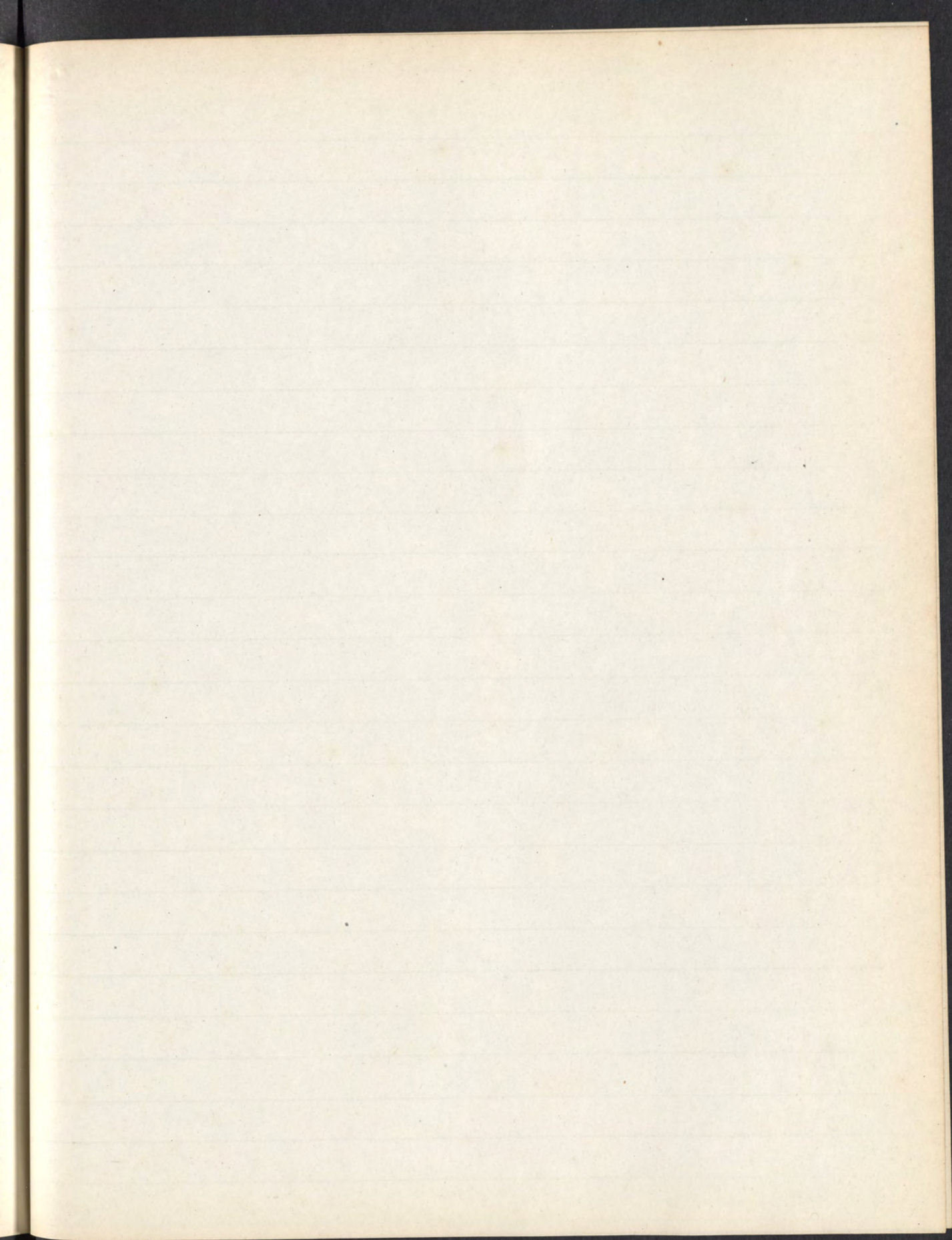


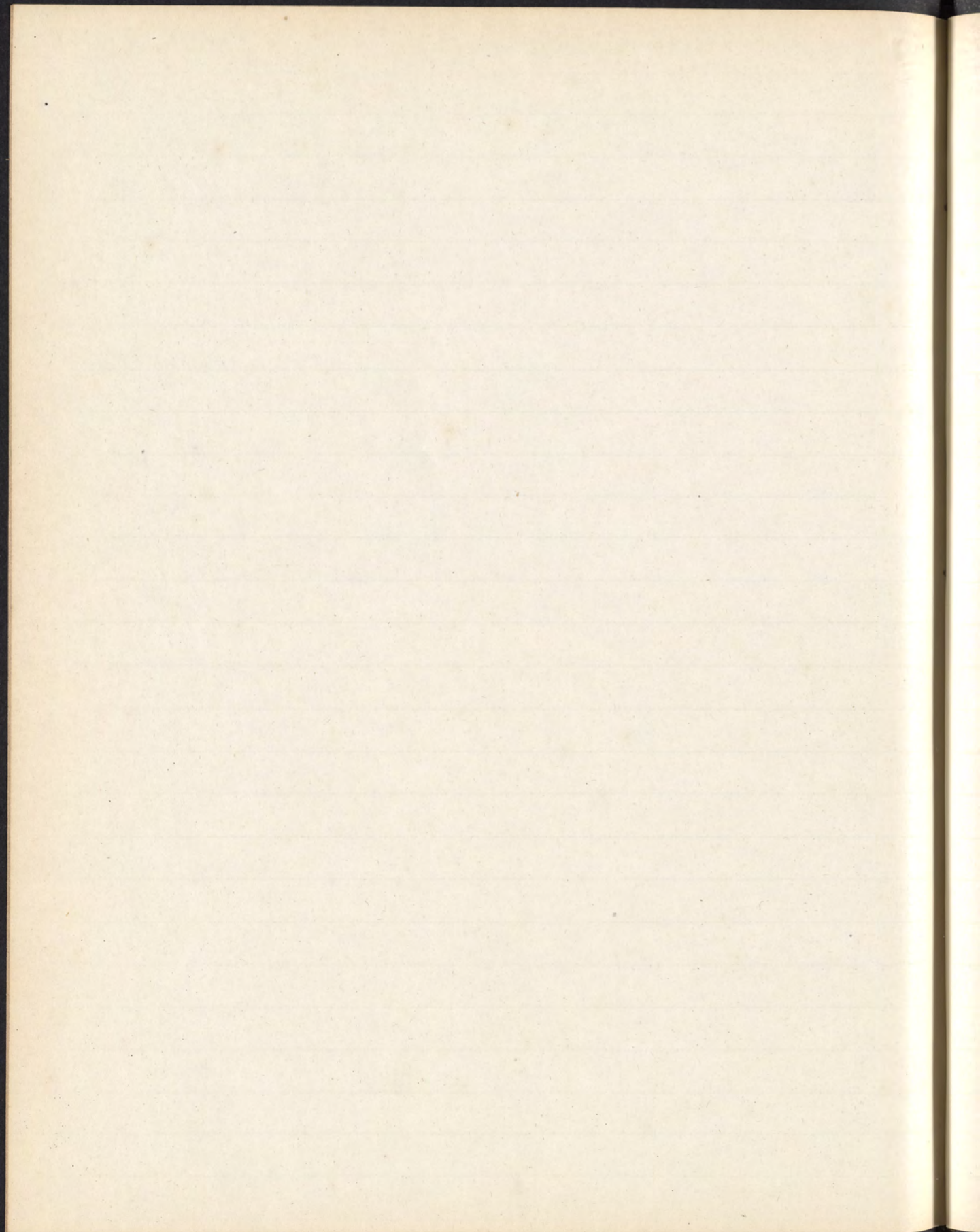


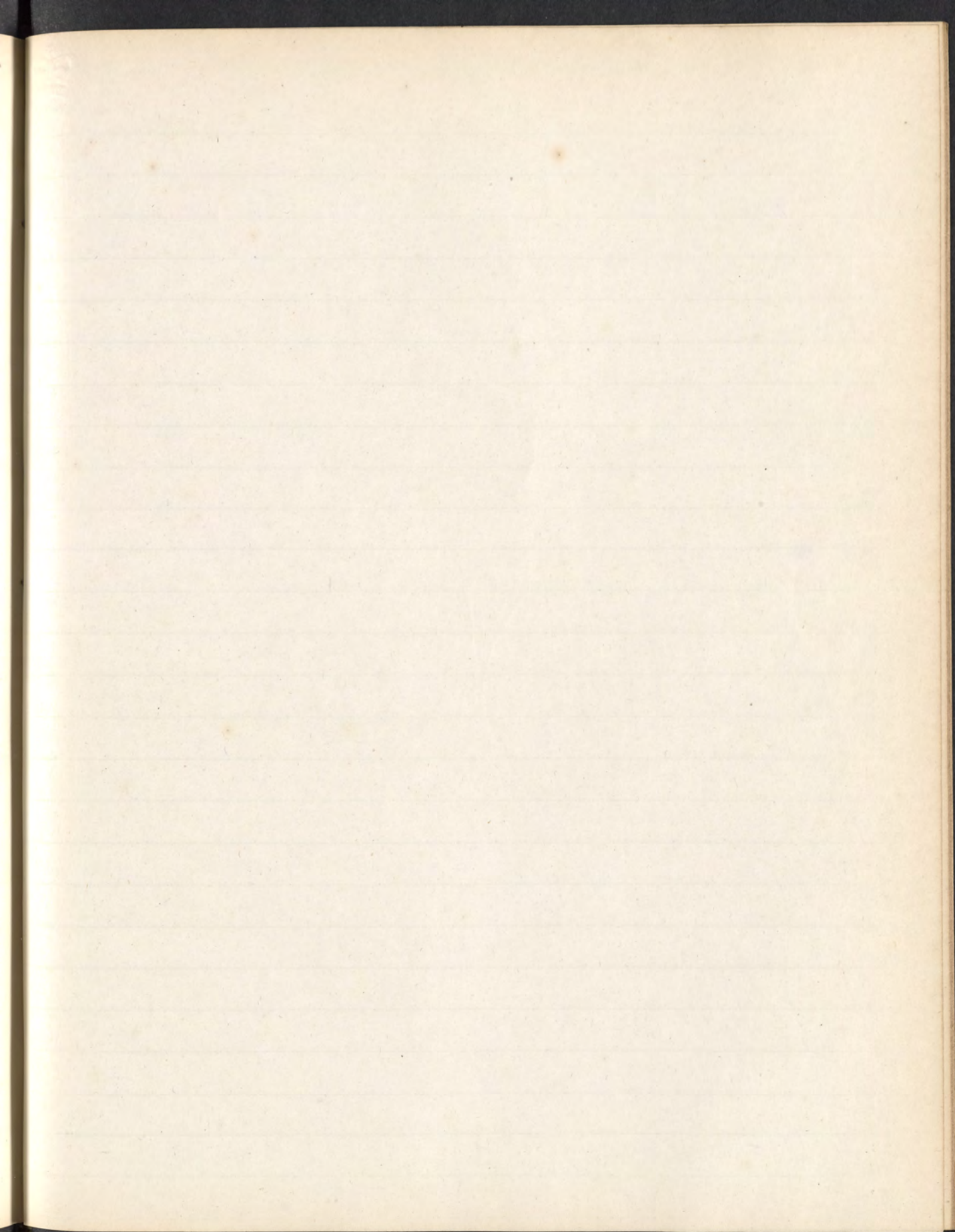


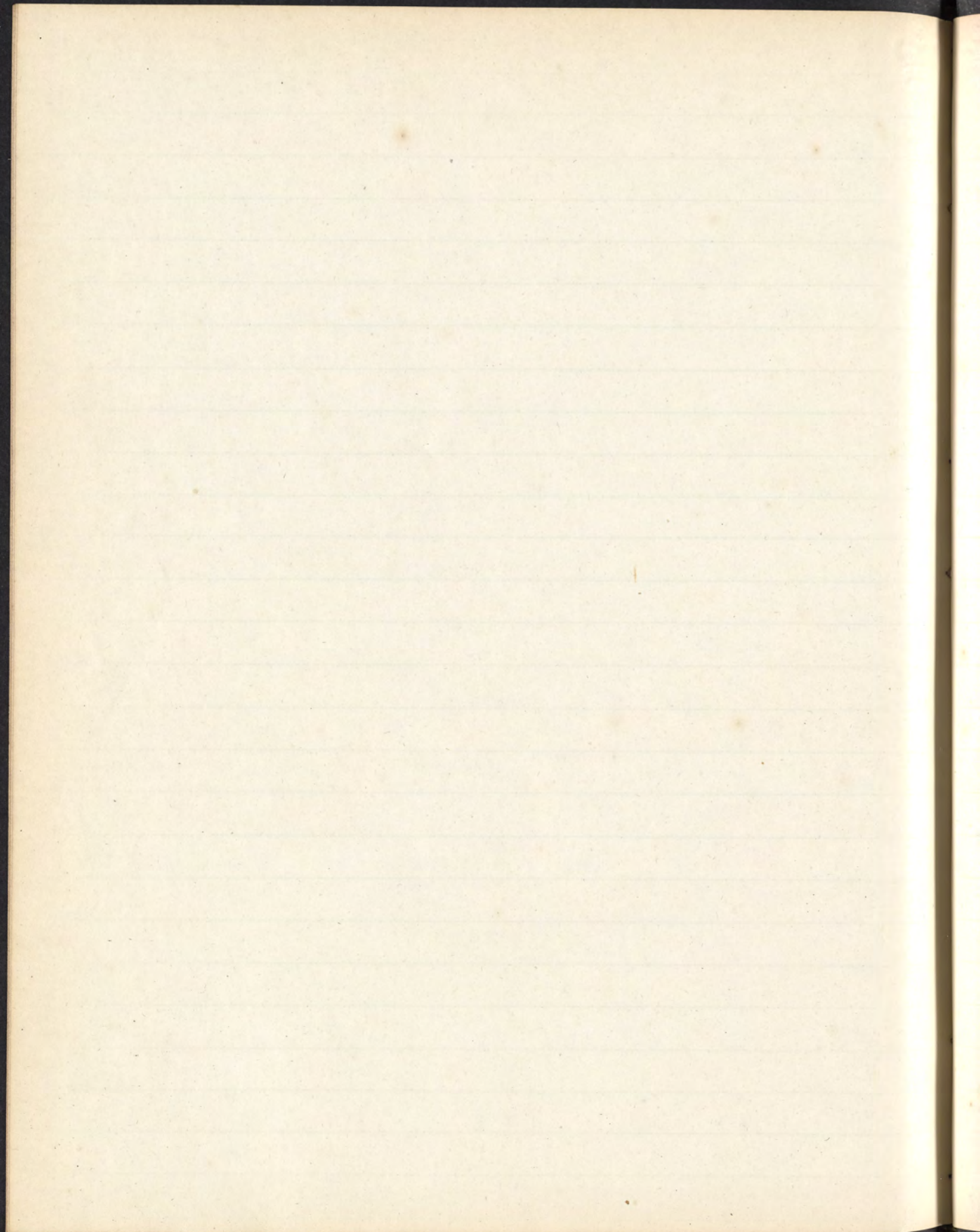


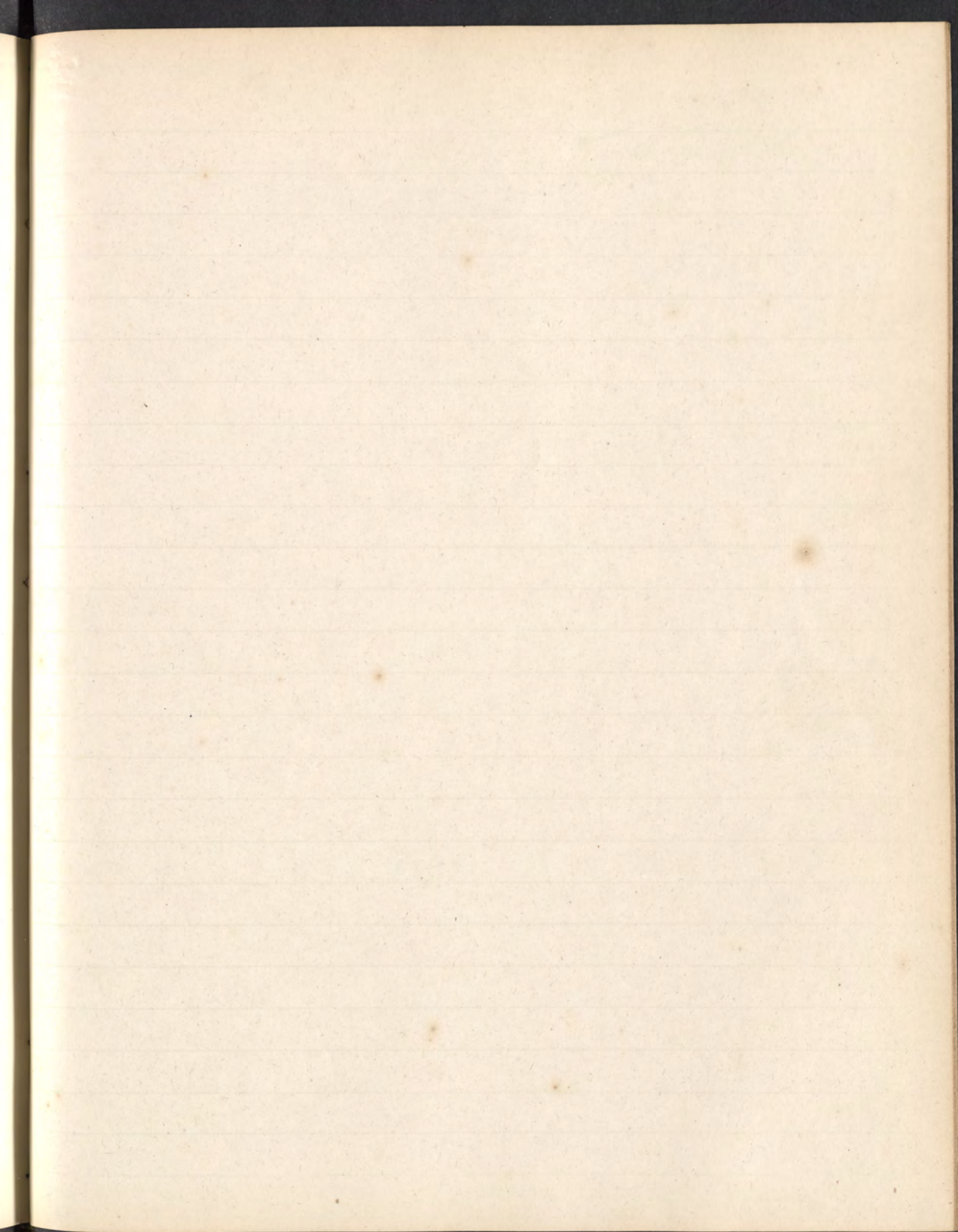


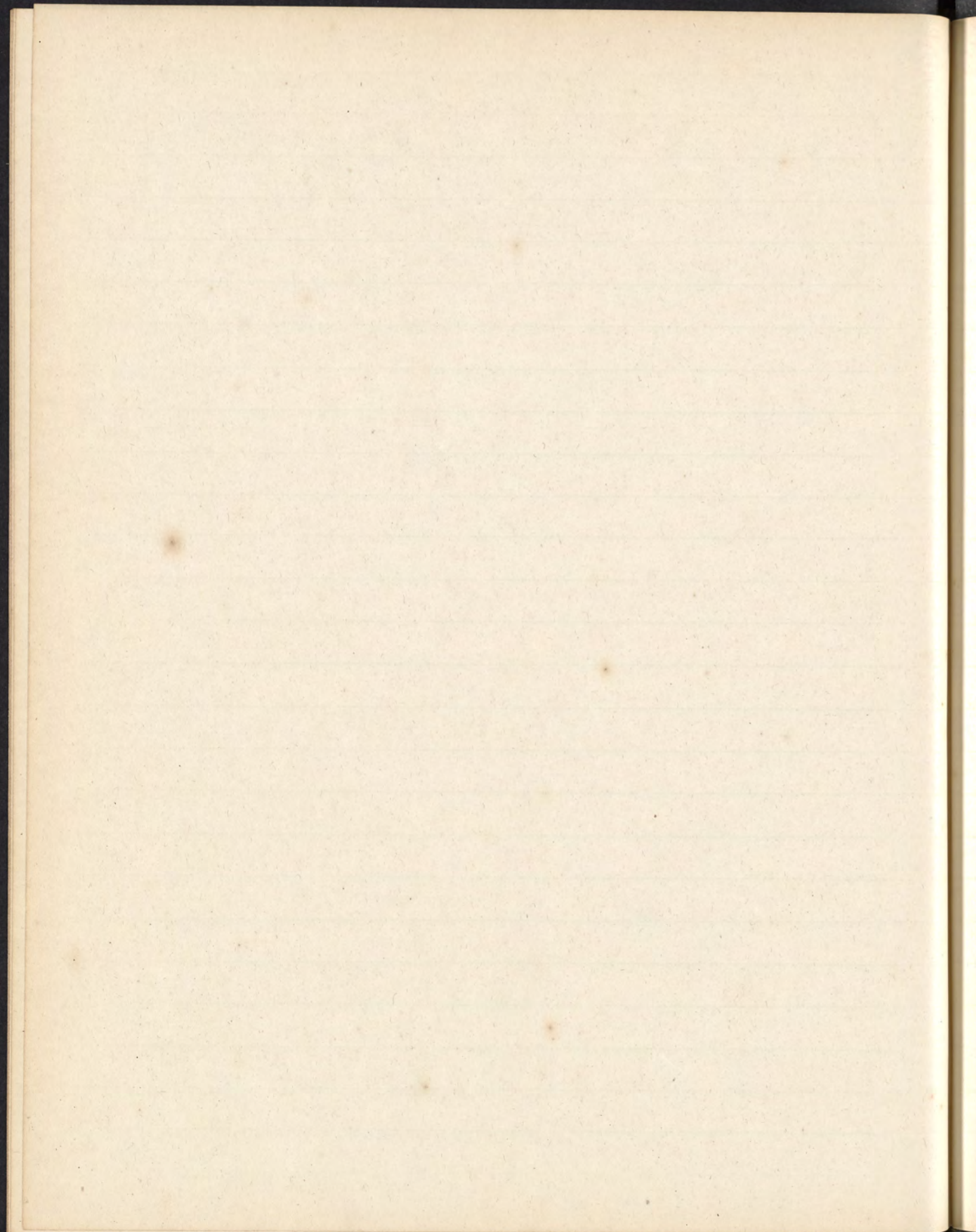


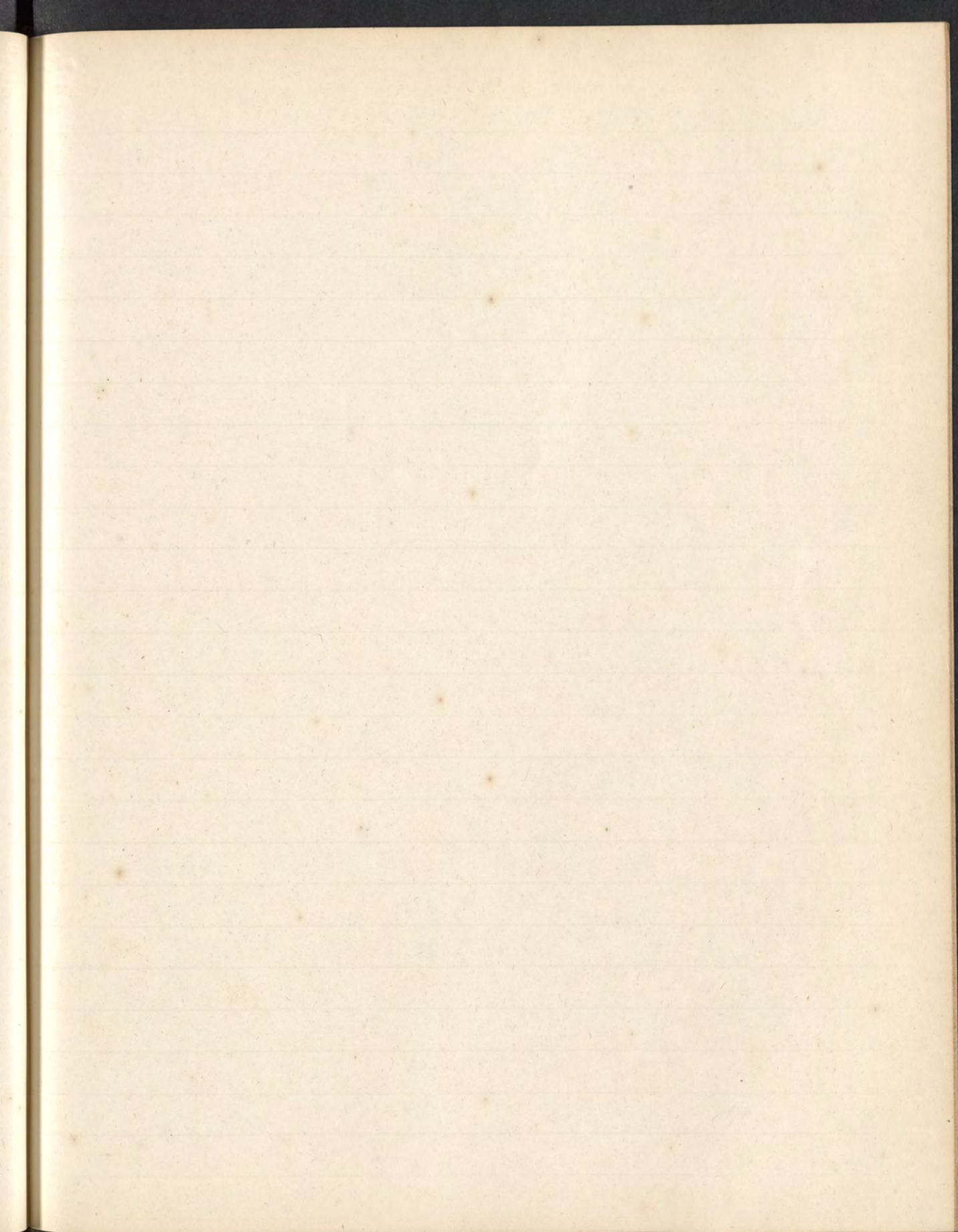


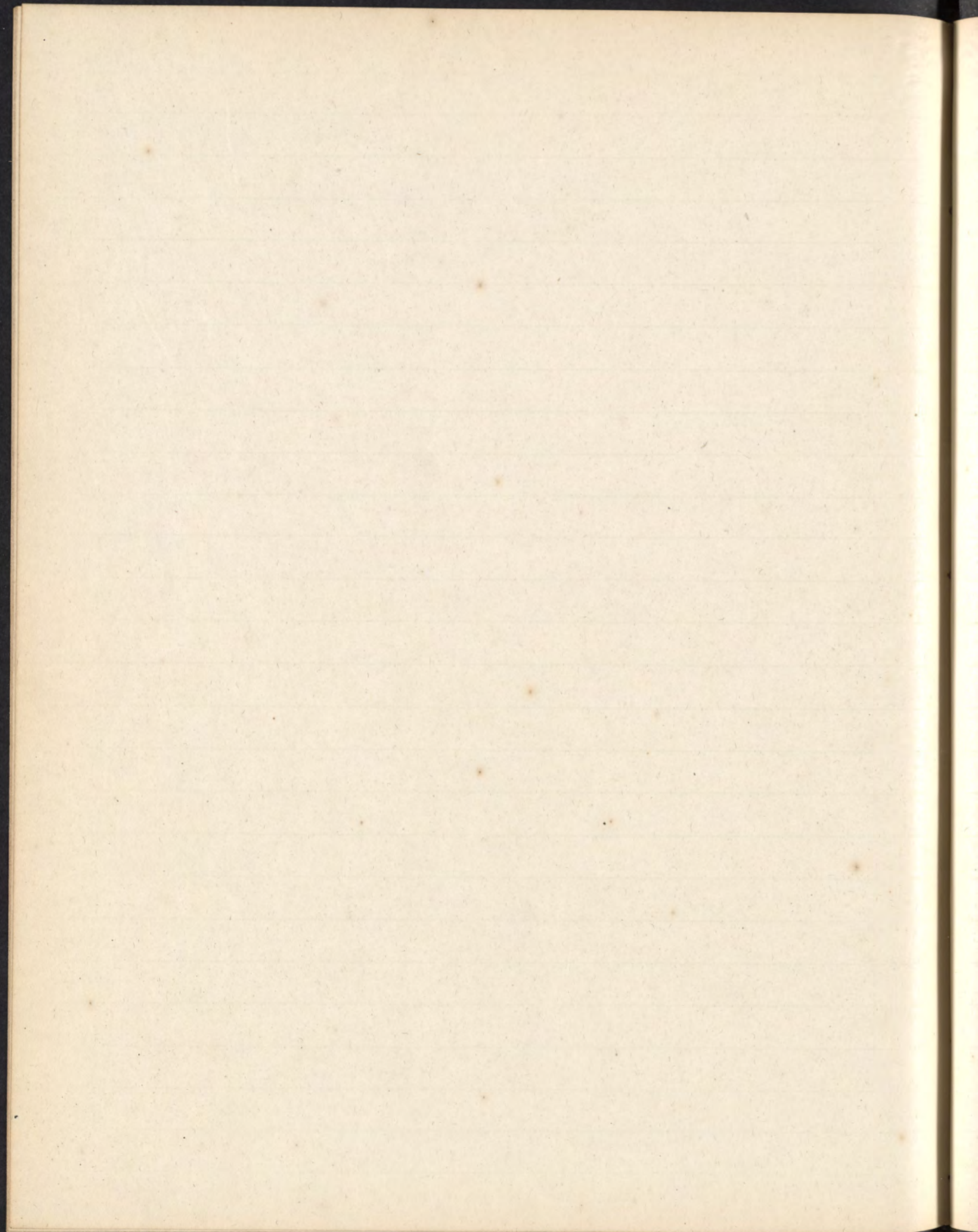


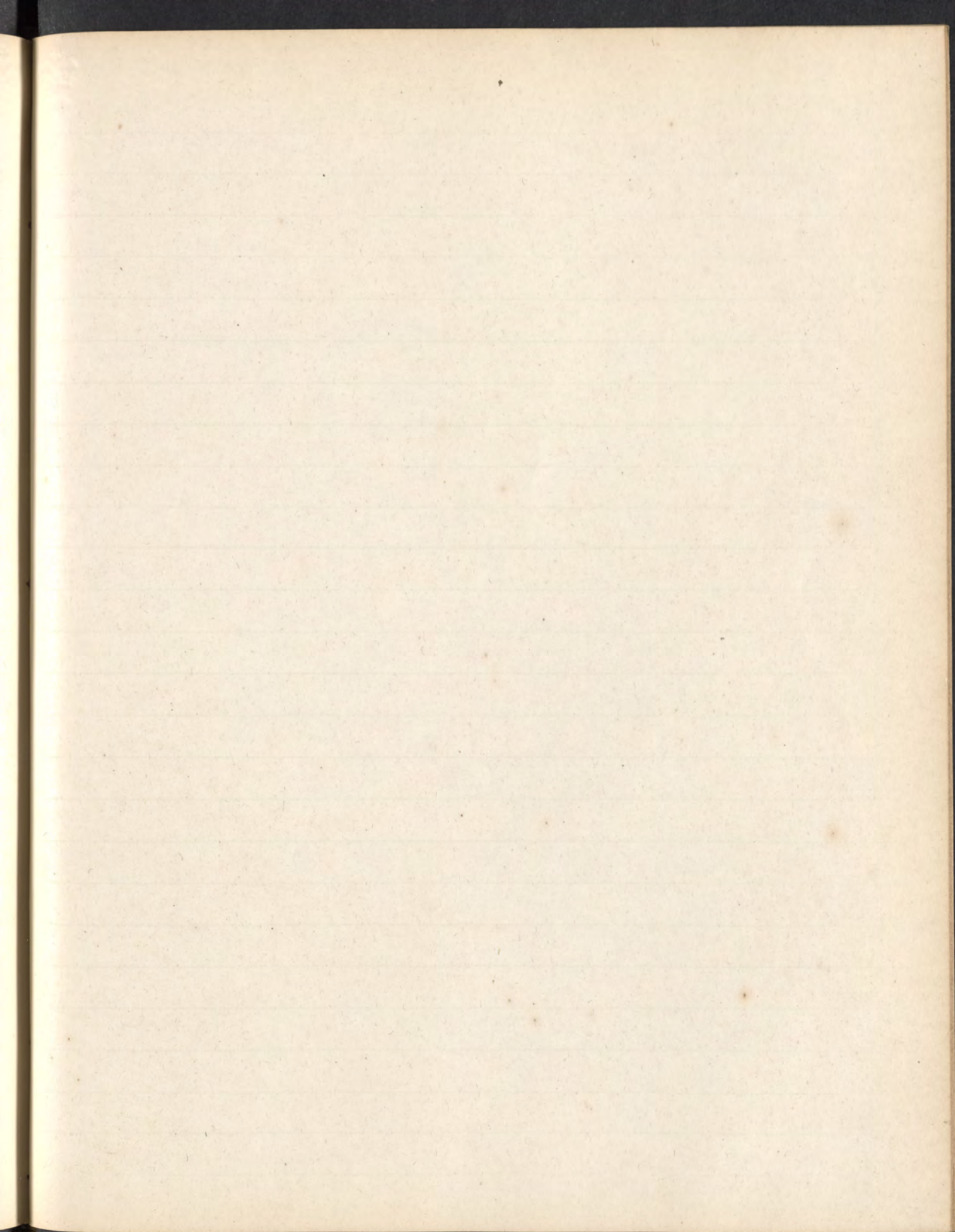


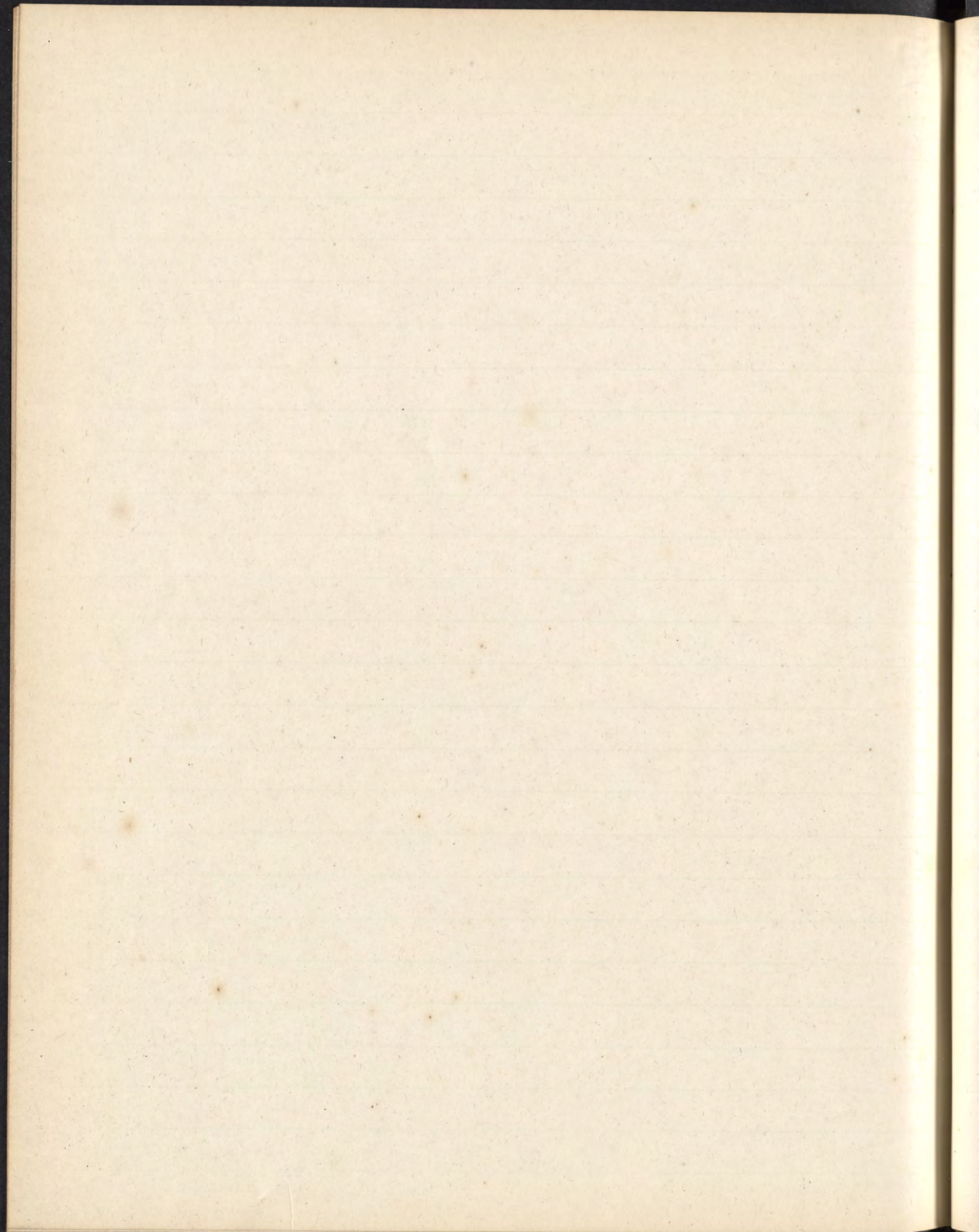


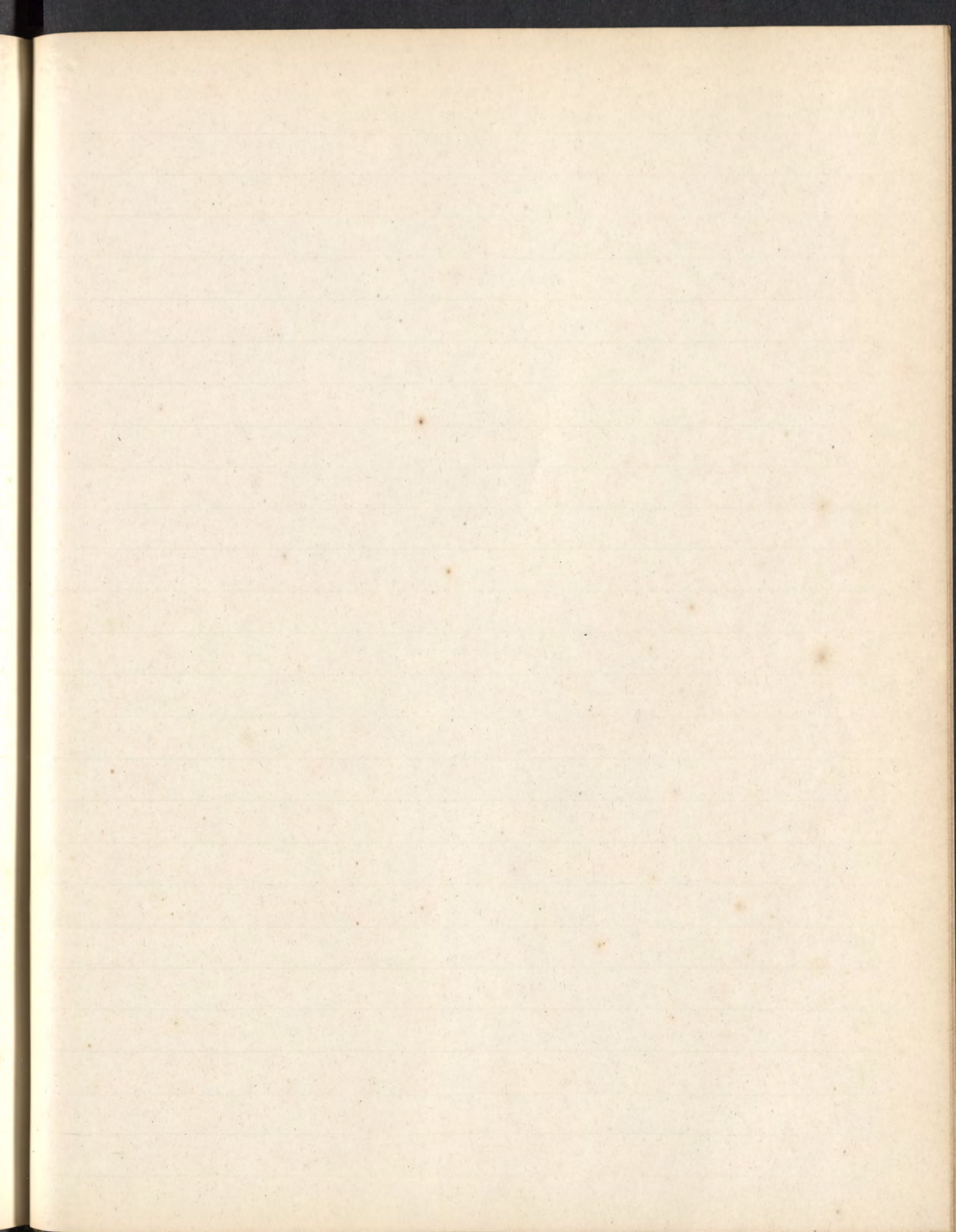


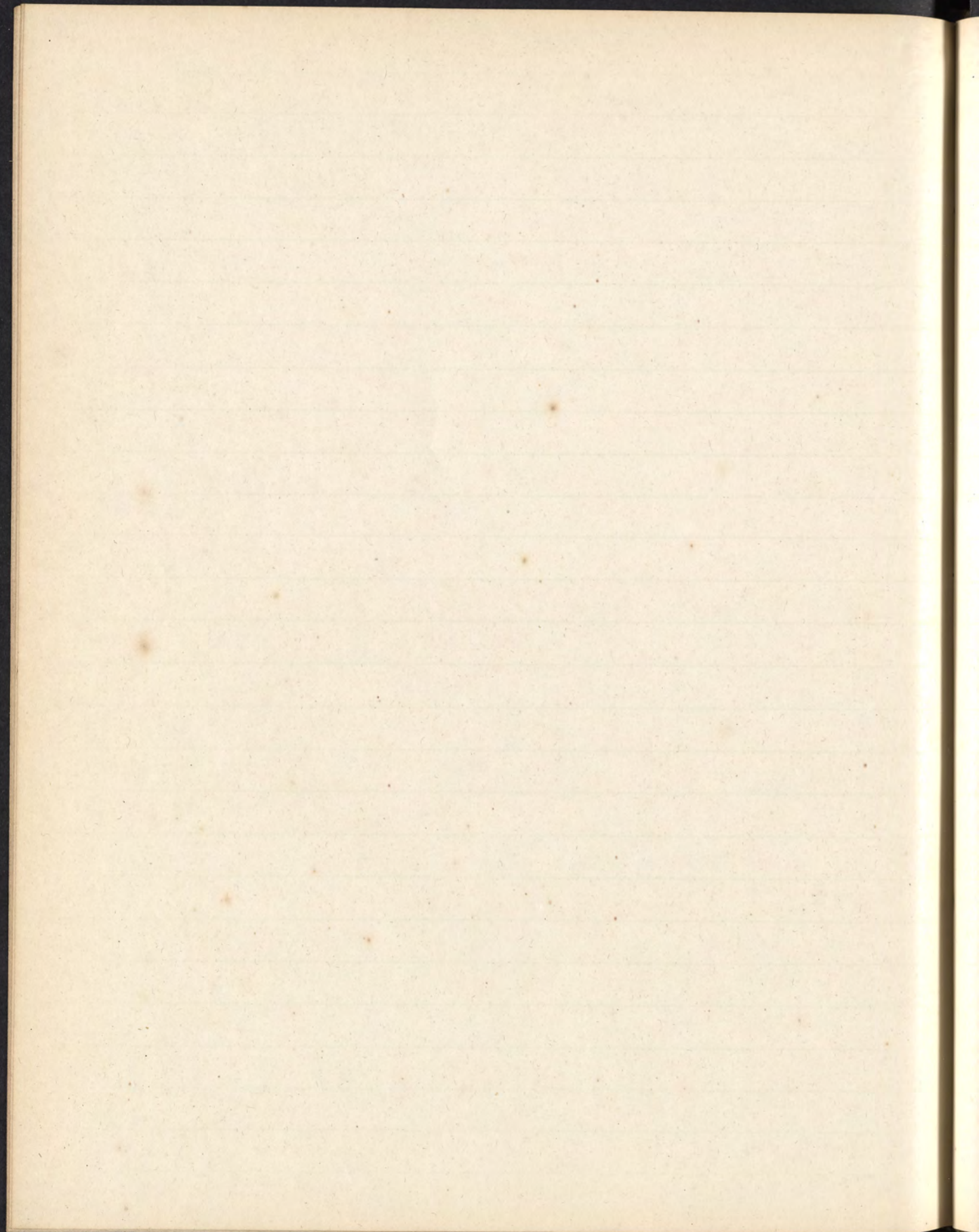


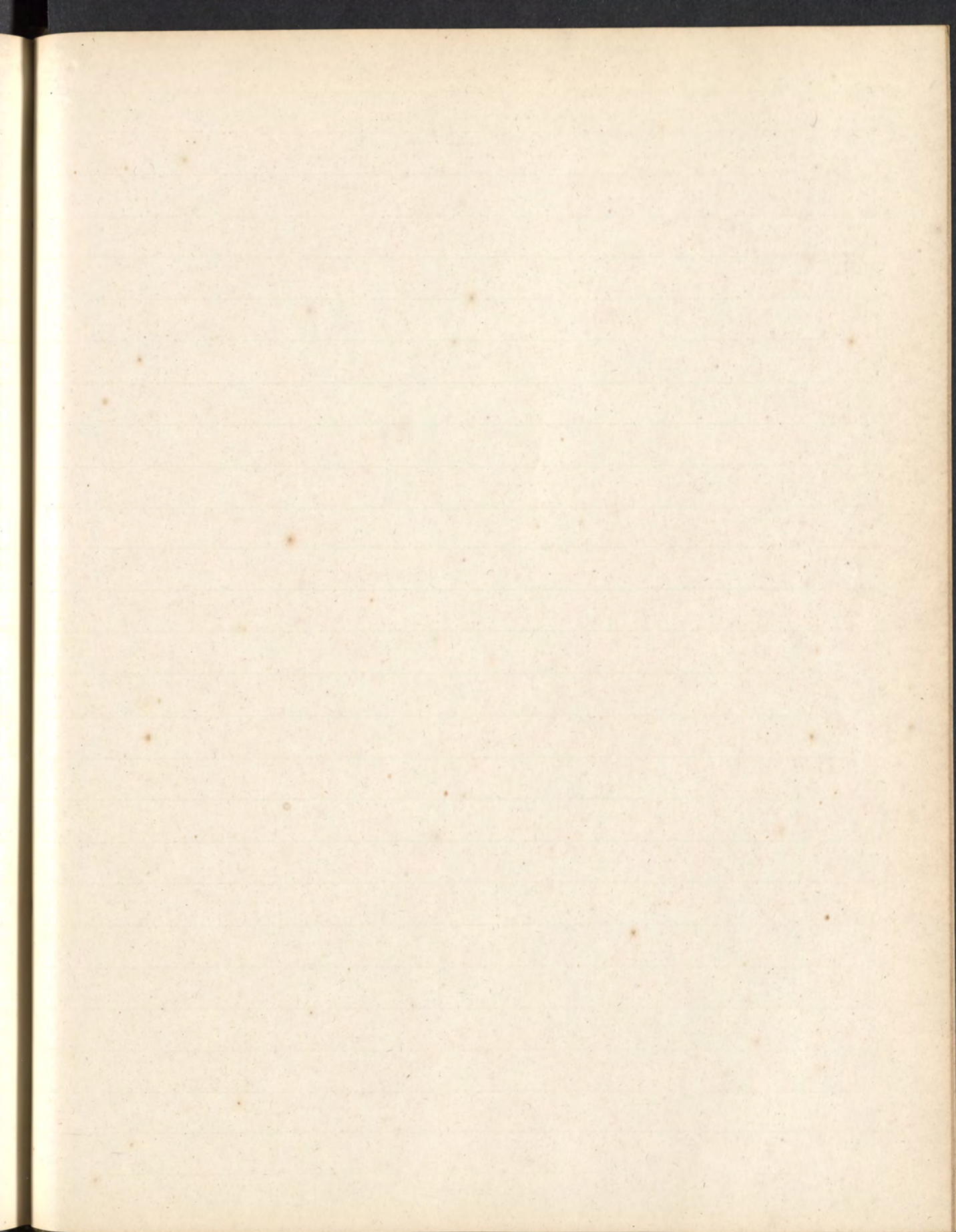


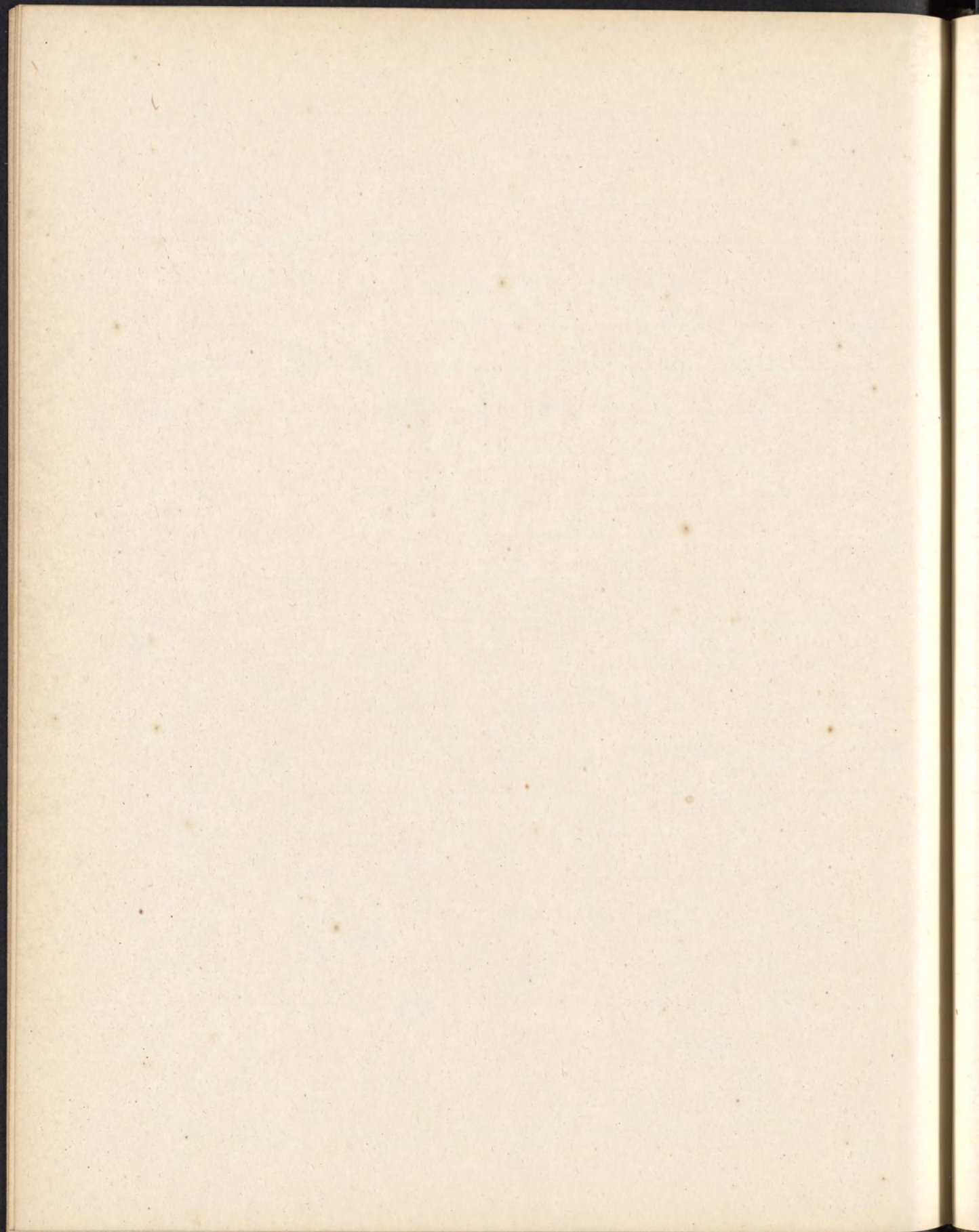


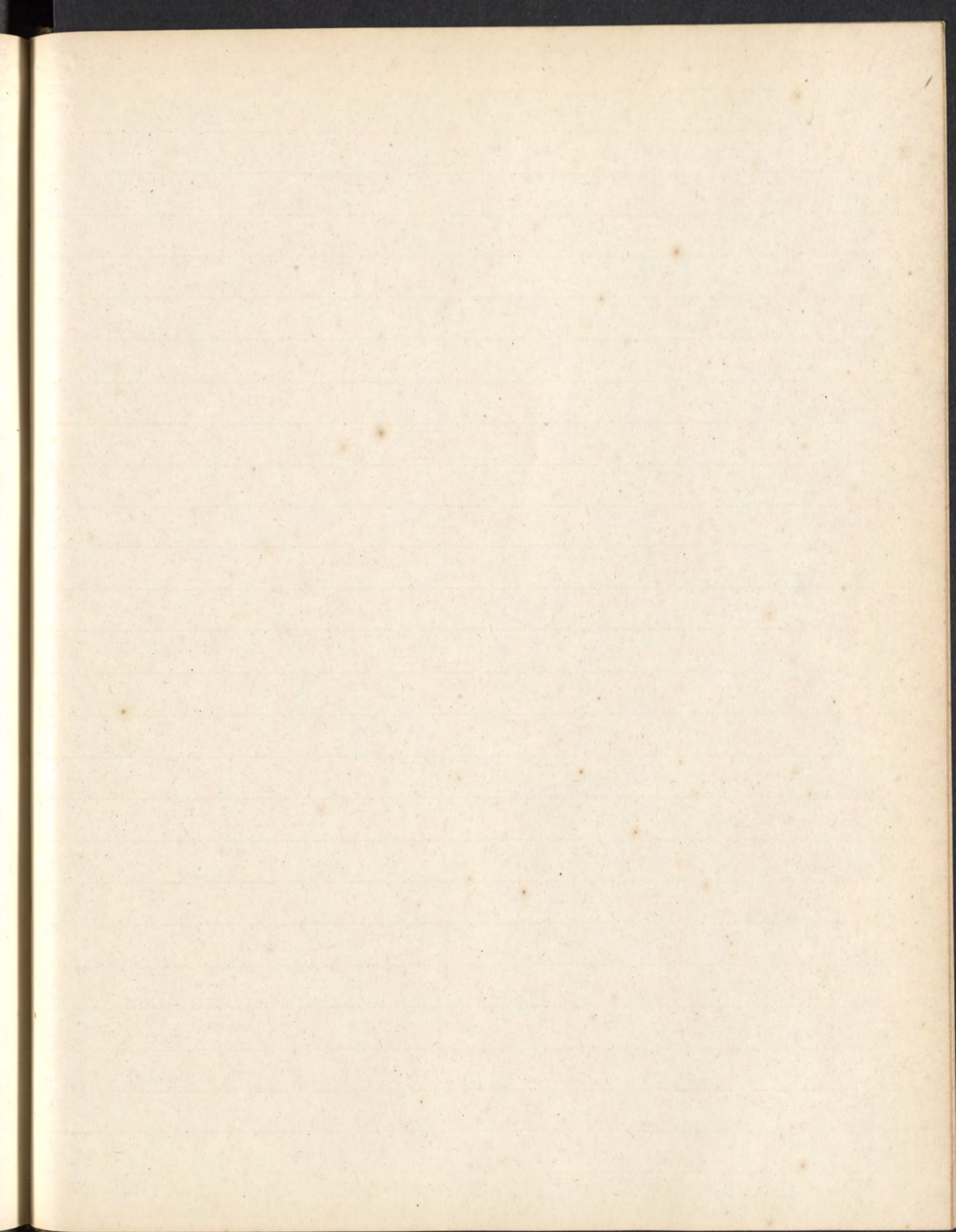


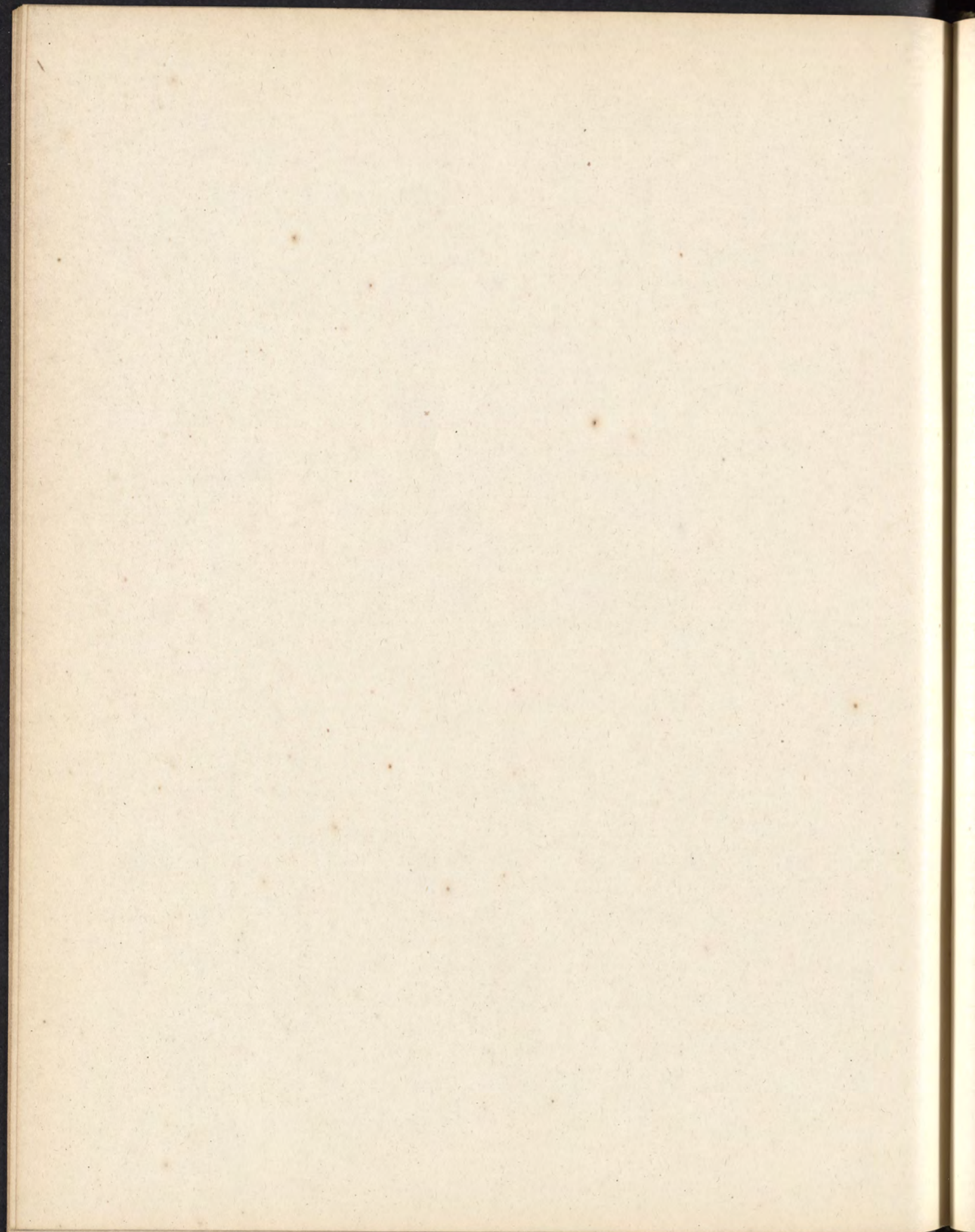


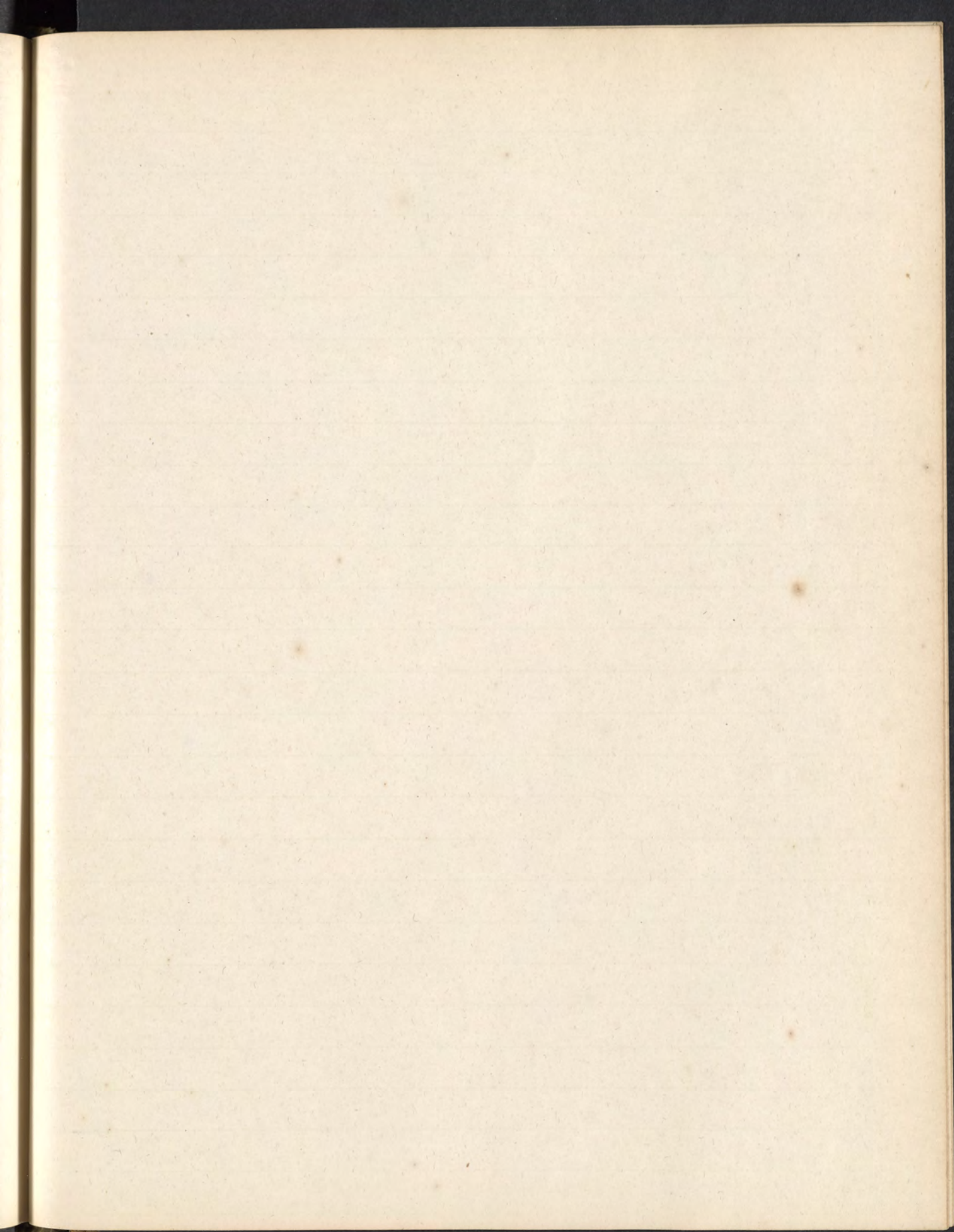


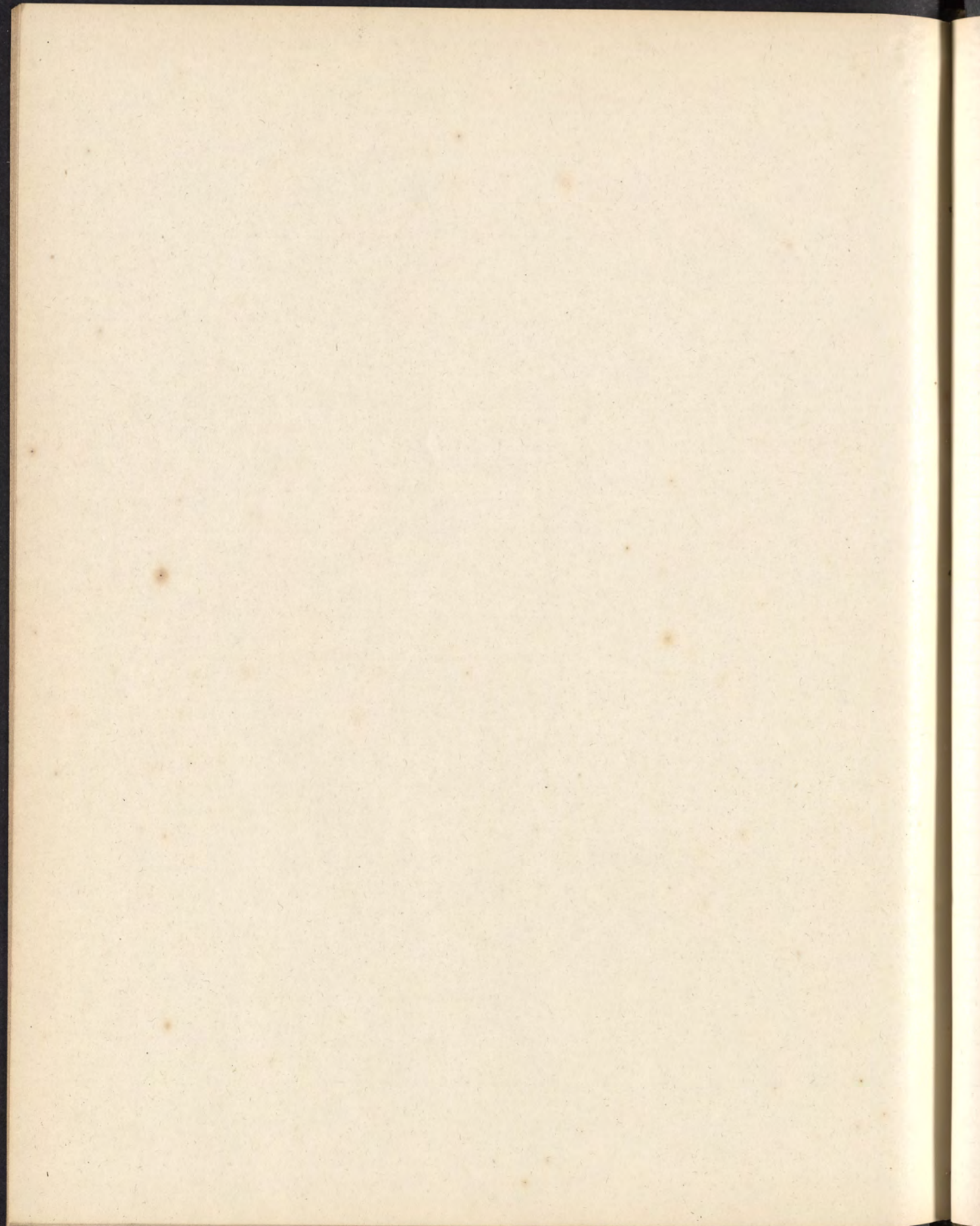


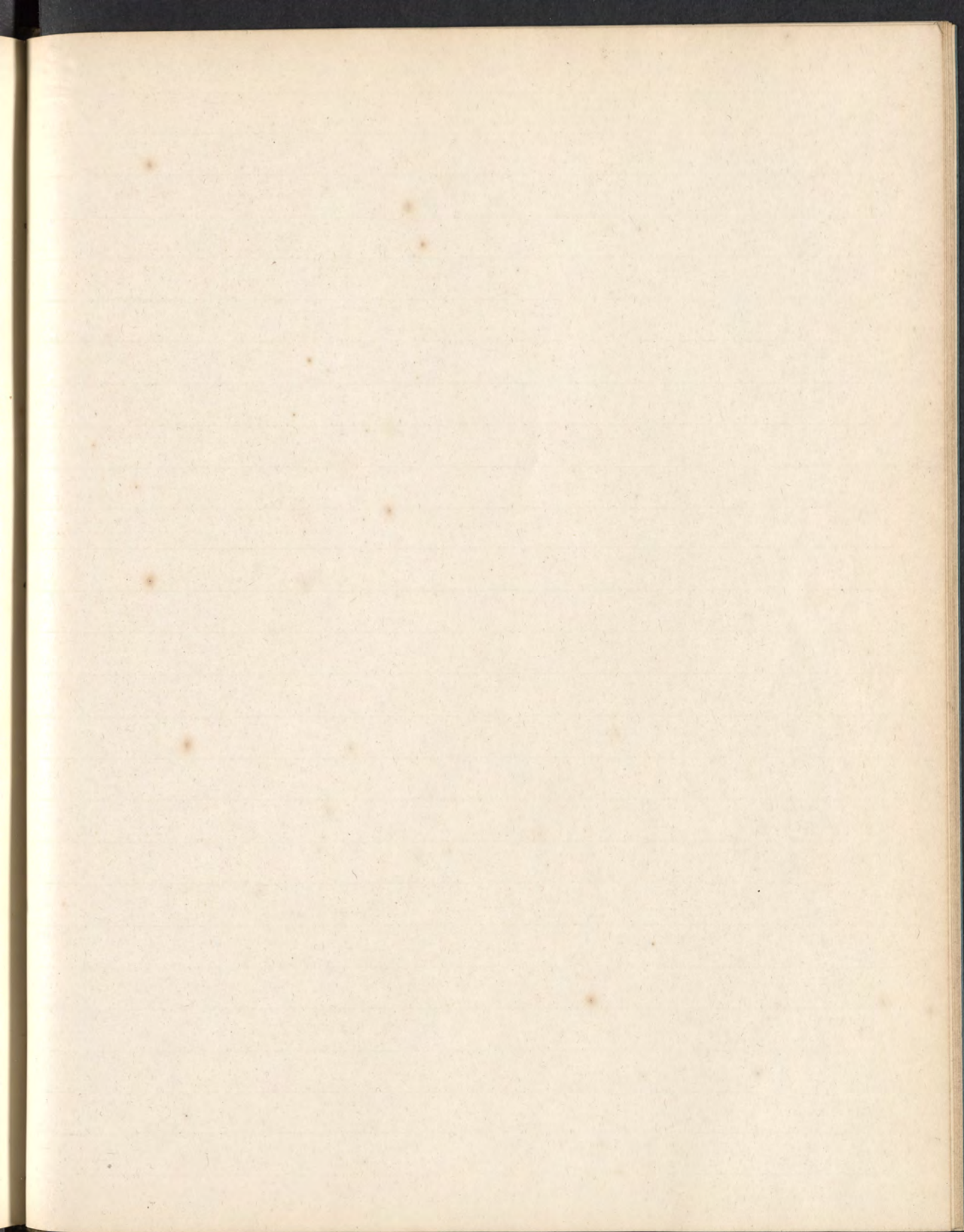


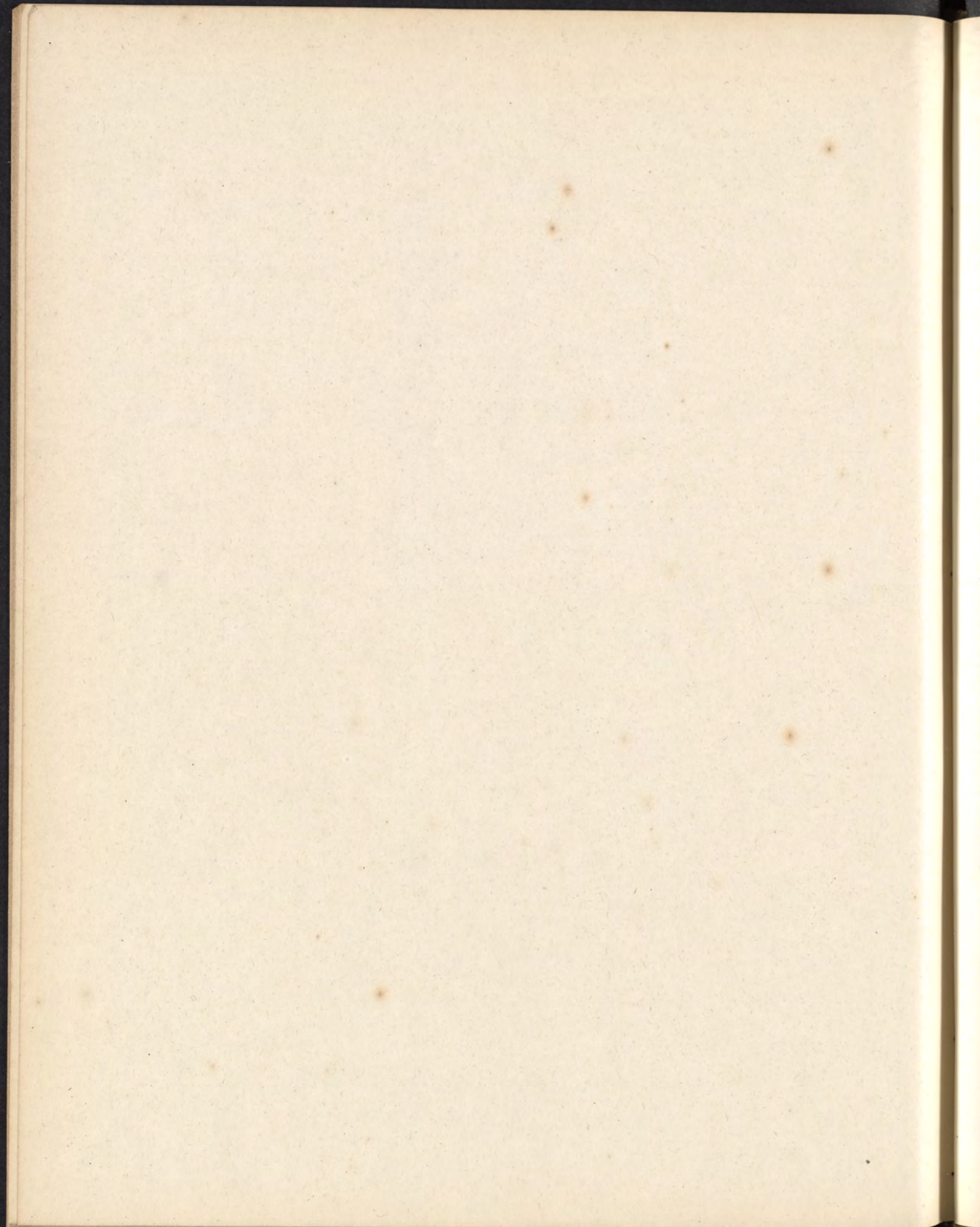


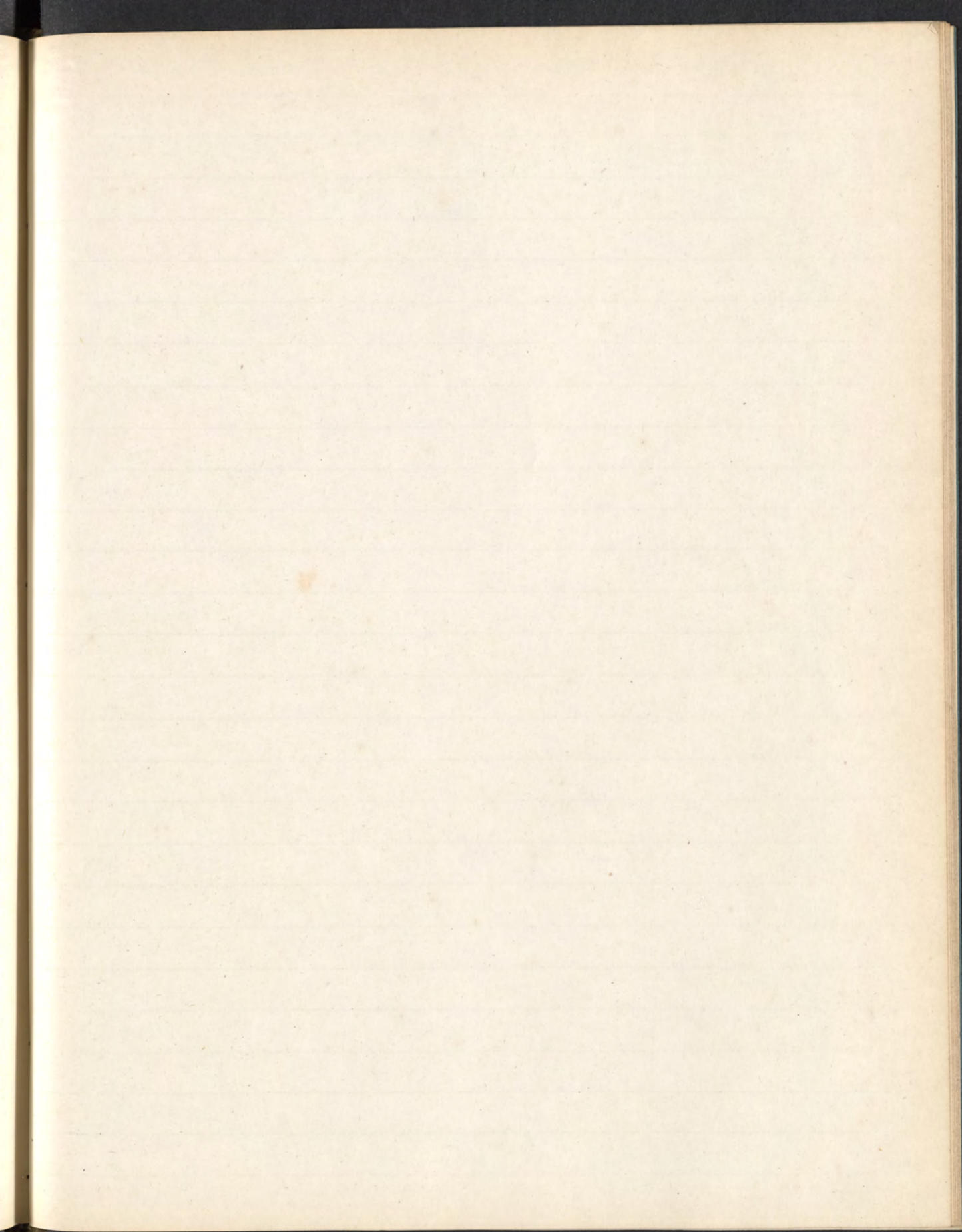


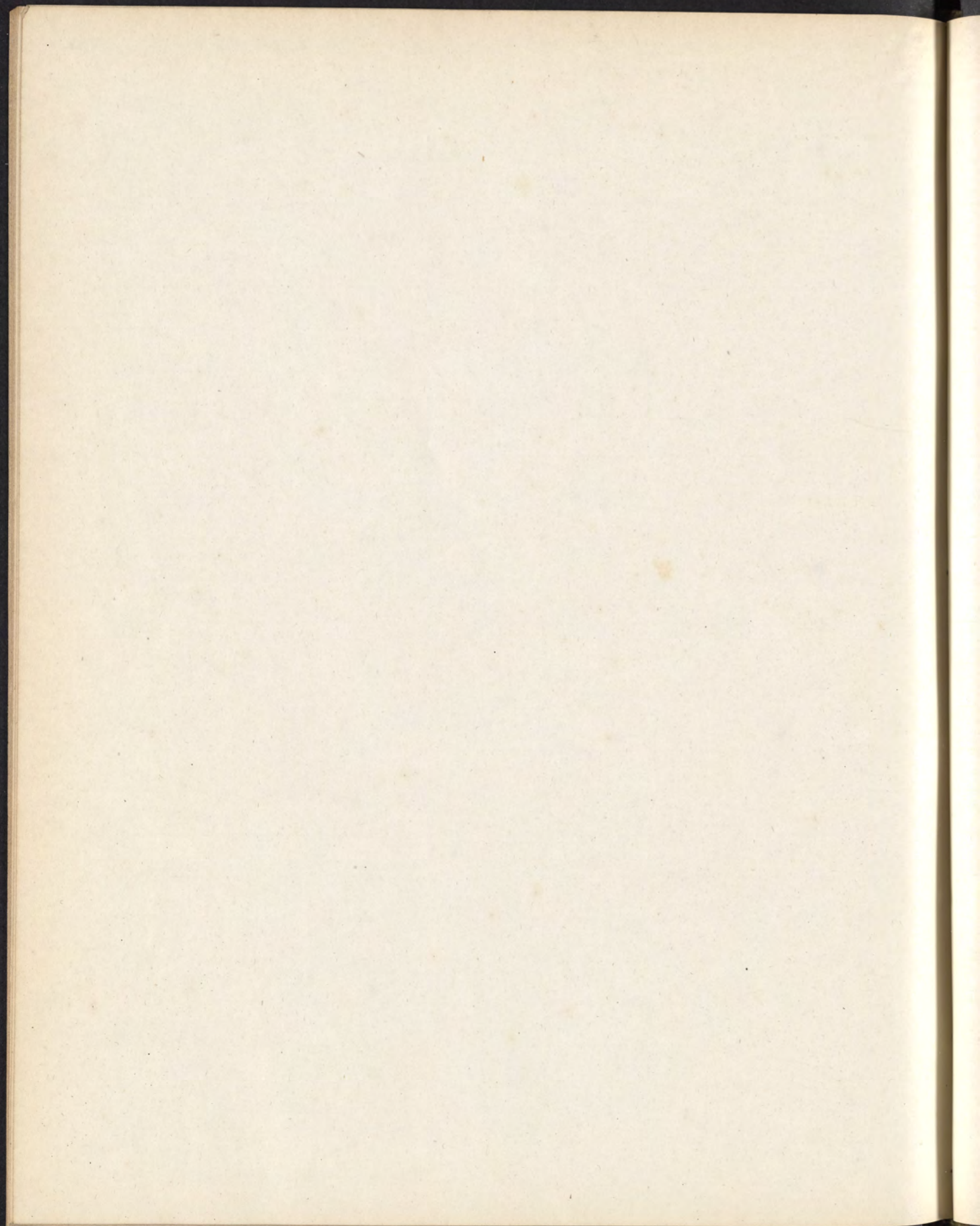


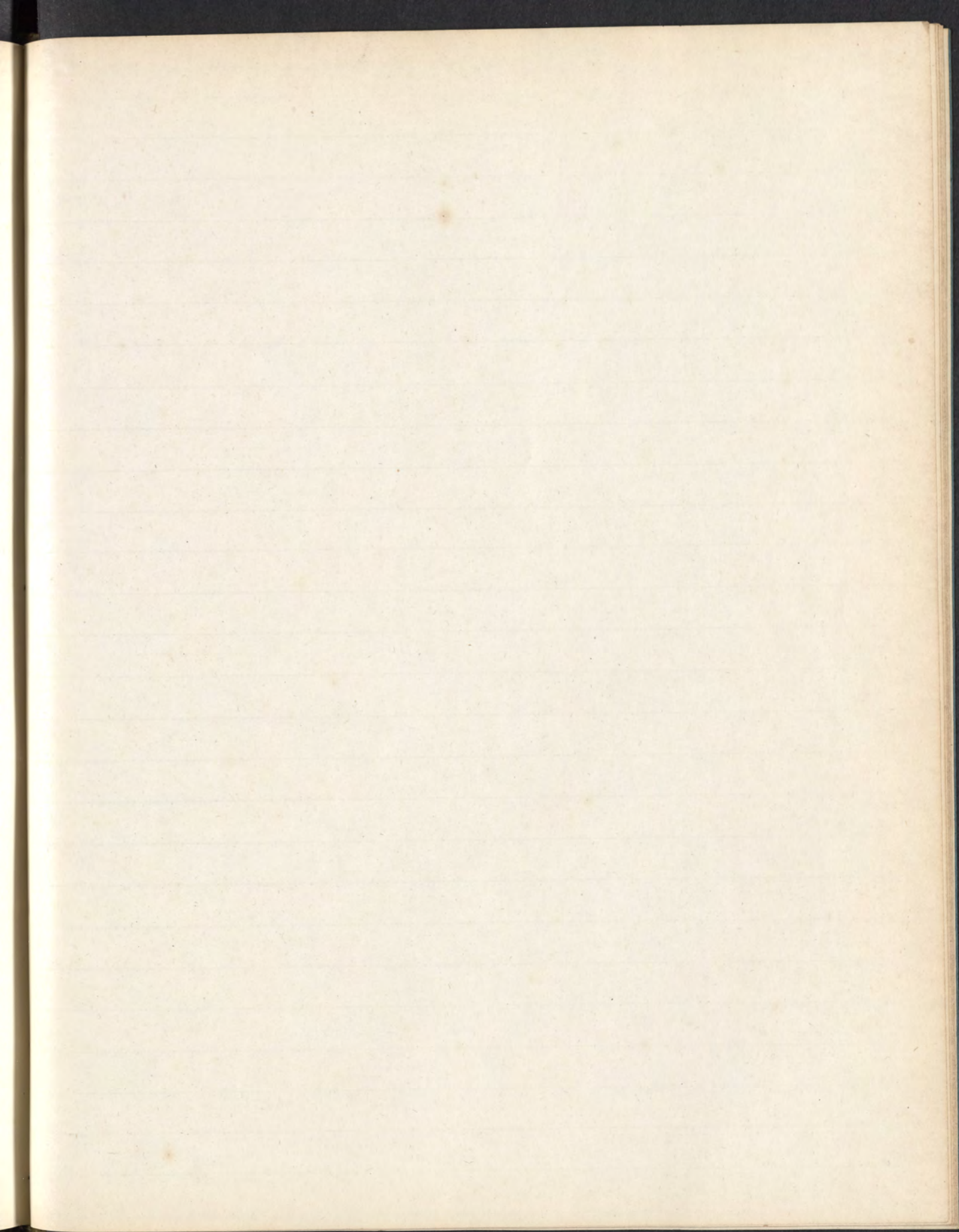


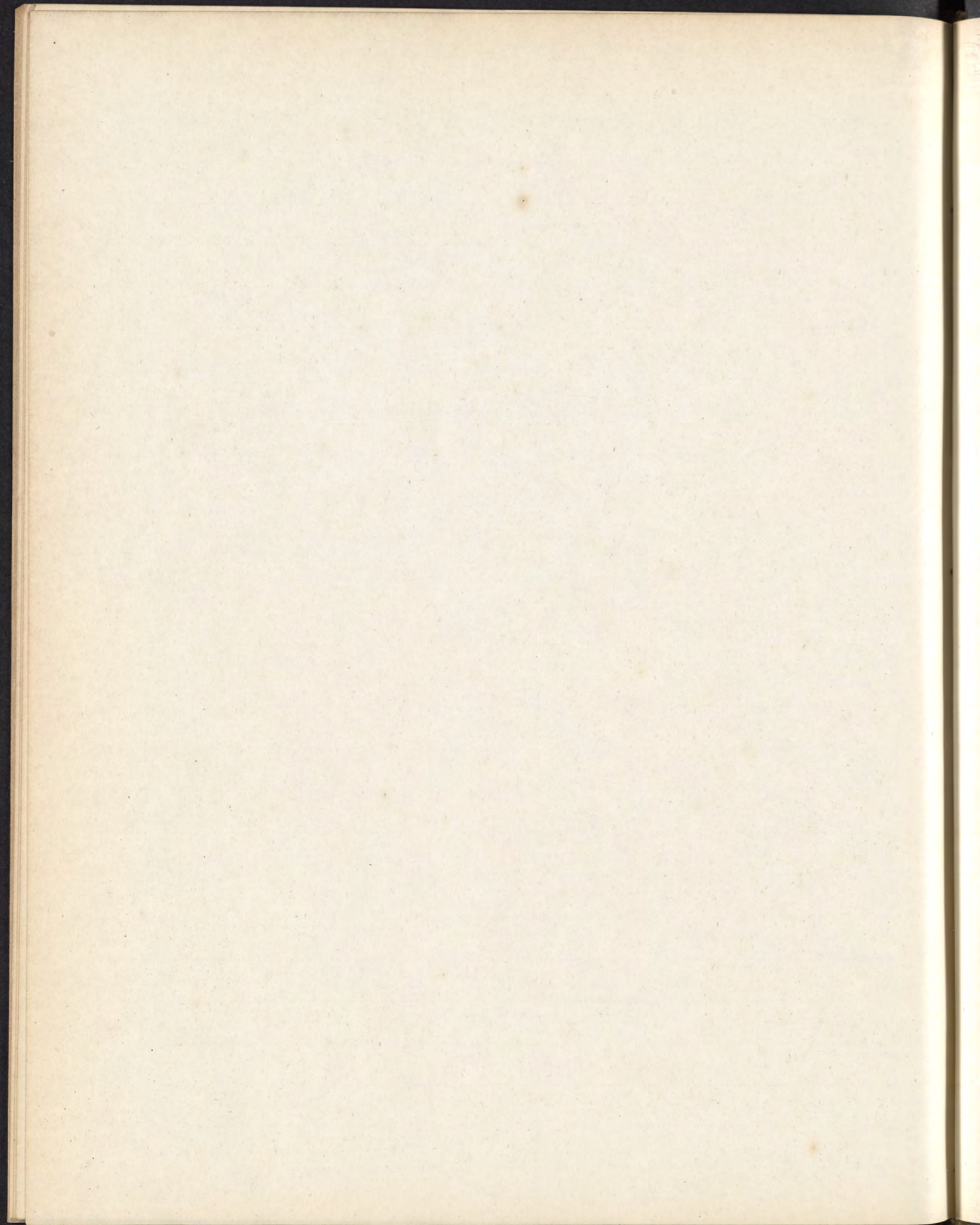




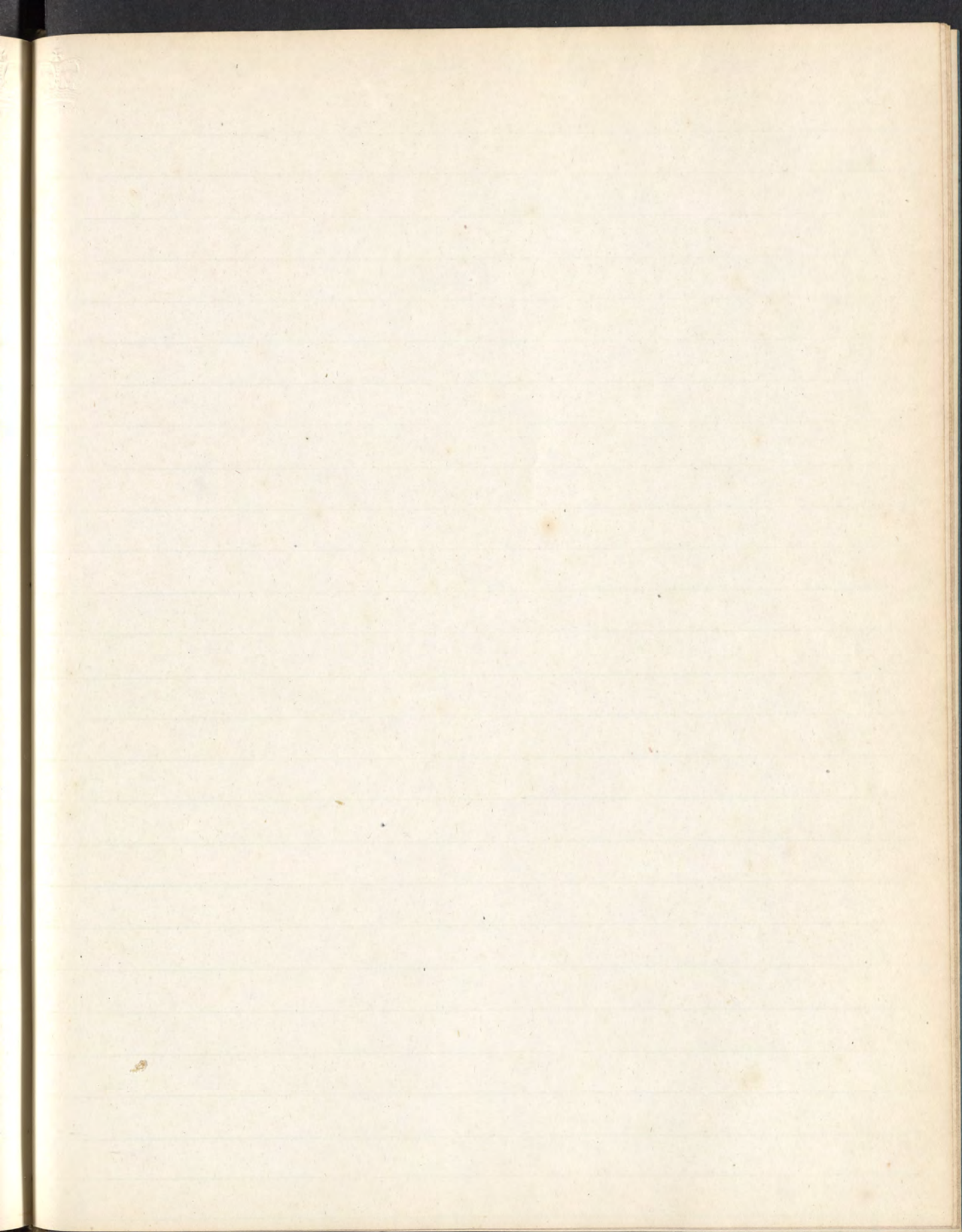




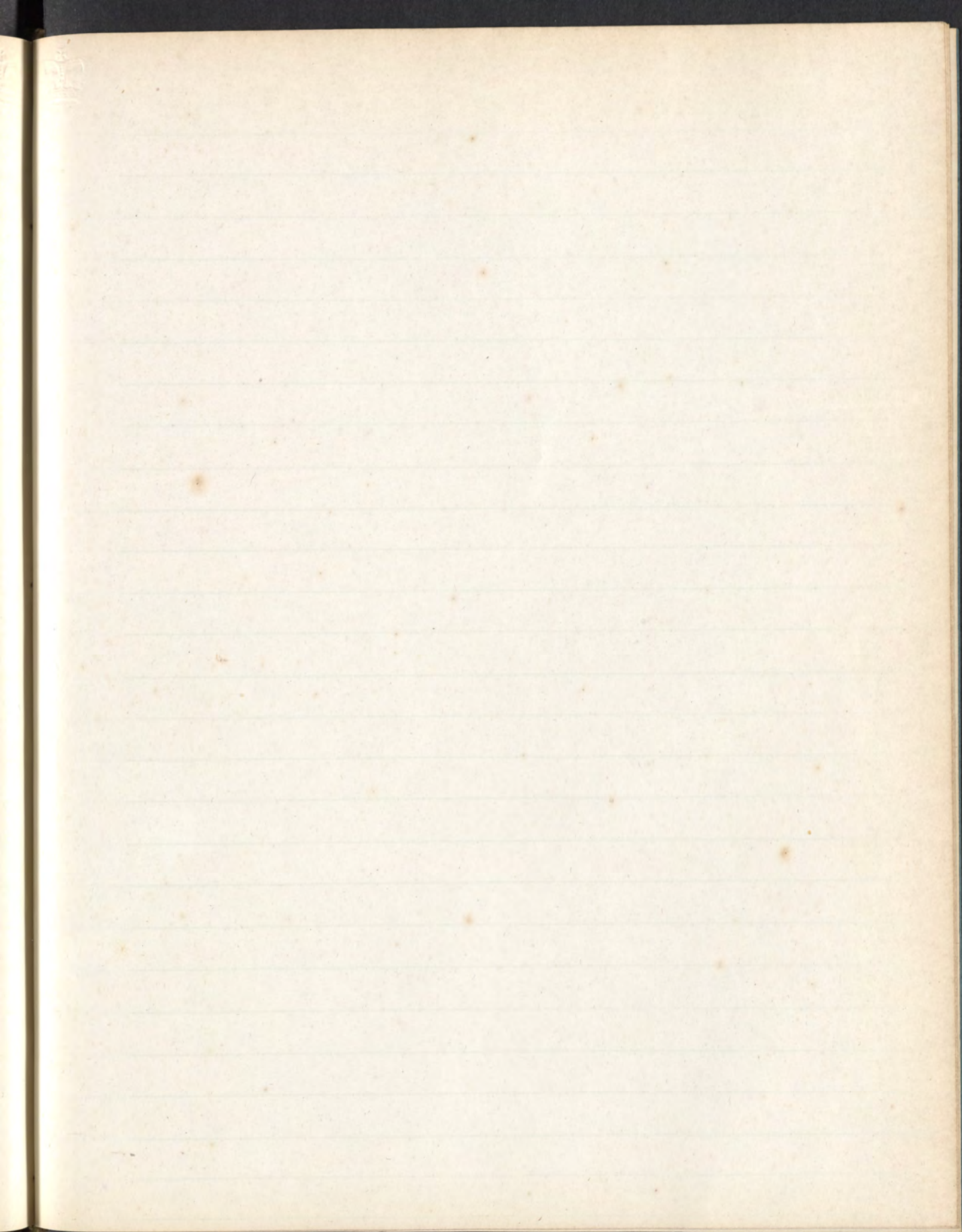


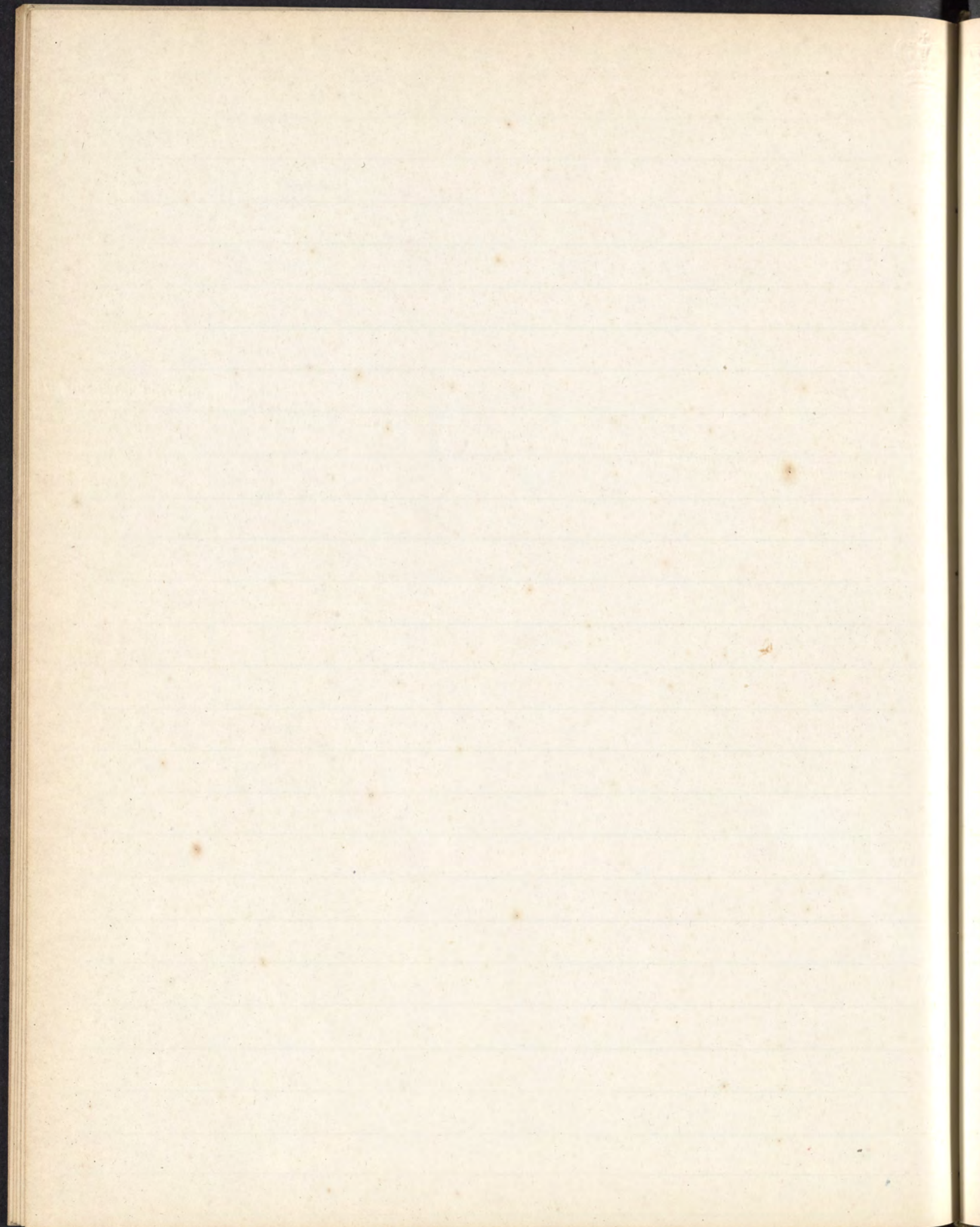


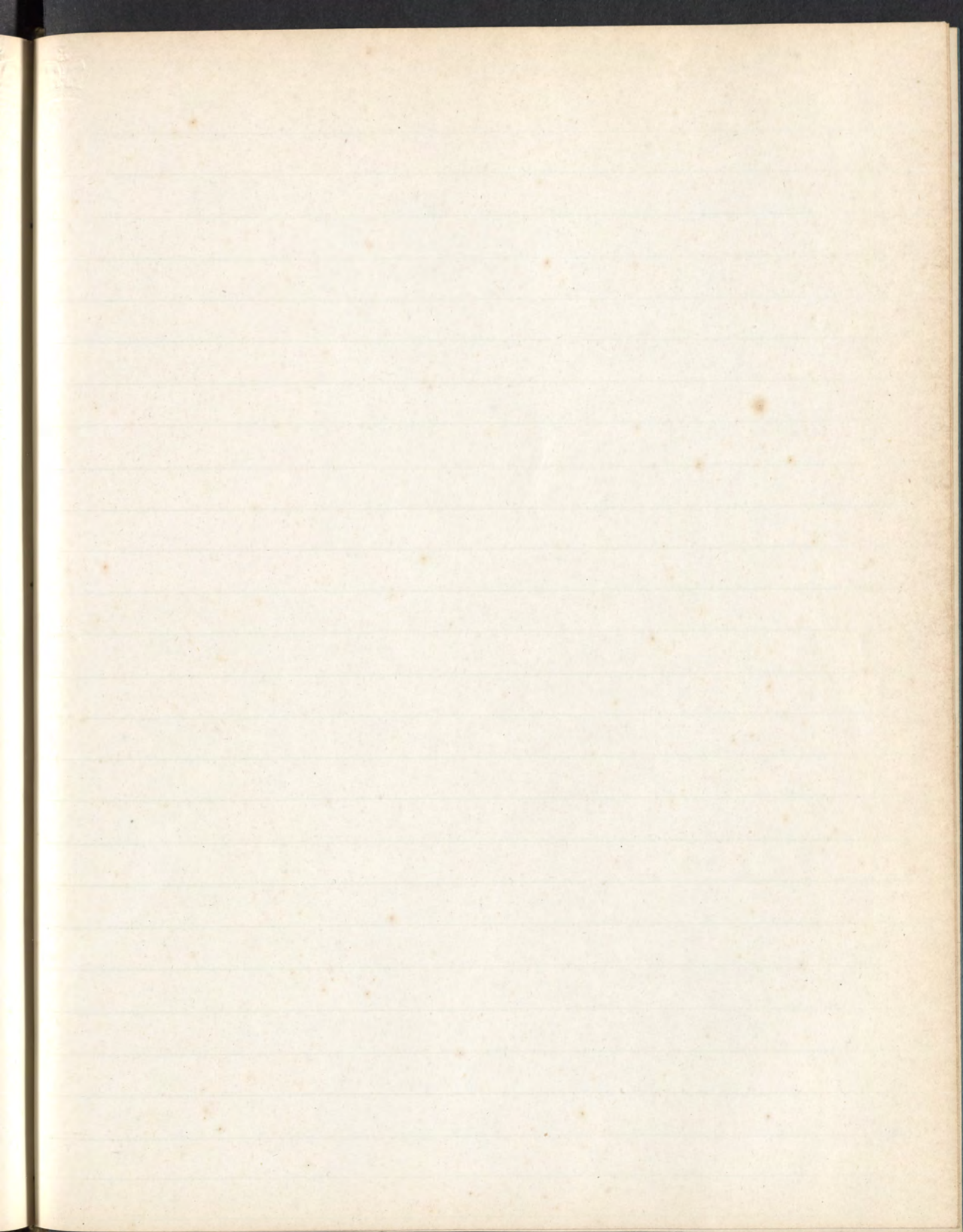


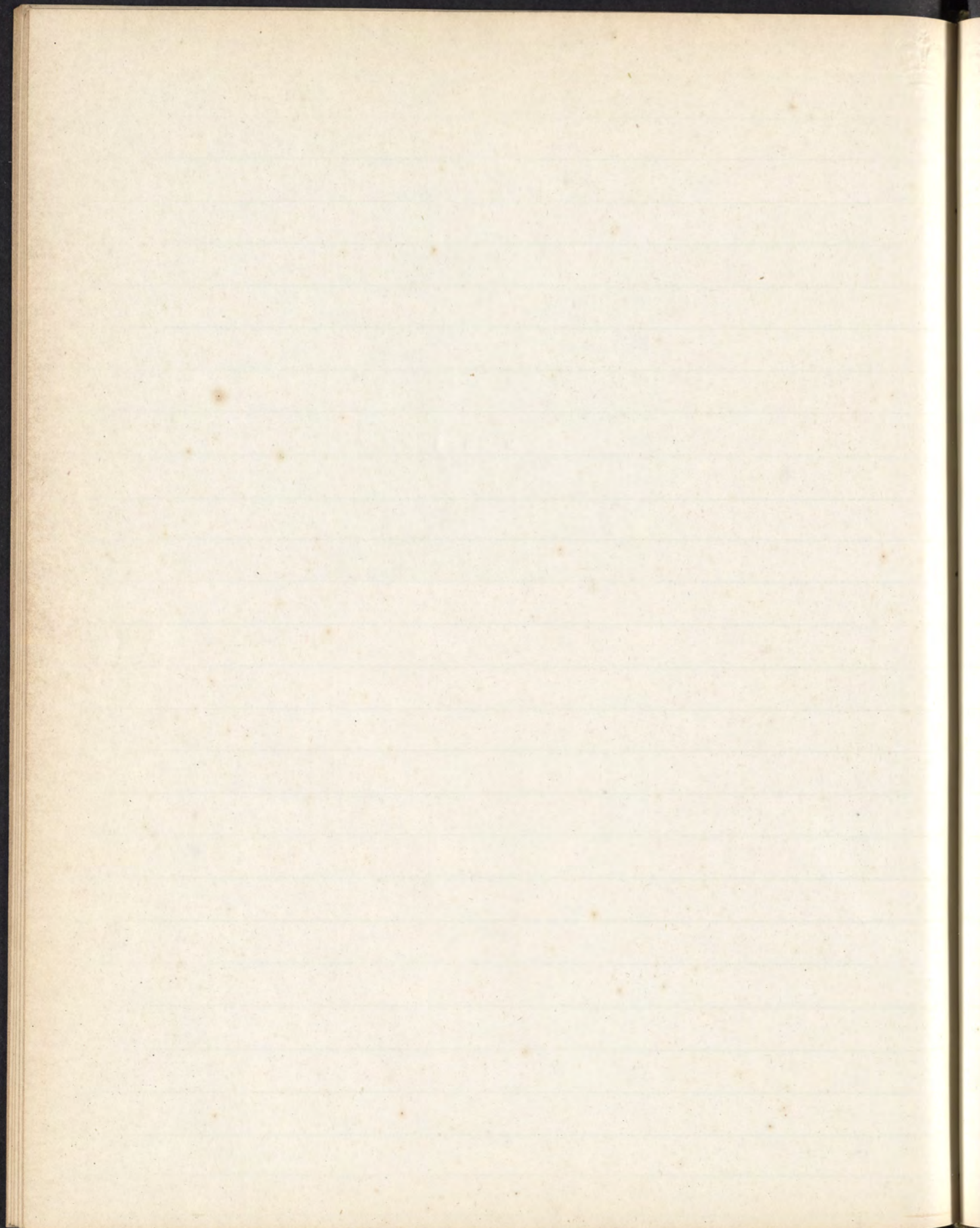


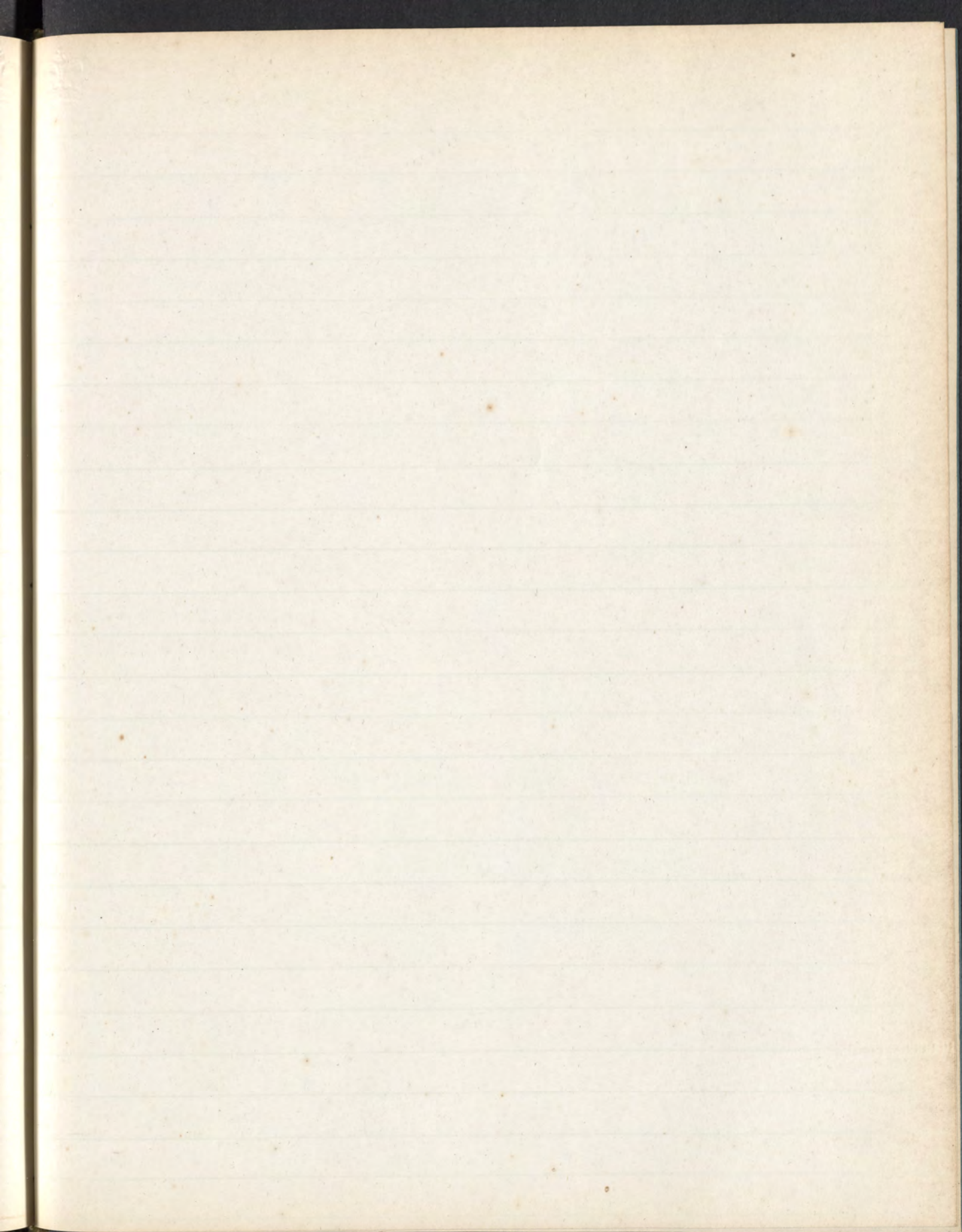


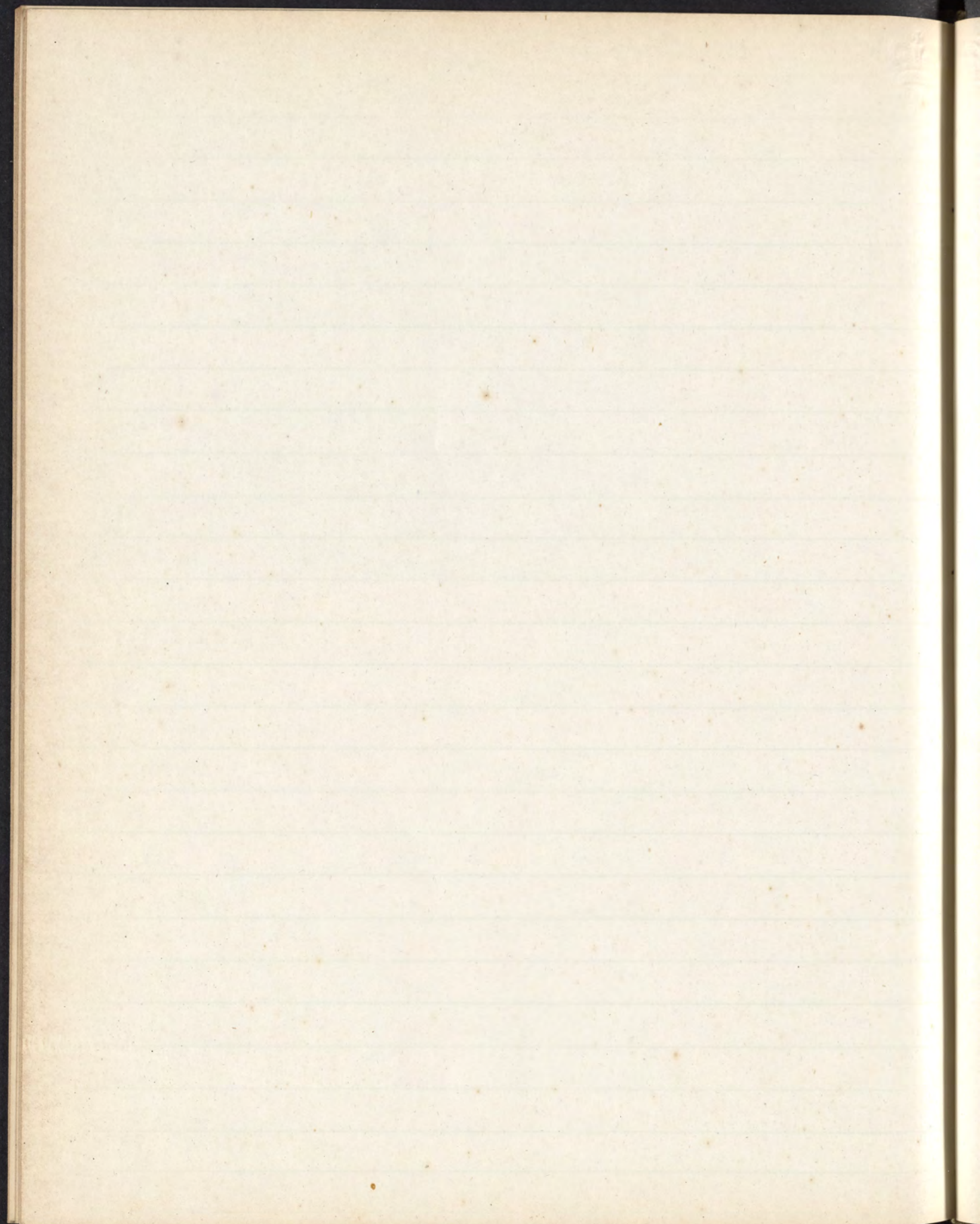


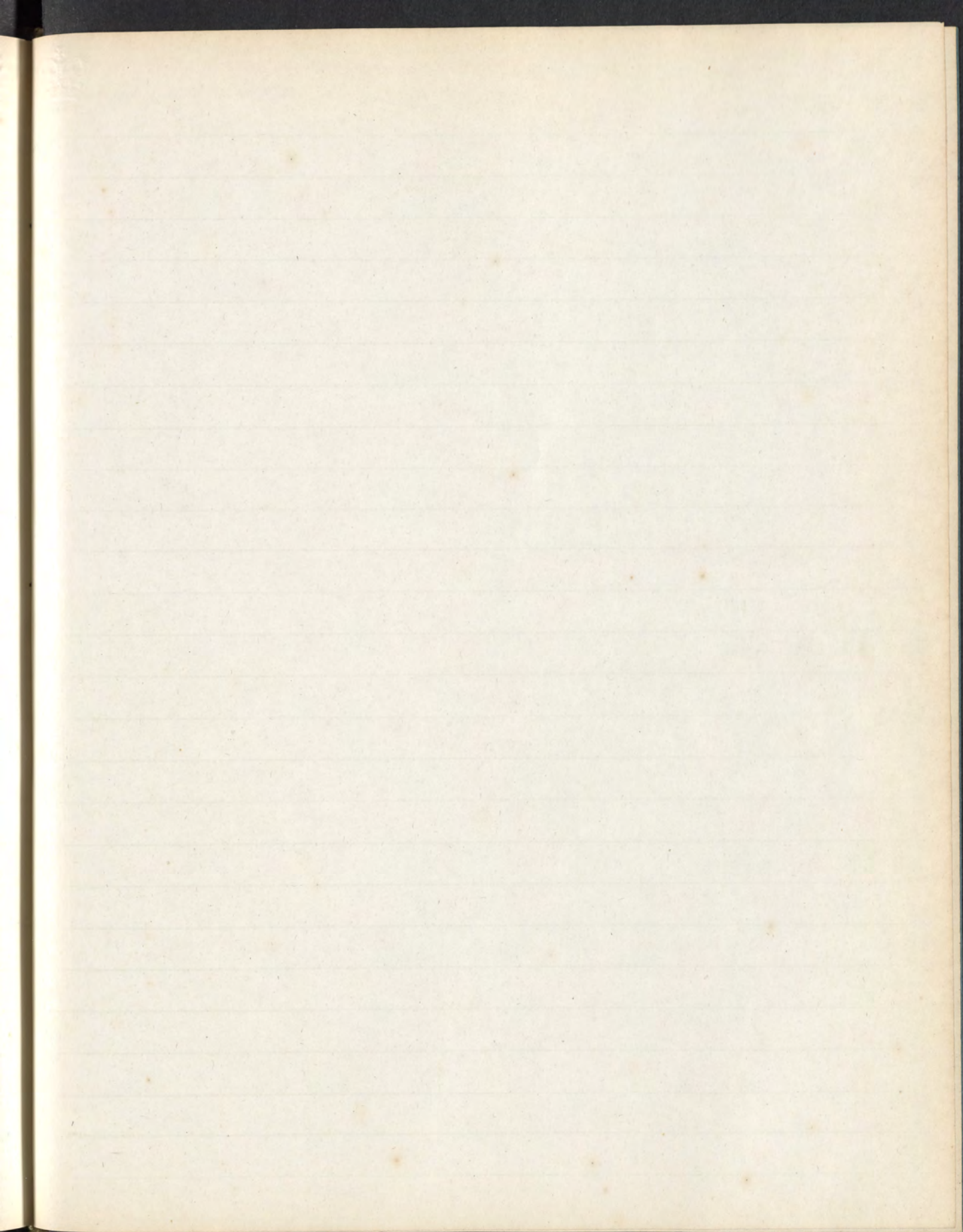


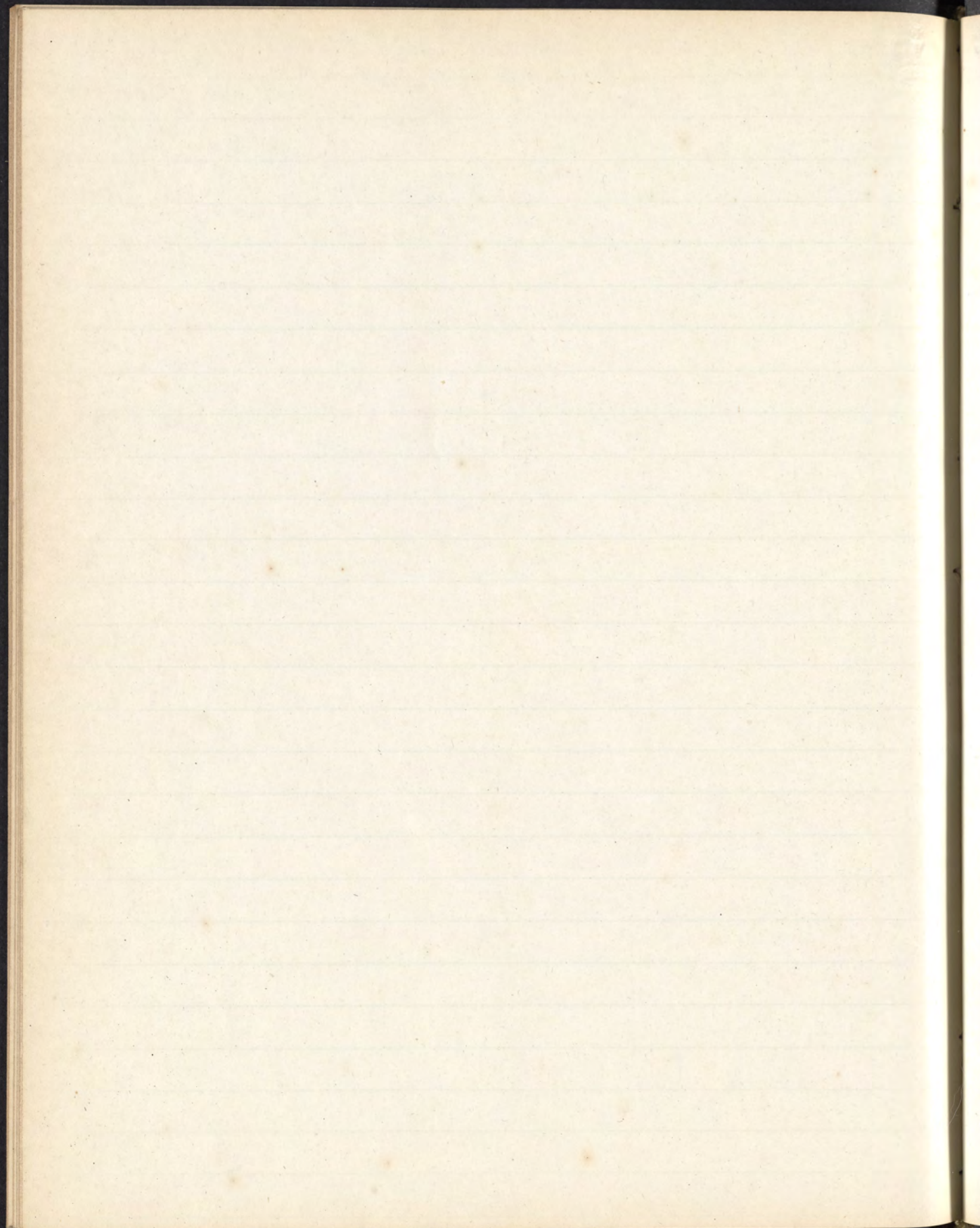












My dear Mr. Garrison

My

Dear Mr. Garrison

Journal of the

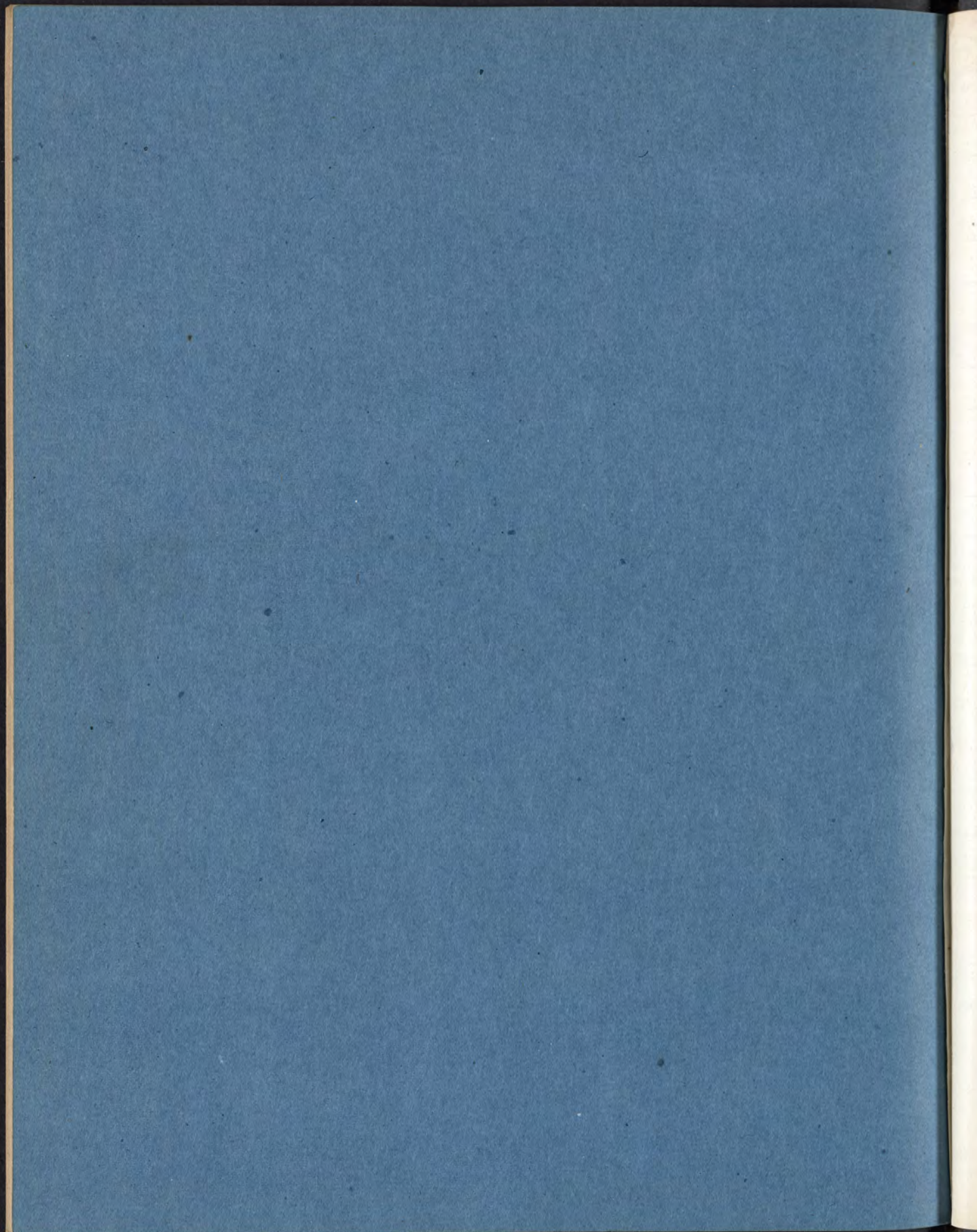
1840

of the

Institutes of Medicine

By

Sam'l Jackson M.D.



658

Alphabetical list of Diseases & Rx.

Asthma. —
Rx

Potās. Nitrat ʒij
Ext Belladonnae qssvj
Syr. Senegae ℞ij
Tinct Lobeliae ℞ij
Moj. S. teaspoonfull 4 times a day.

Ascarides. —
Rx —

Rad Spigeliae ʒss —
Hol. Scimae ʒij
Mammae ʒss —
Card. Contus. ʒi —
Moj. fh in a ʒ boiling water. S
wineglassfull 3 or 4 times a day.

Asthenia. —
Rx —

Ammoniac Carb. Div
Syr Simp ℞ij
Moj. S. teaspoonfull 4 times a day

Rx —
Ext Nucis vomicae qssij
Moj. fh in Pill No xxiv. S one
ter die. —

Antigalactic. —

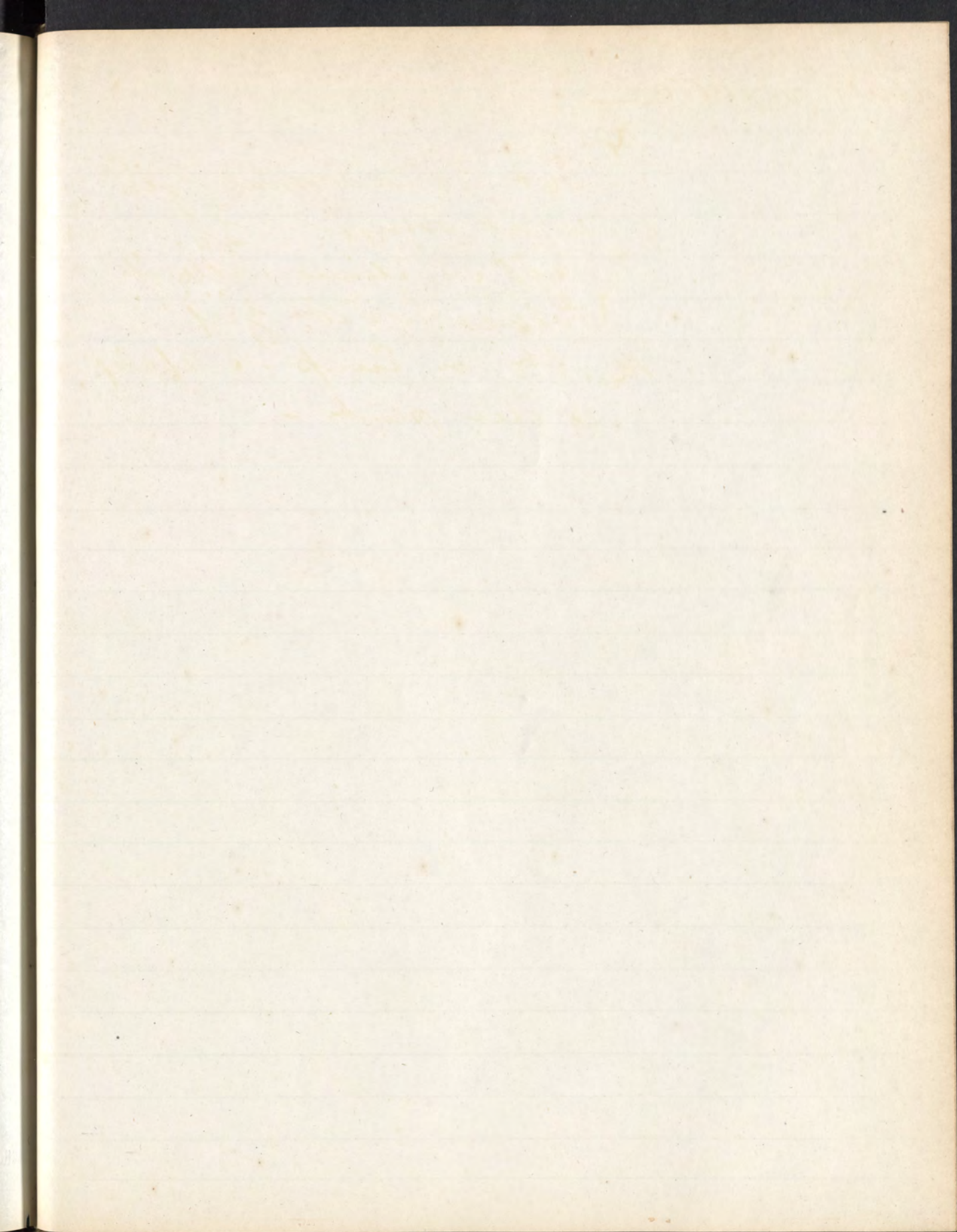
Rp.

Ext. Belladonnae ʒij

Cerat Simp. ʒij.

{ add sometimes with it
Potass Iodid ʒij

M. ft. in Emp - S. apply
to the part -



Antigalactic

Rp.

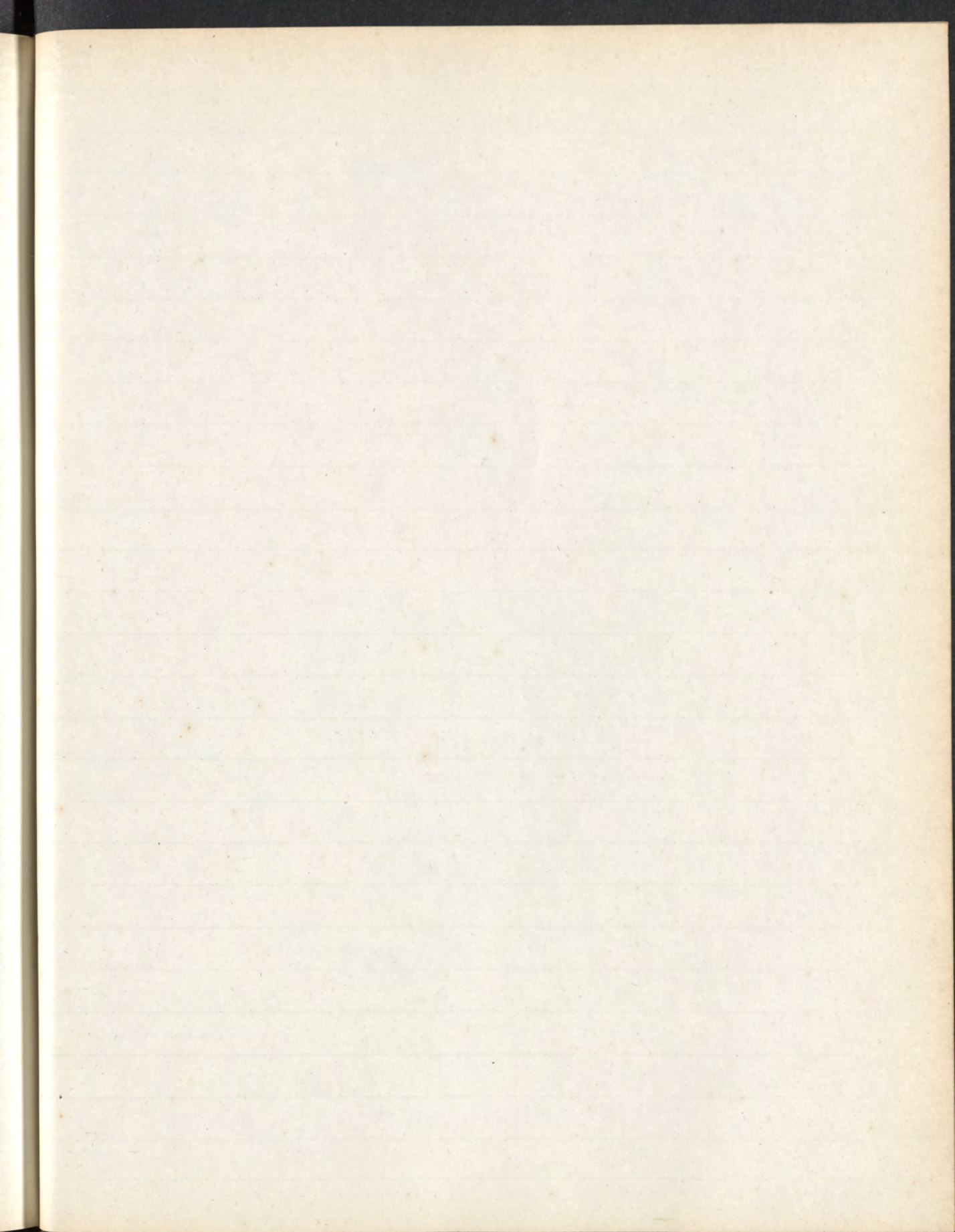
Ext Belladonnae 3ij

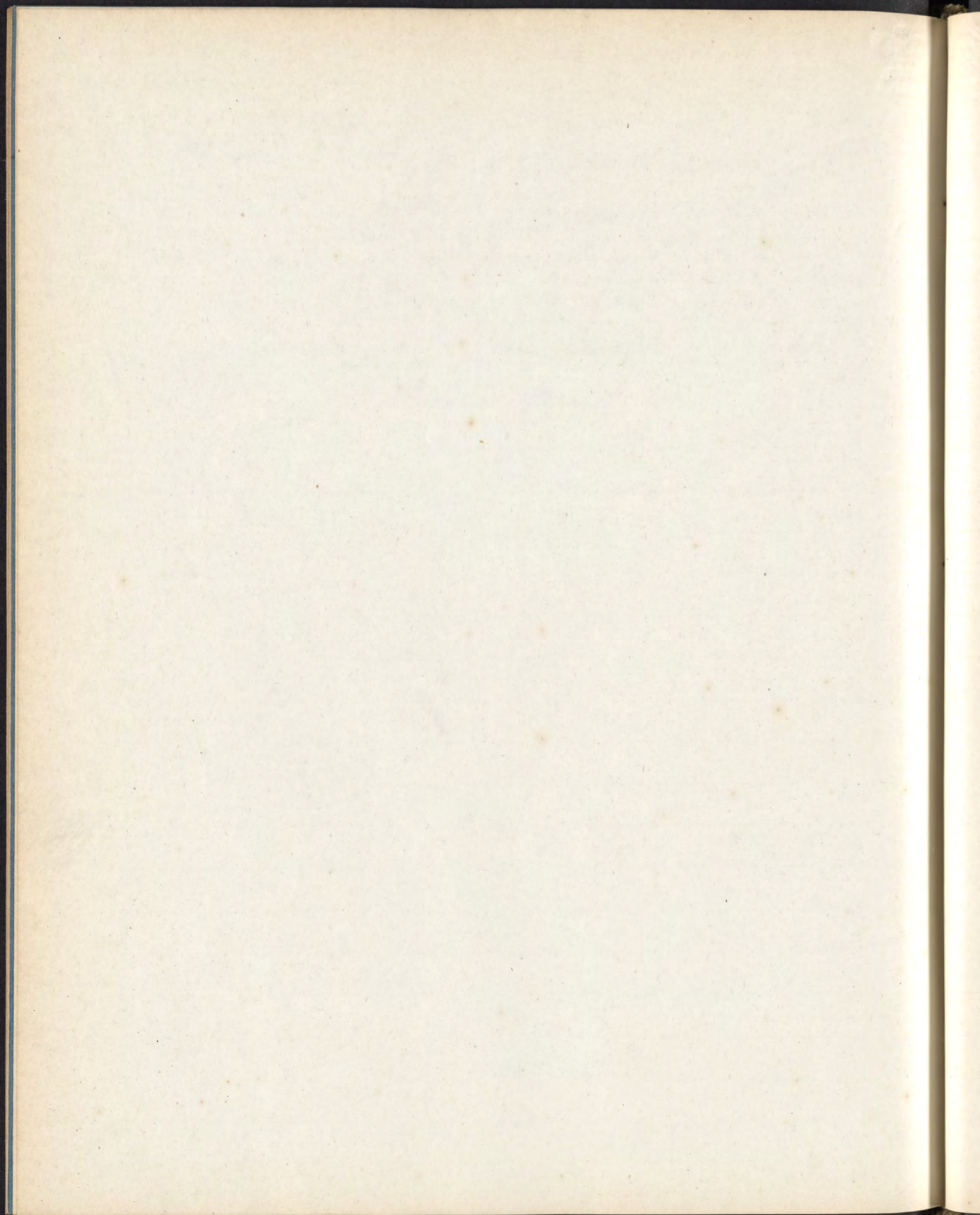
Cerat Somp 3ij

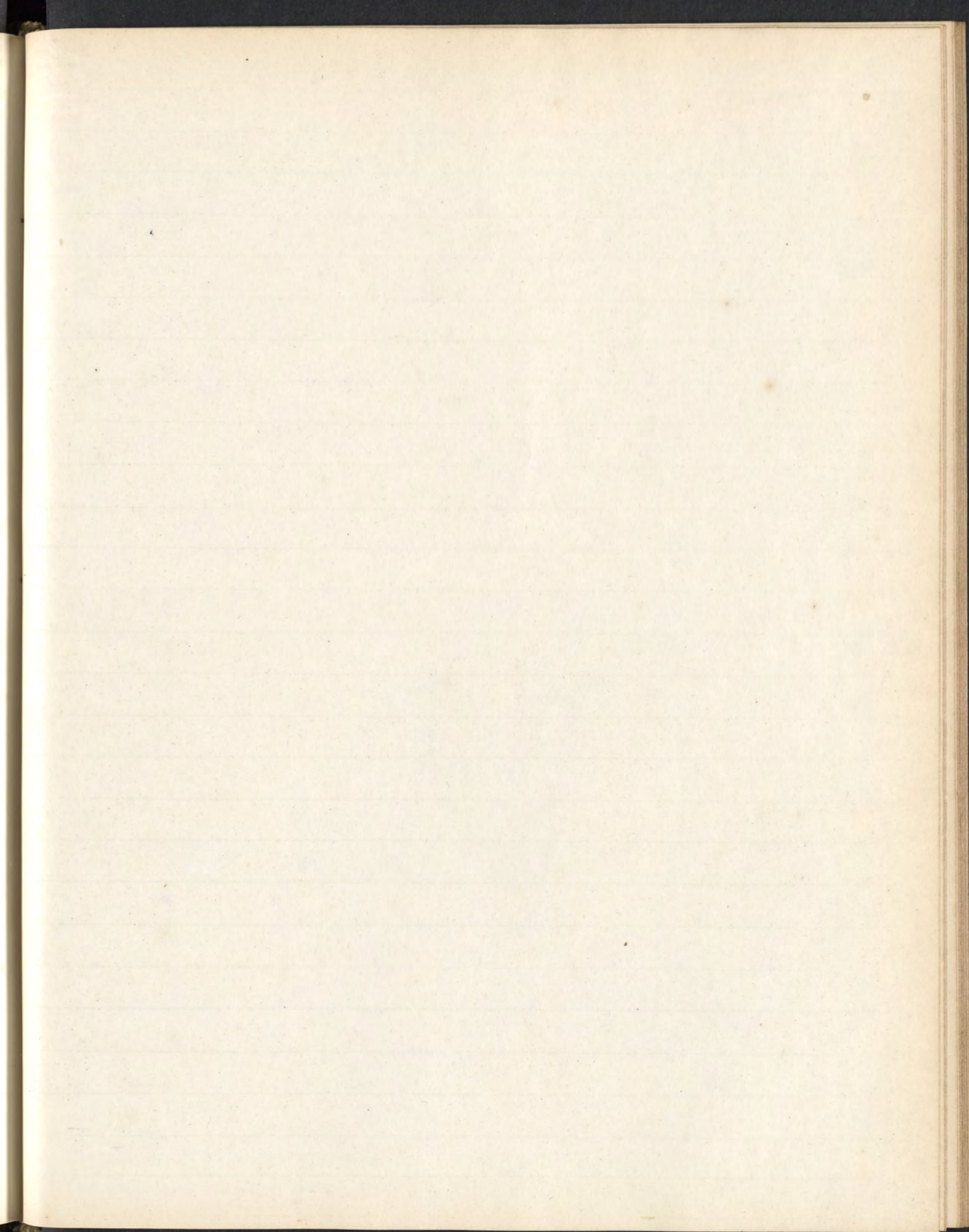
{ add sometimes with it

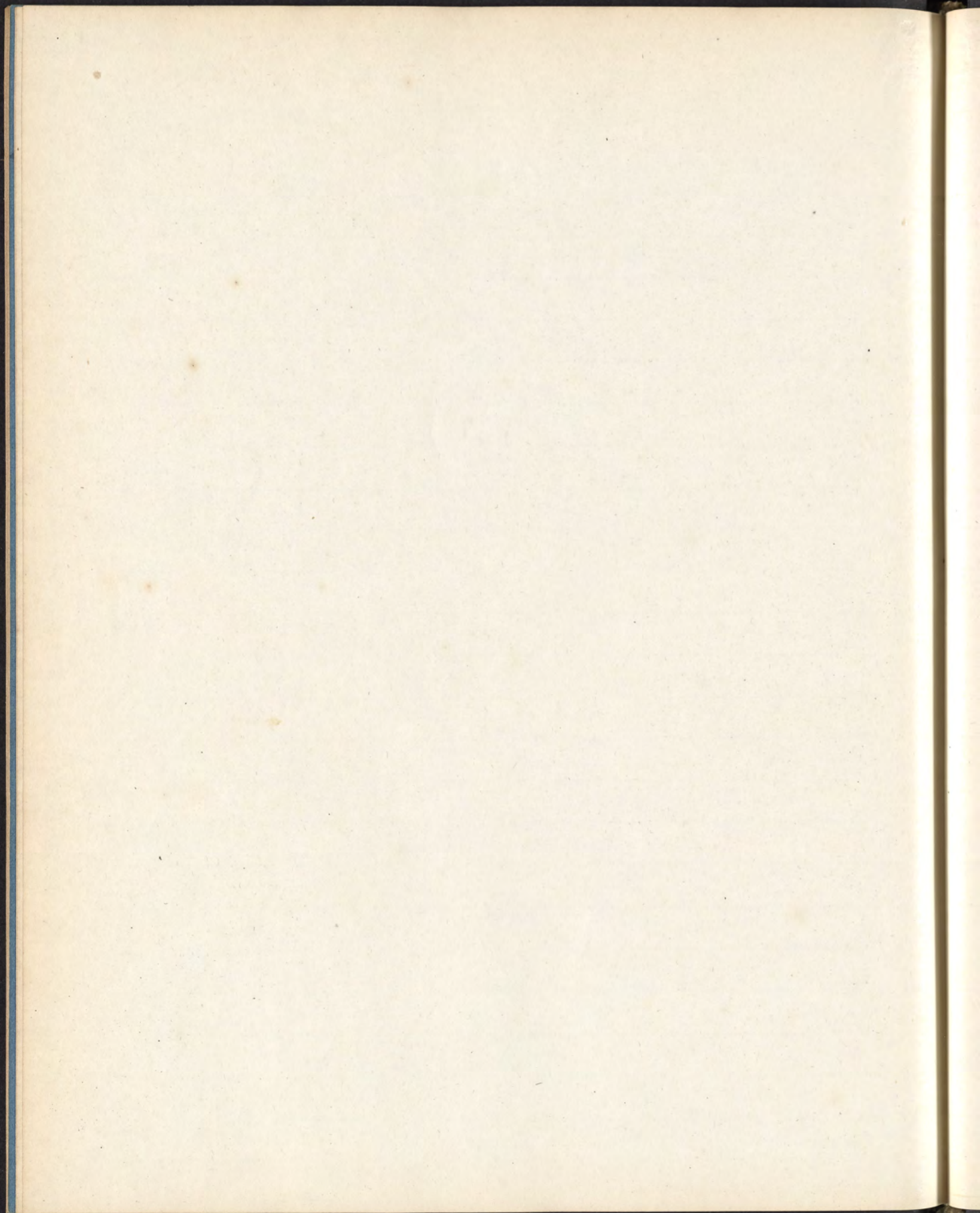
Potass Sodic 3ij

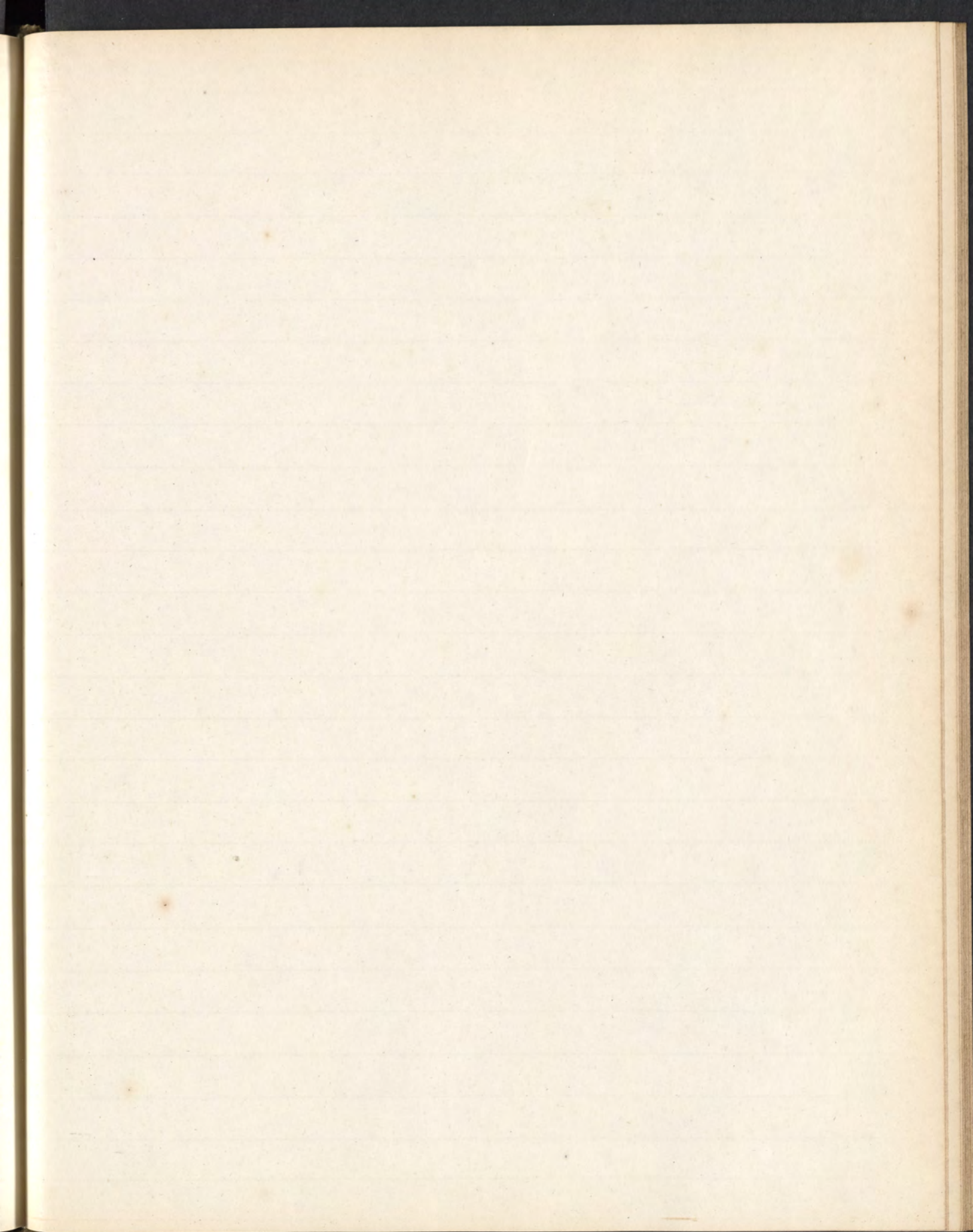
M. ft. in Emp - S. apply
to the part -

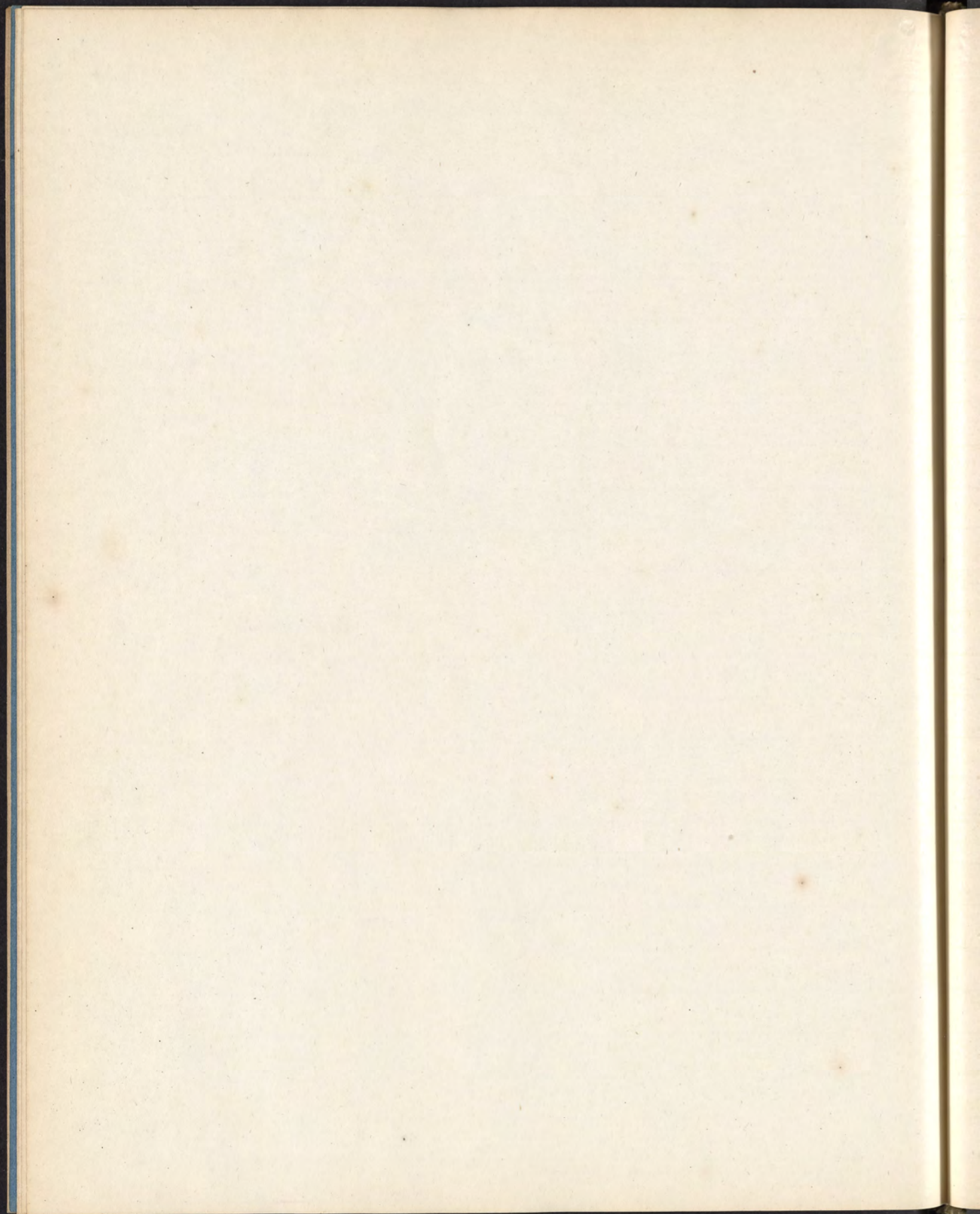


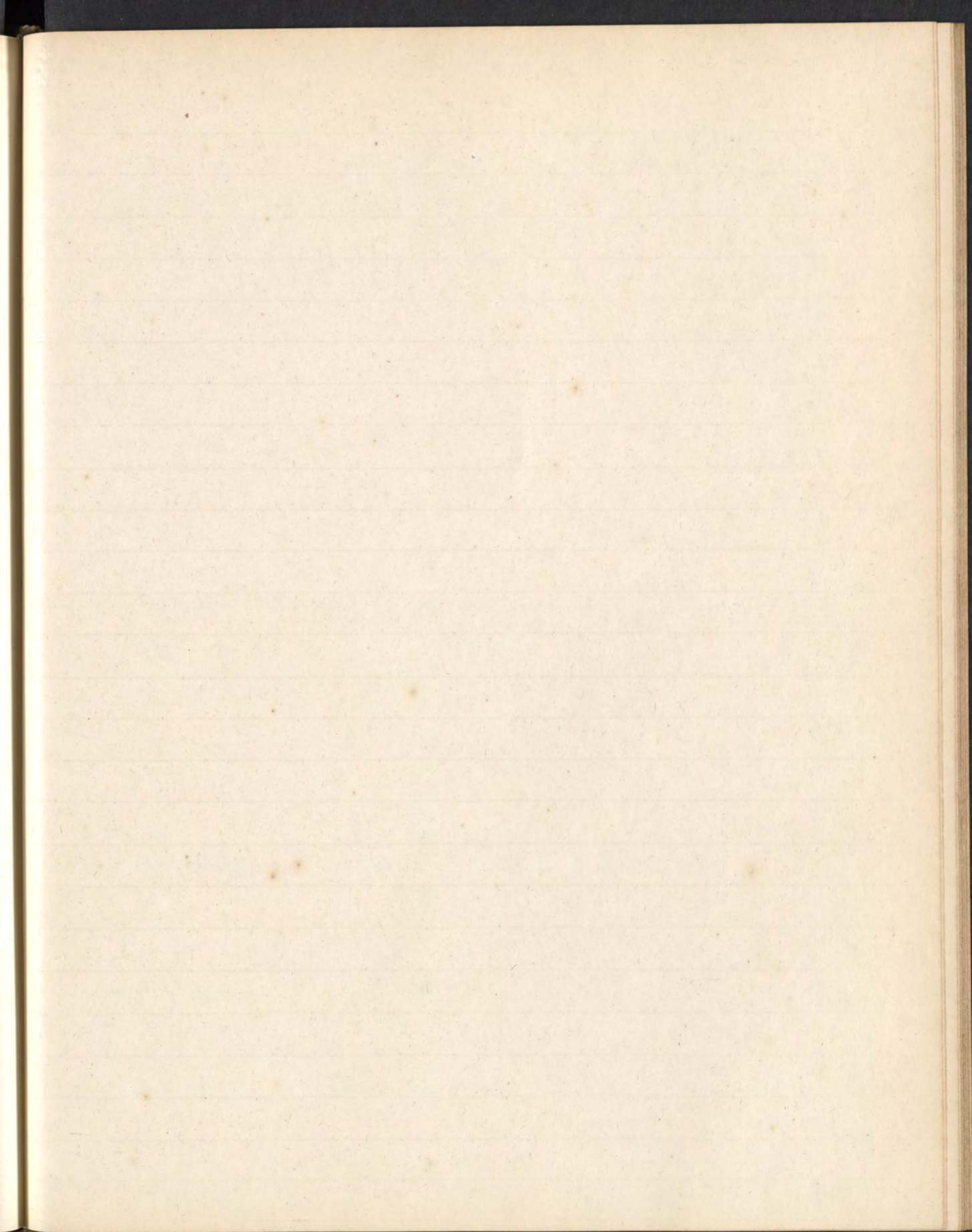


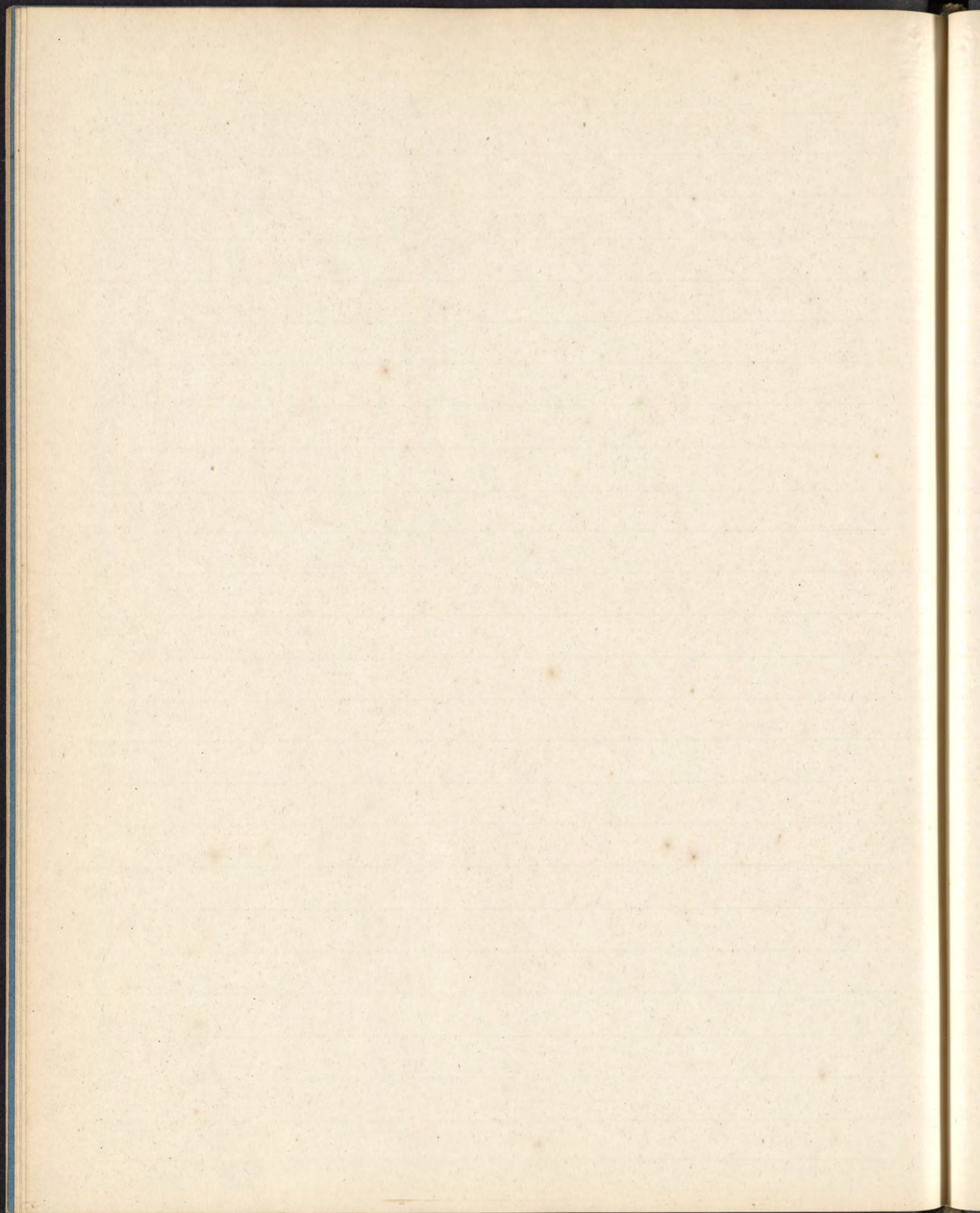


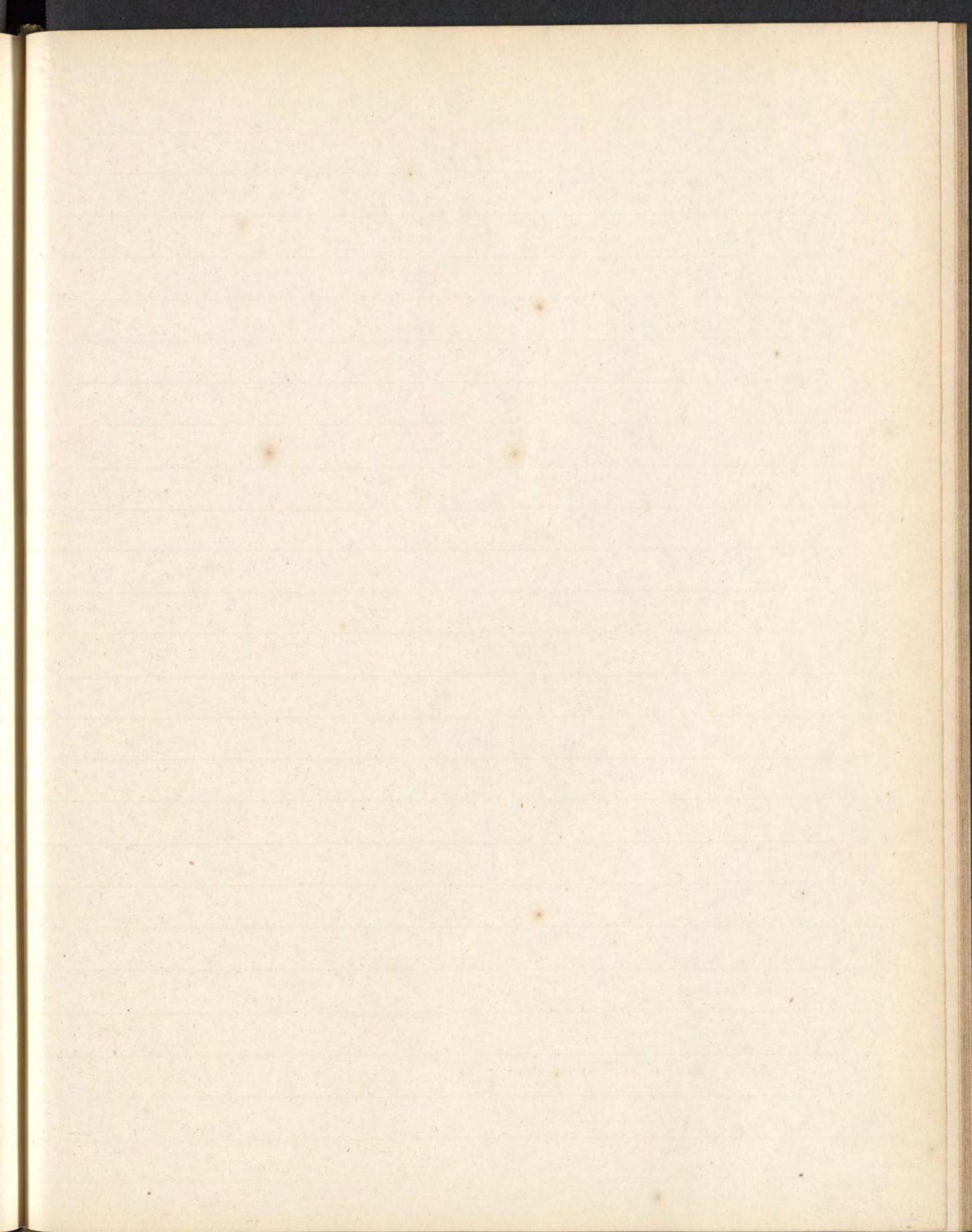


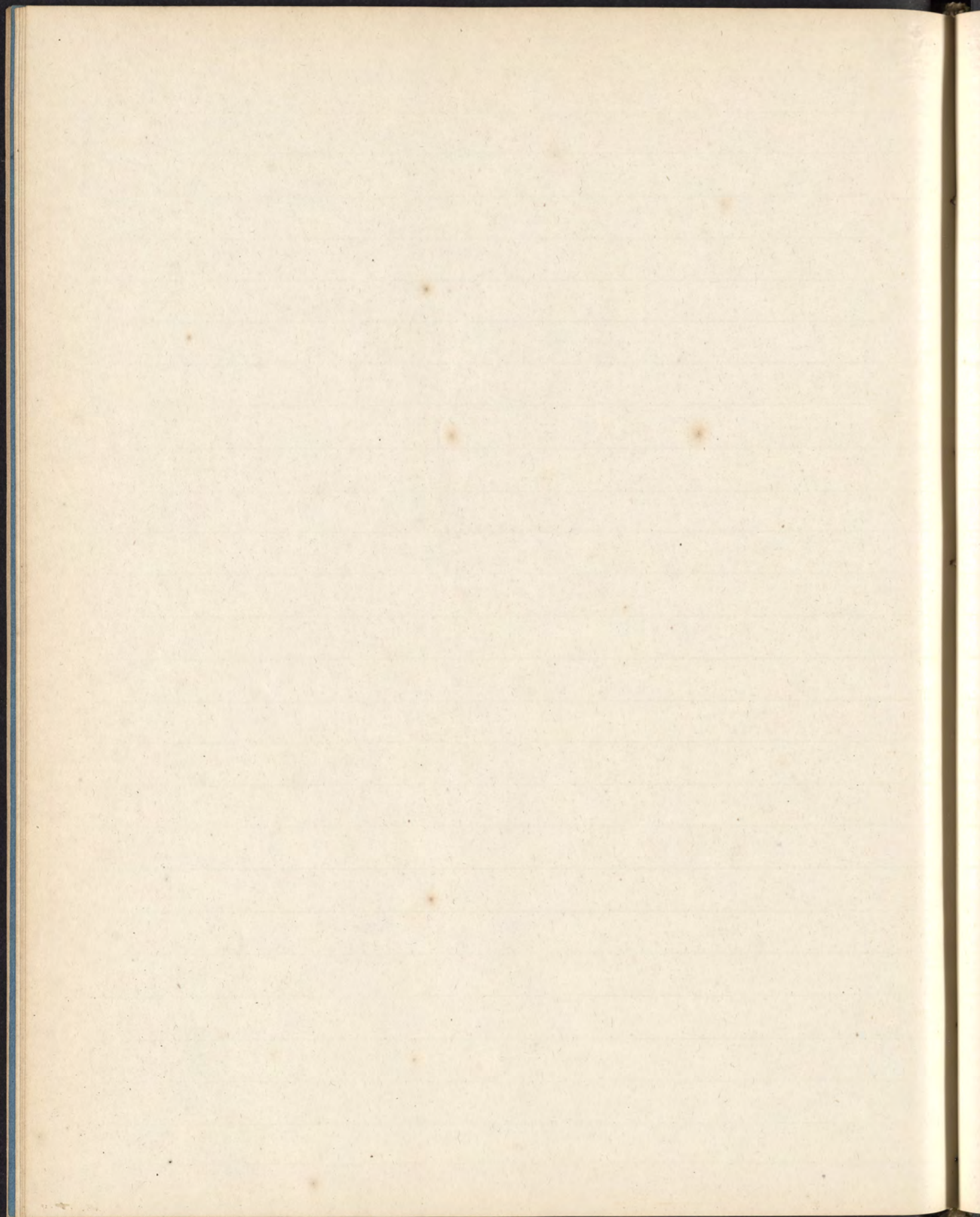


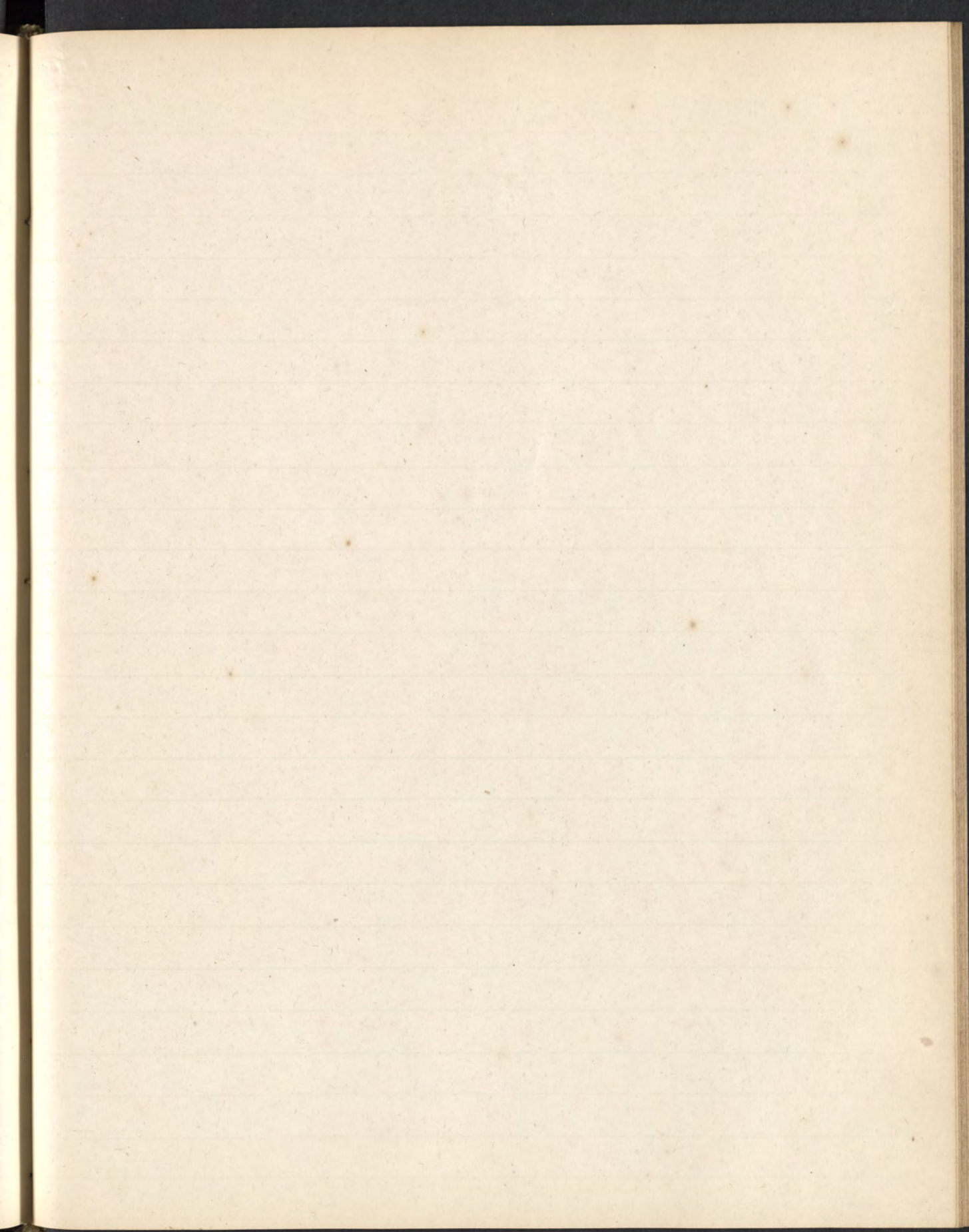


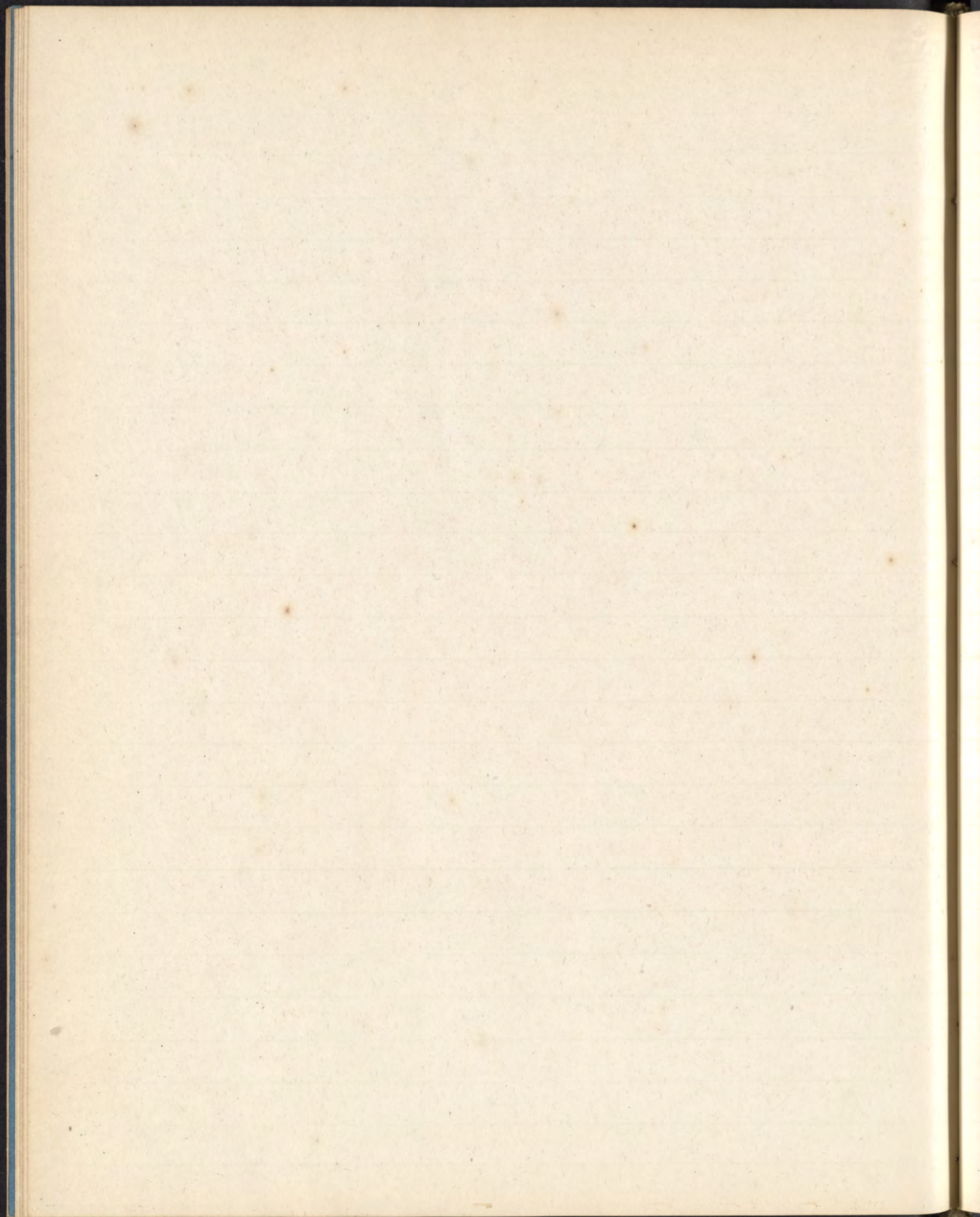


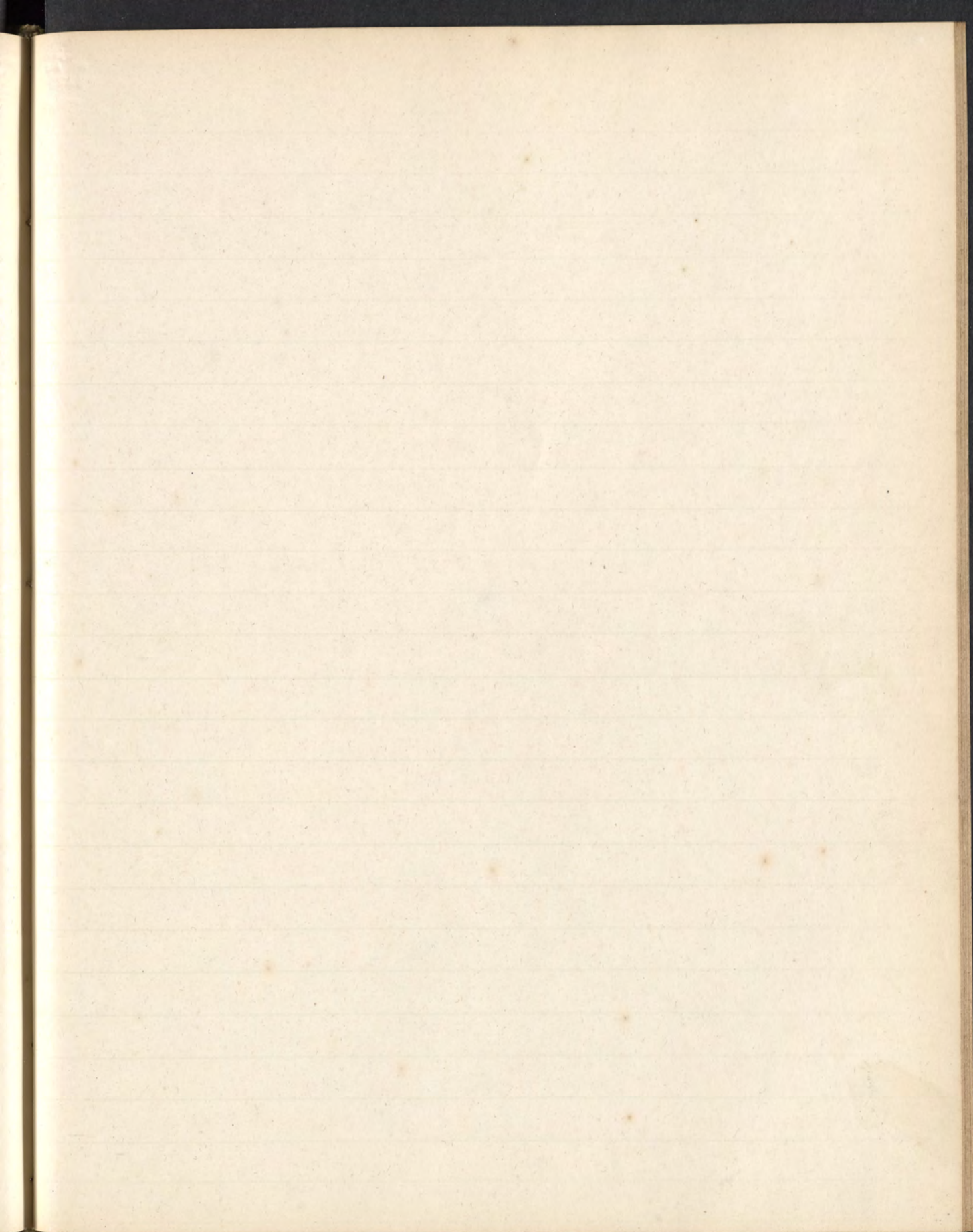


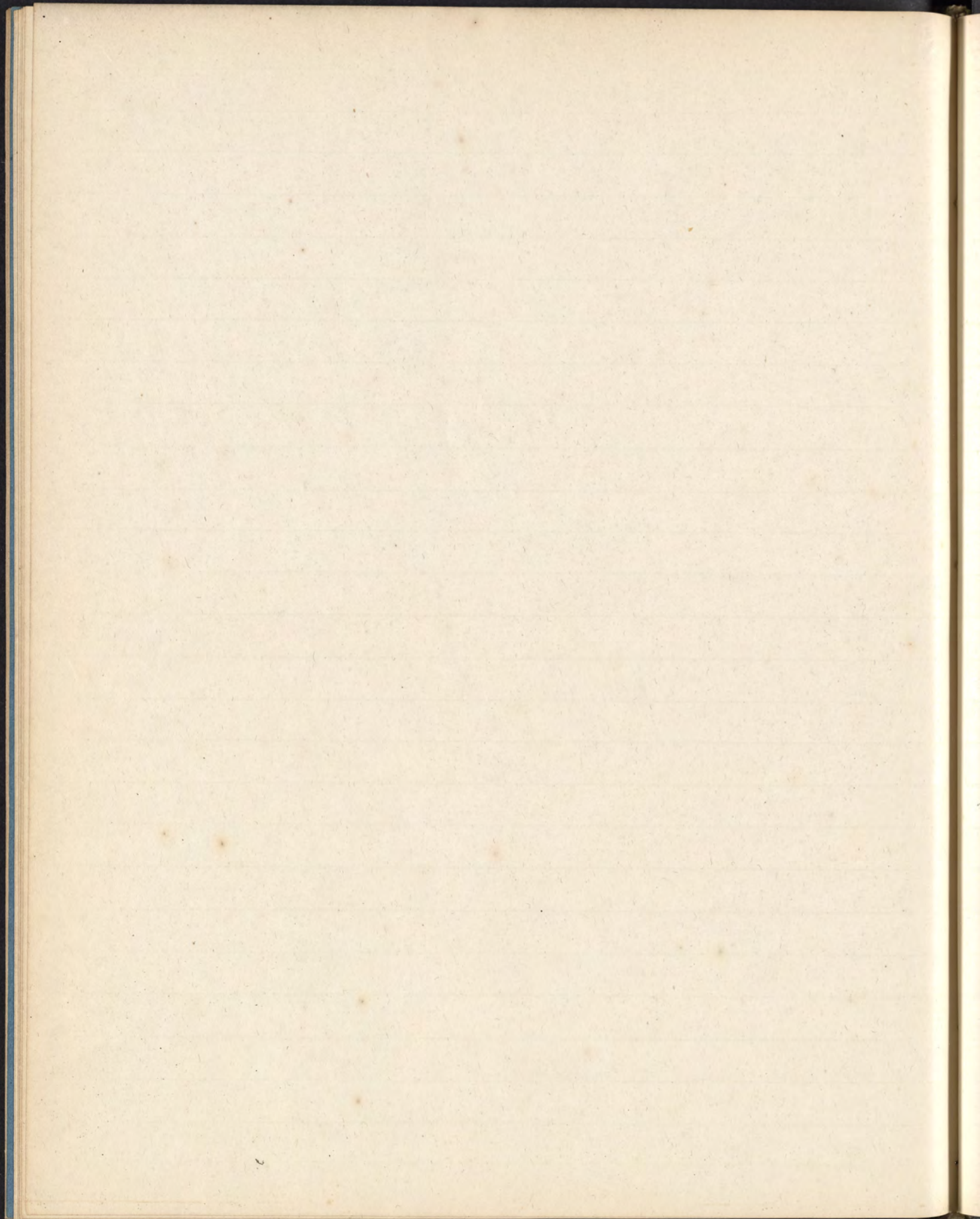


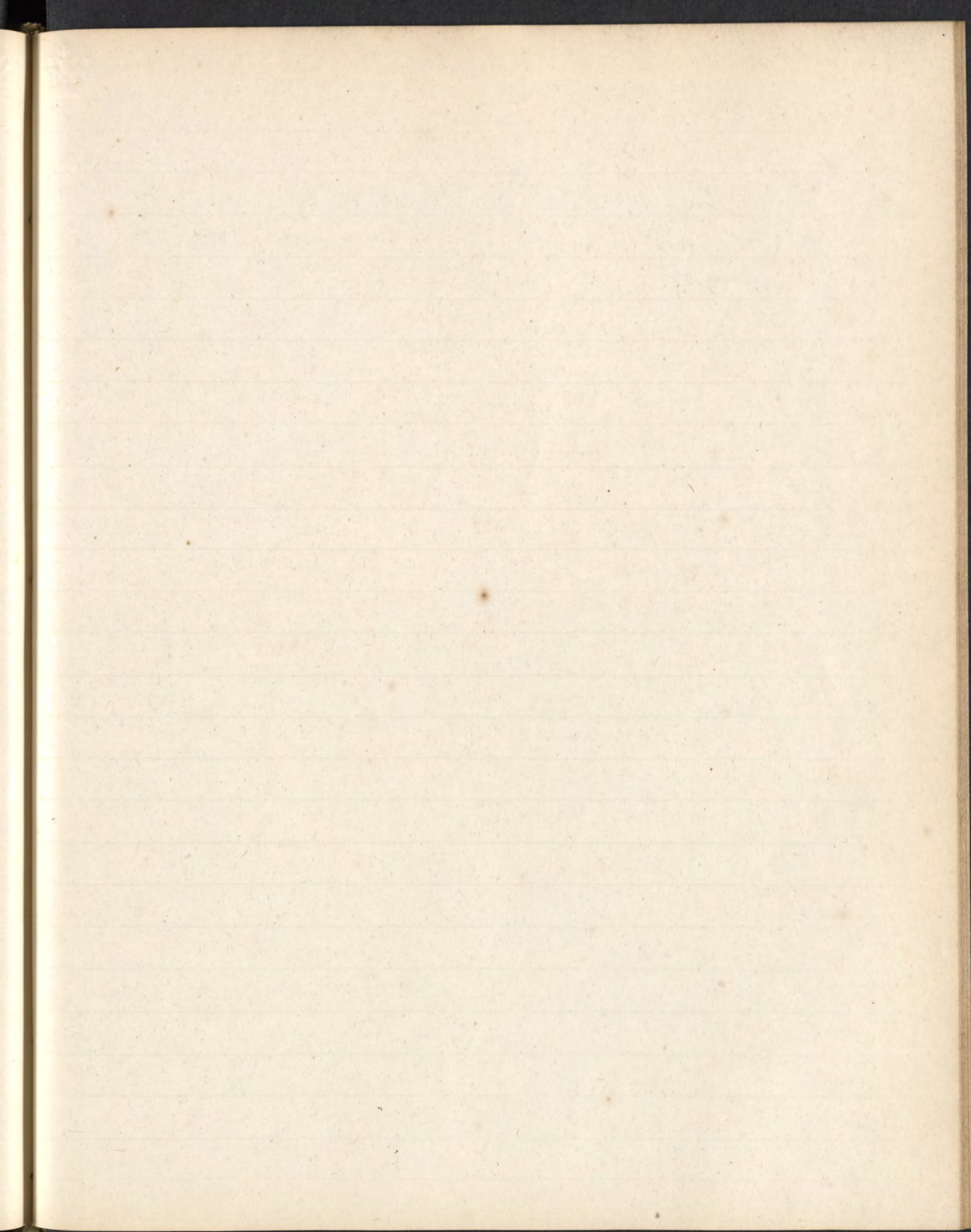


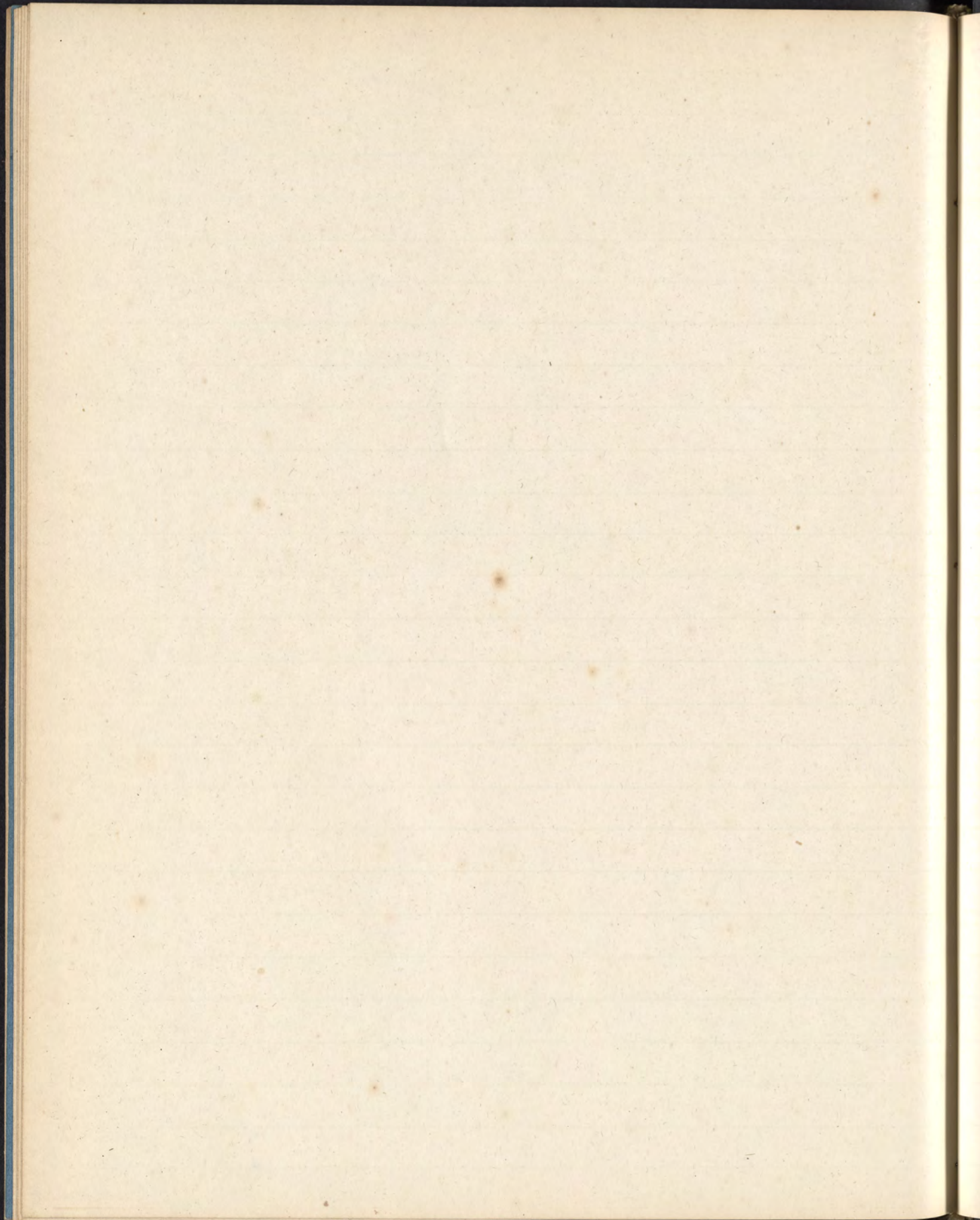


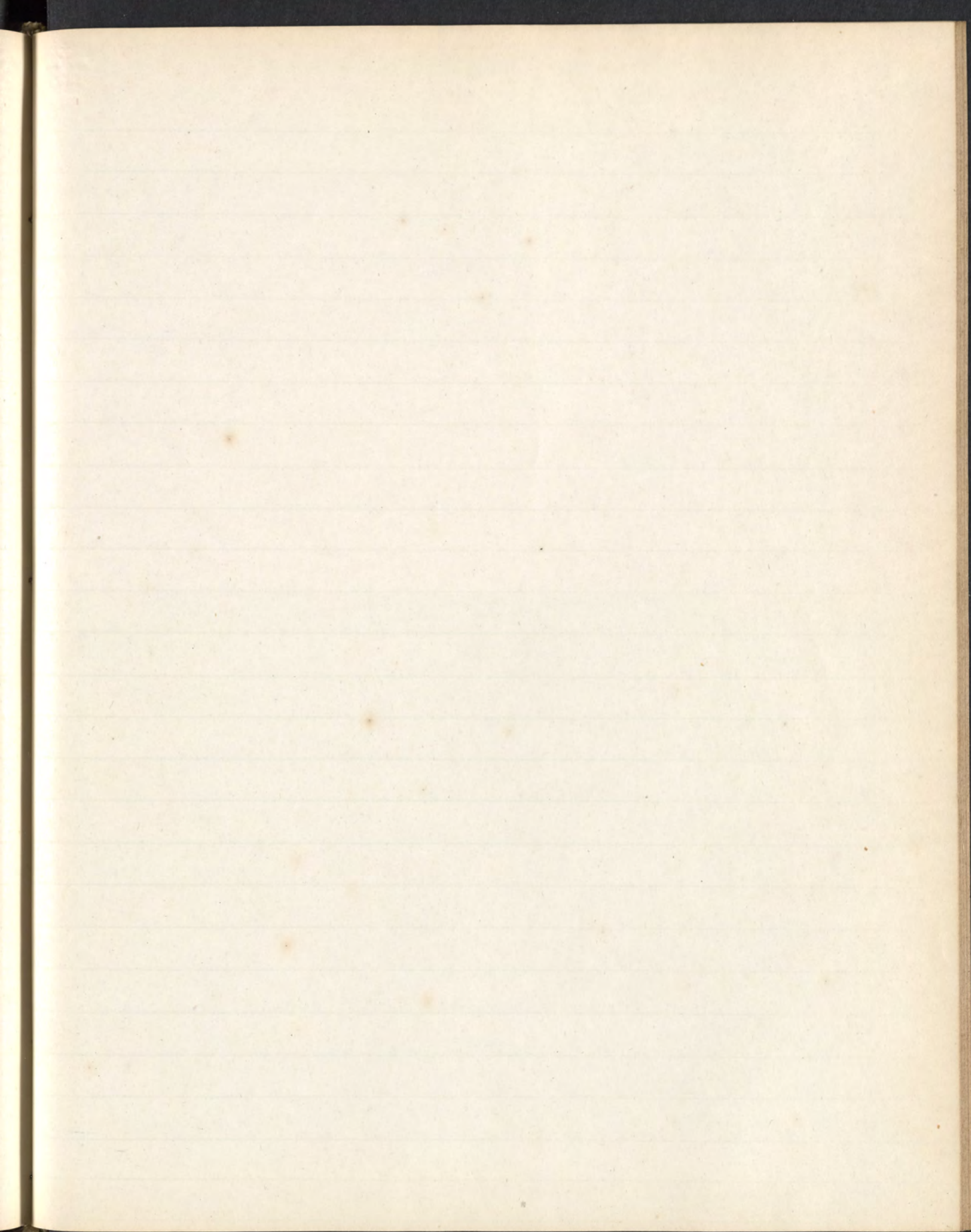


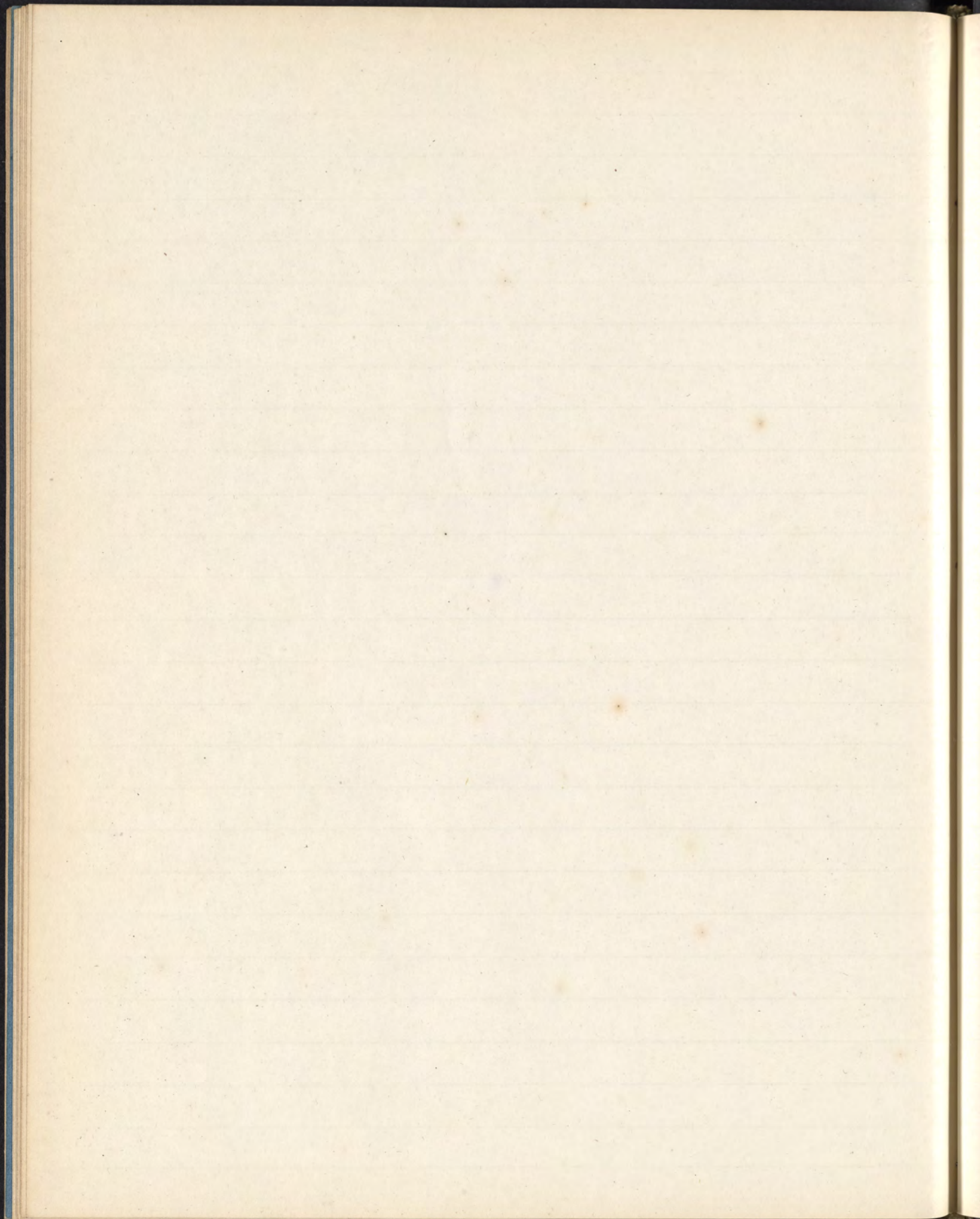


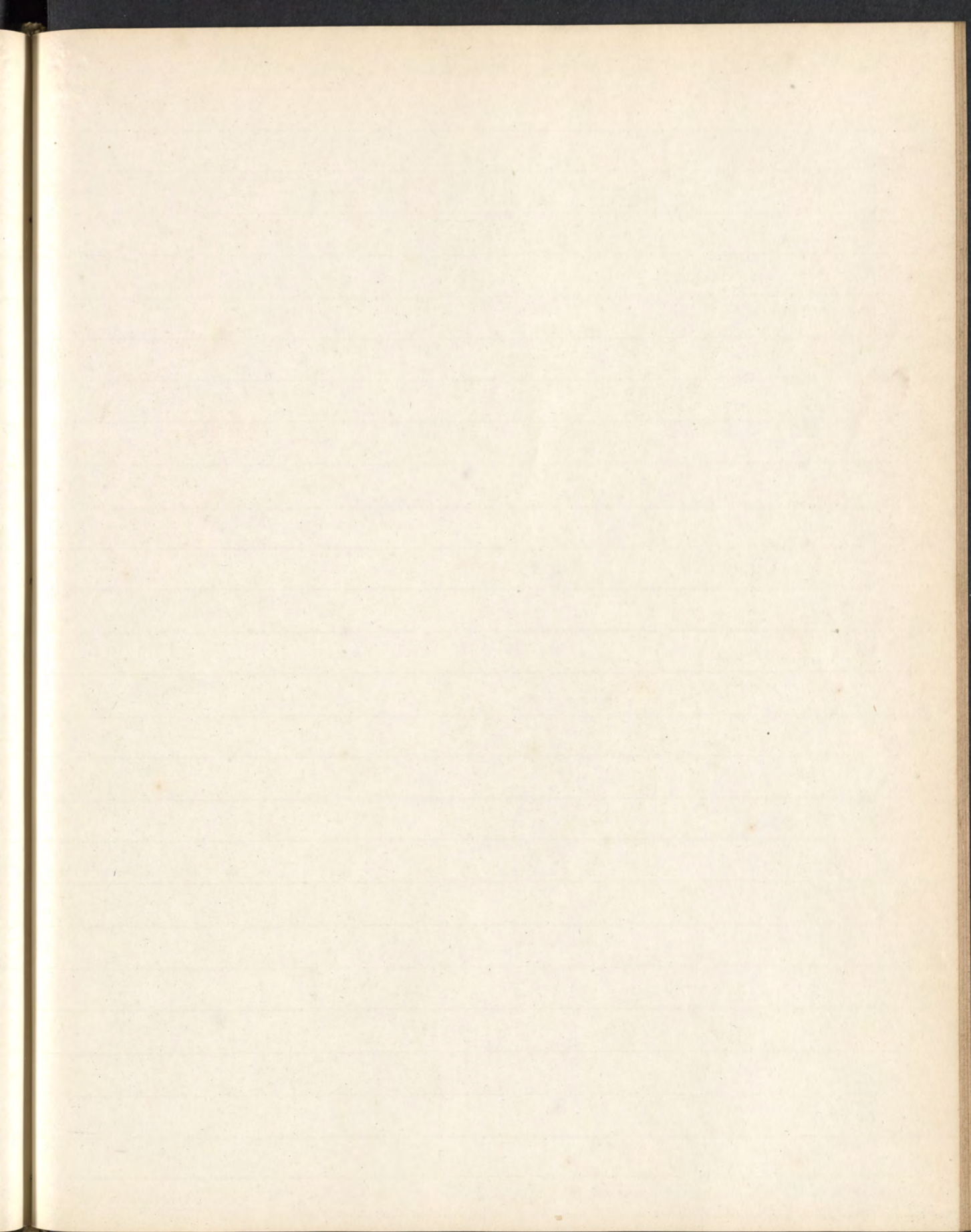


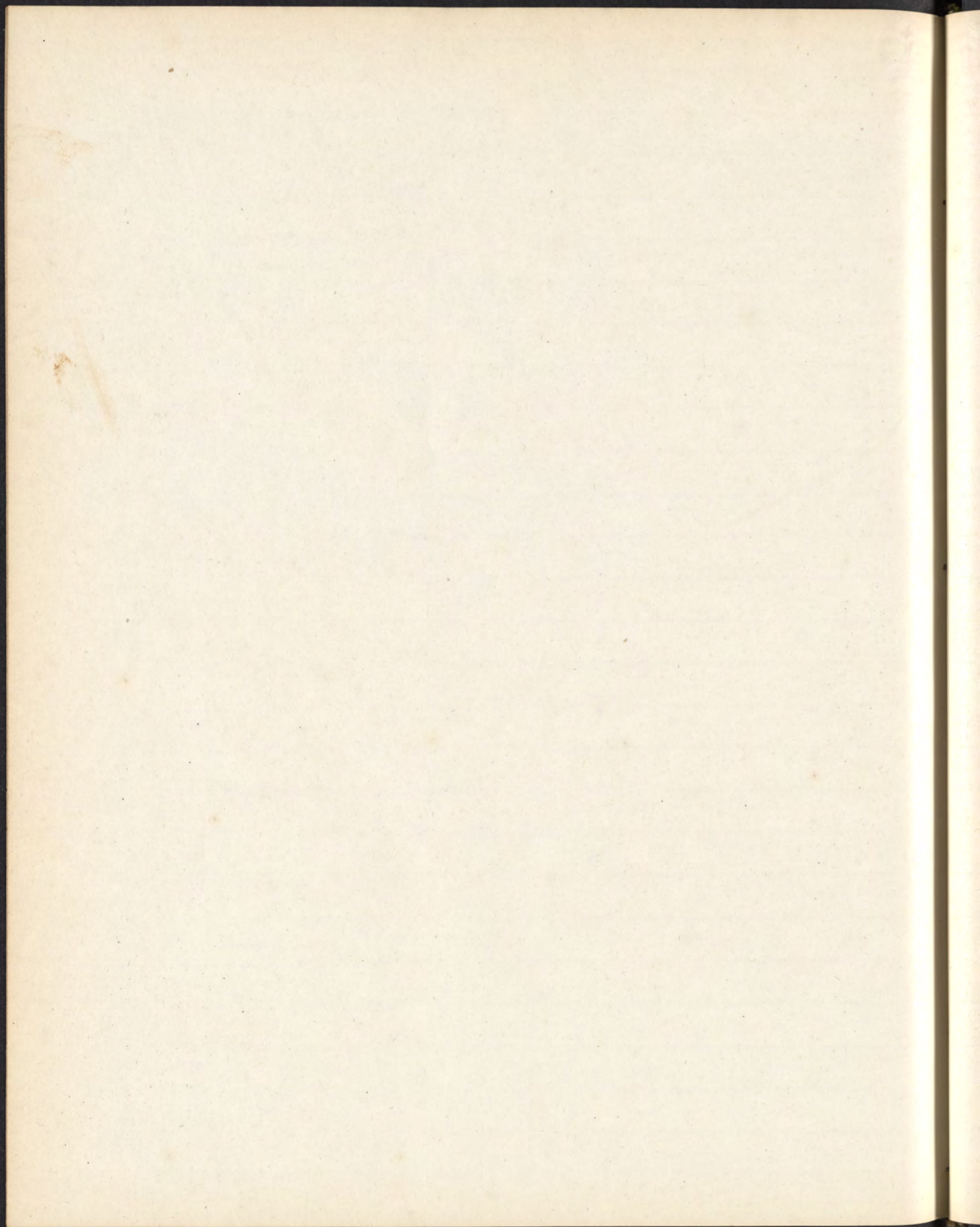


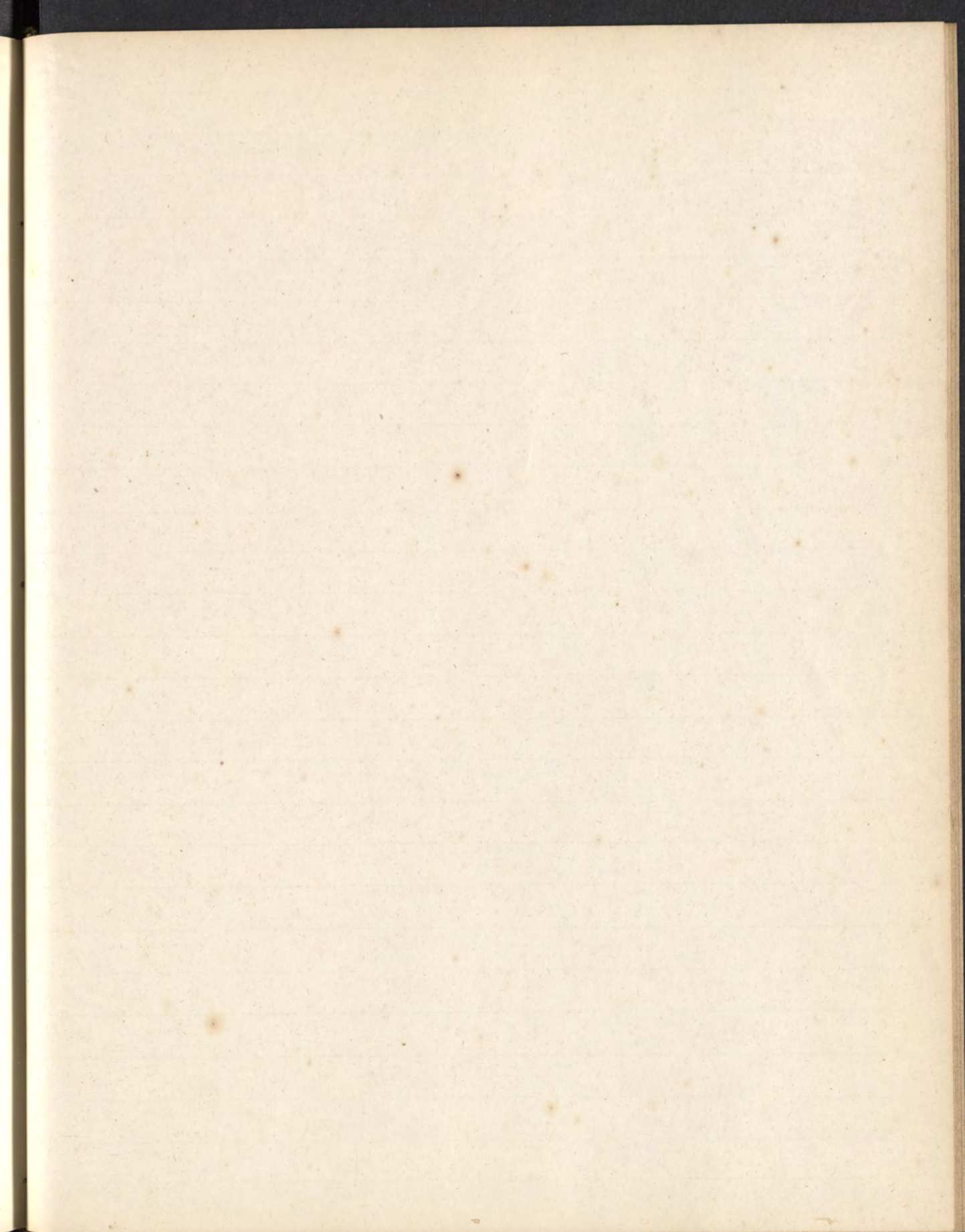


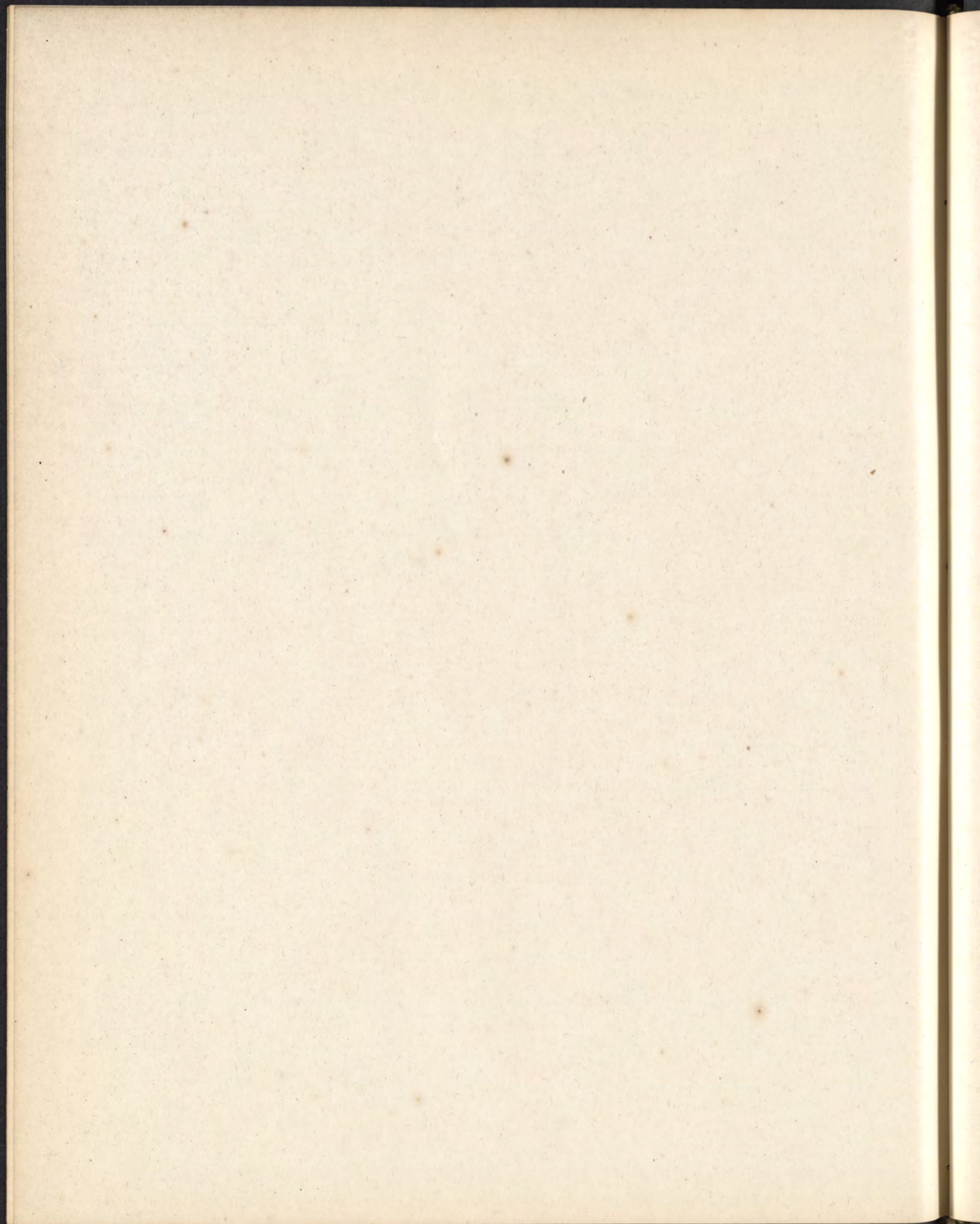


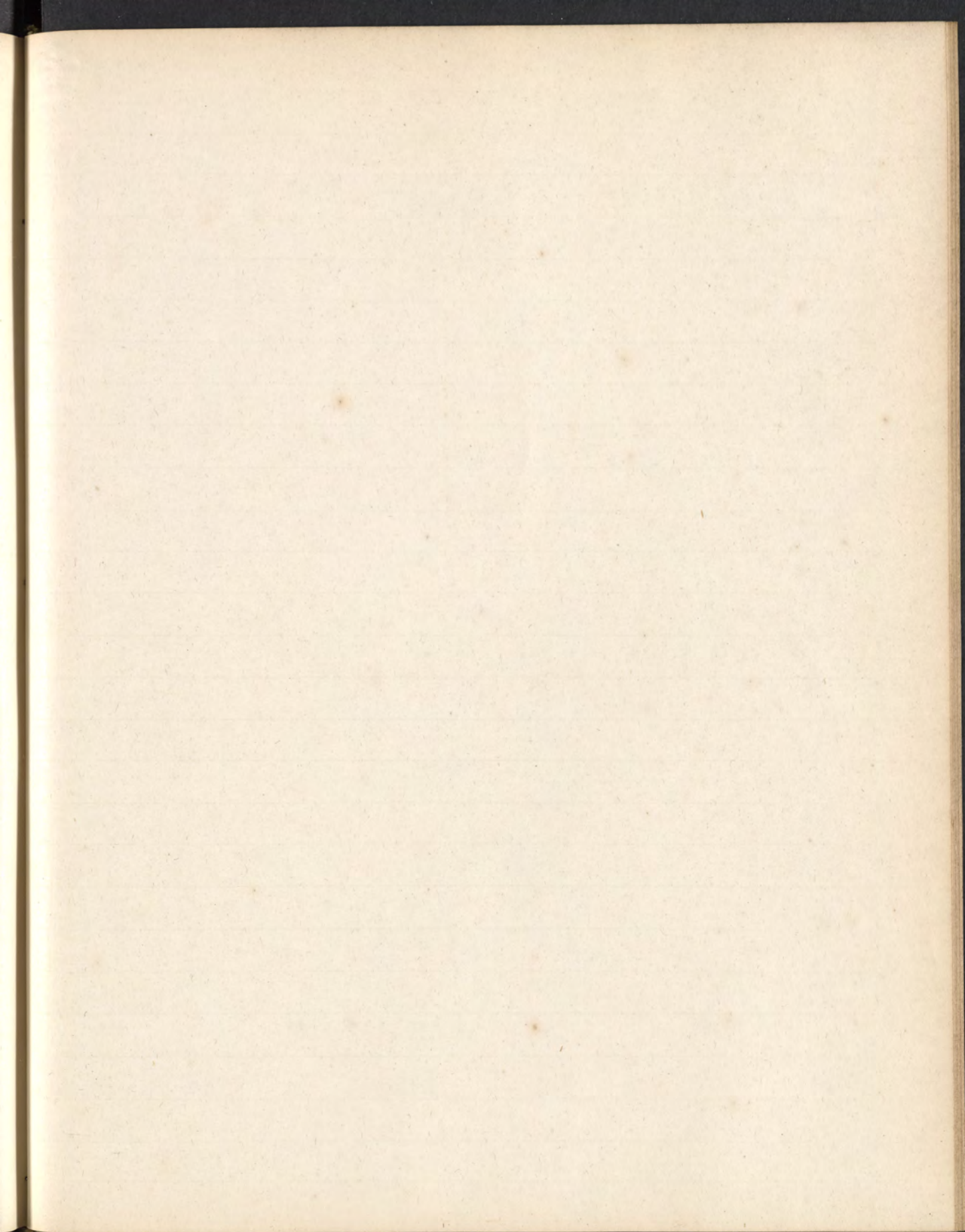


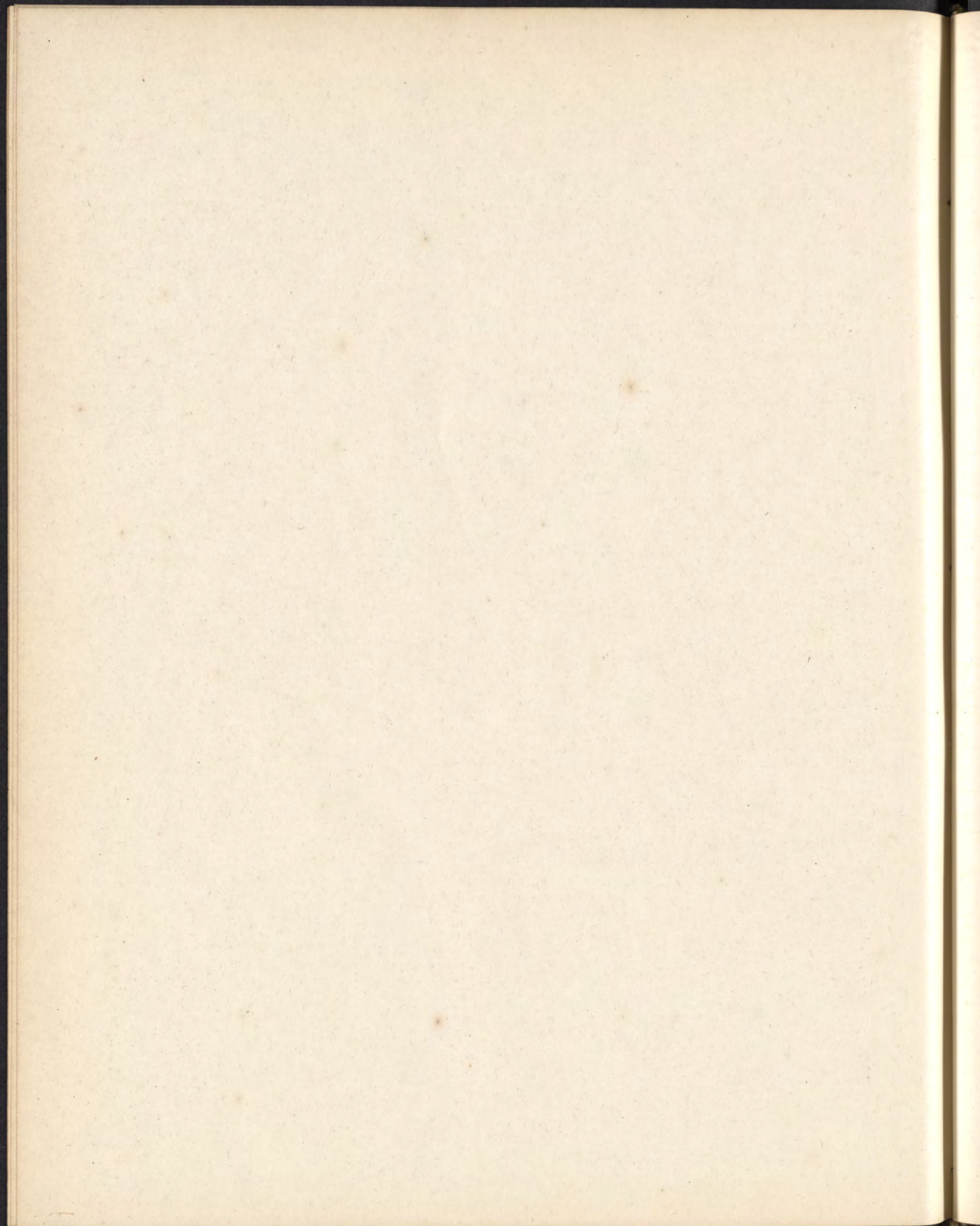


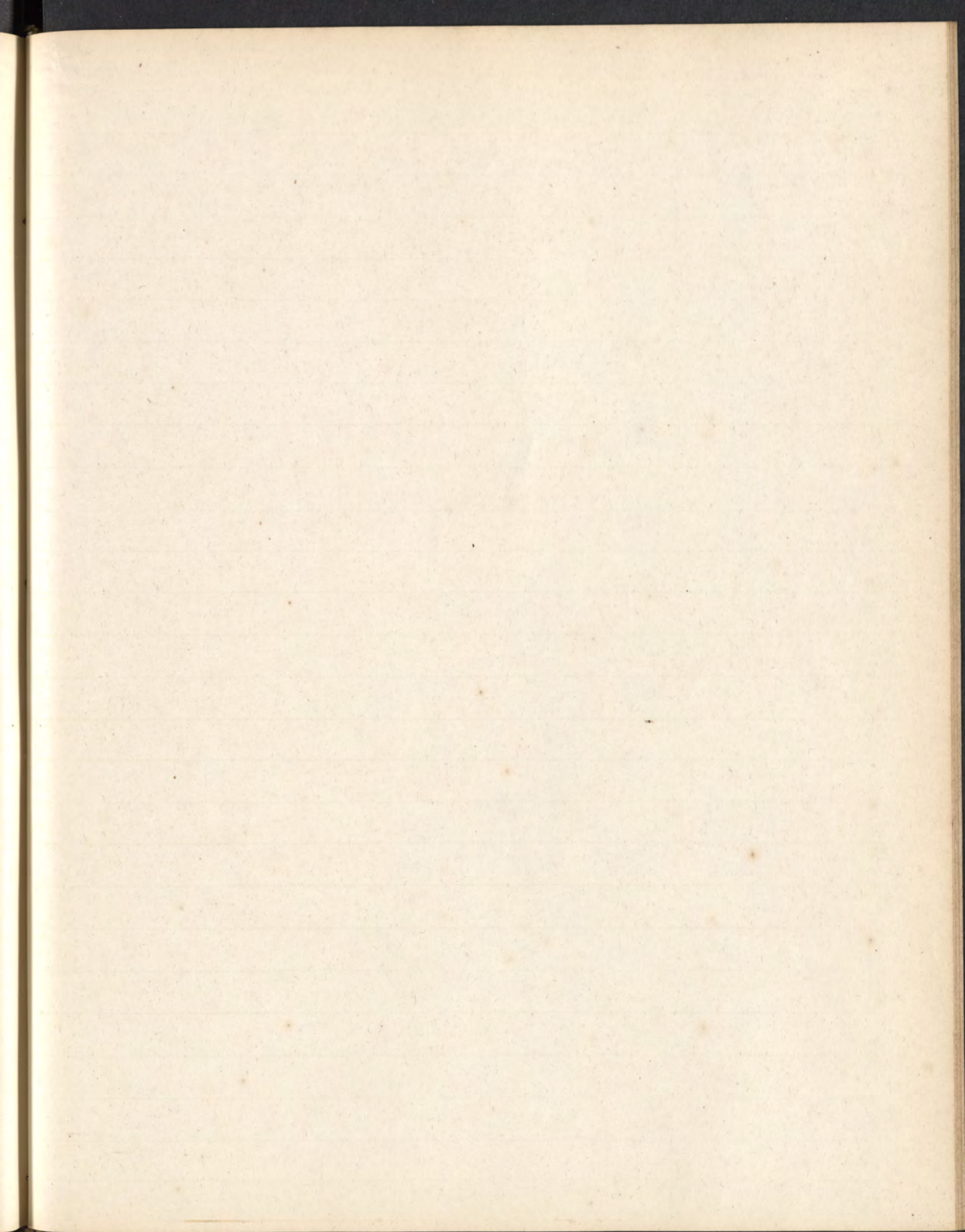


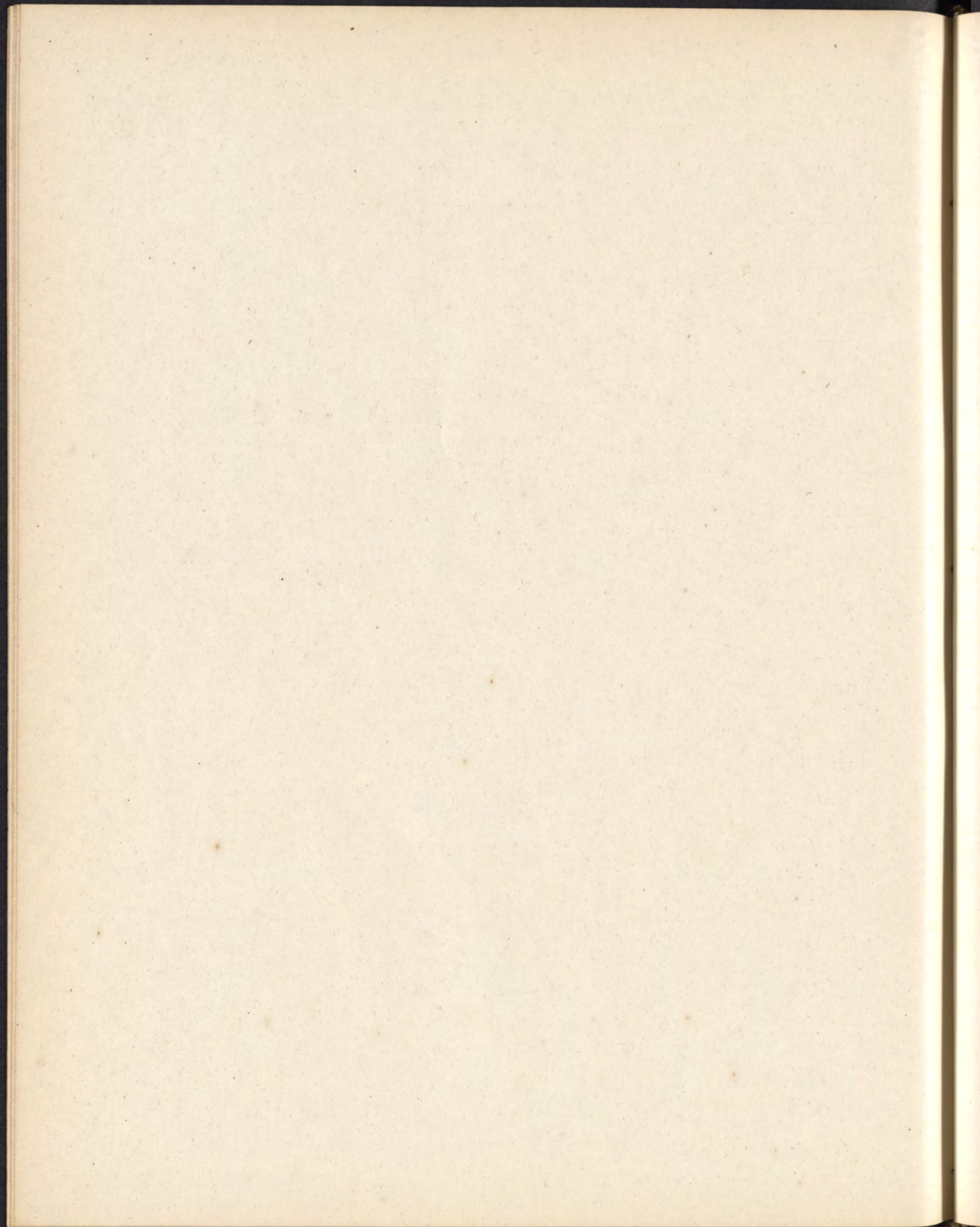


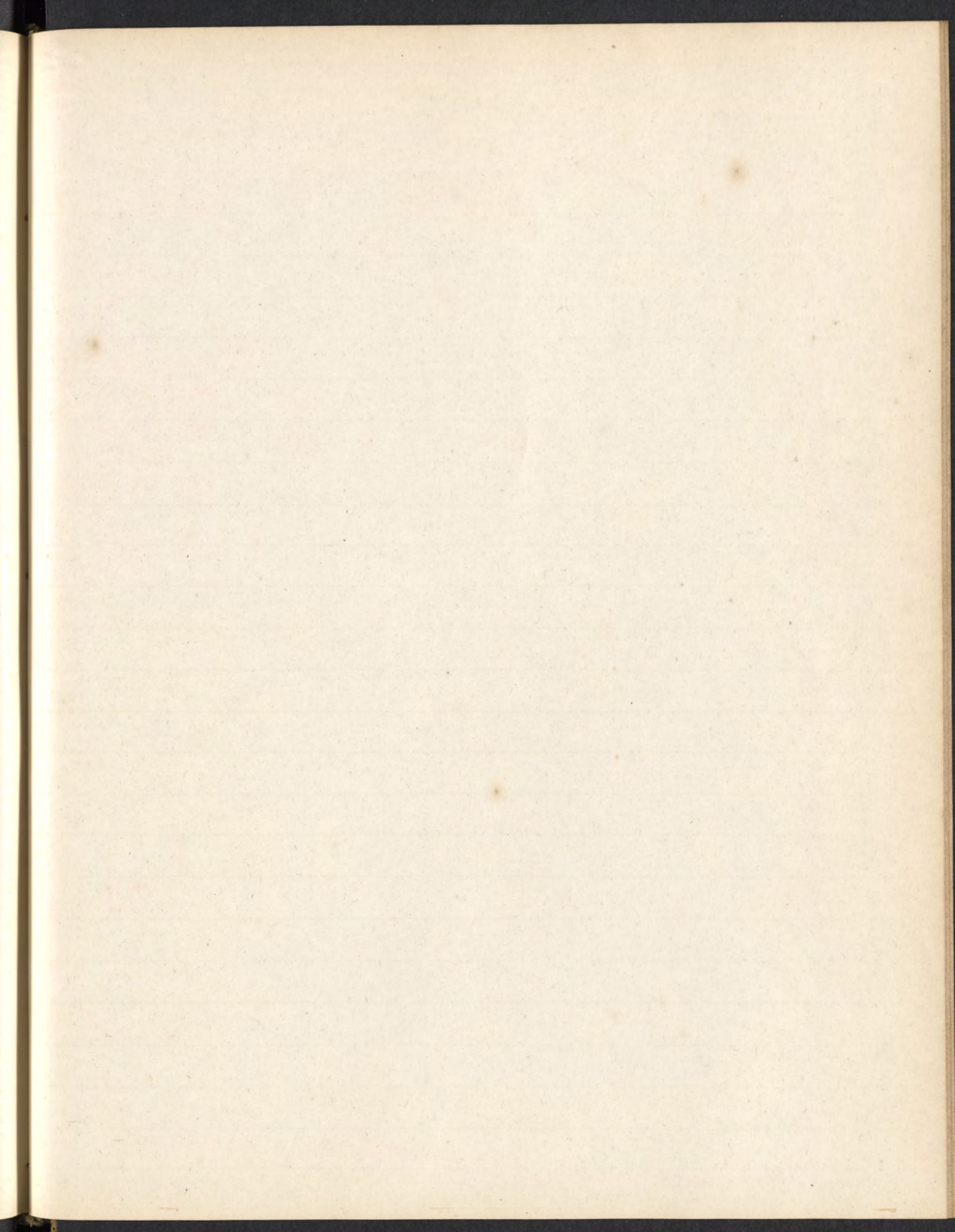


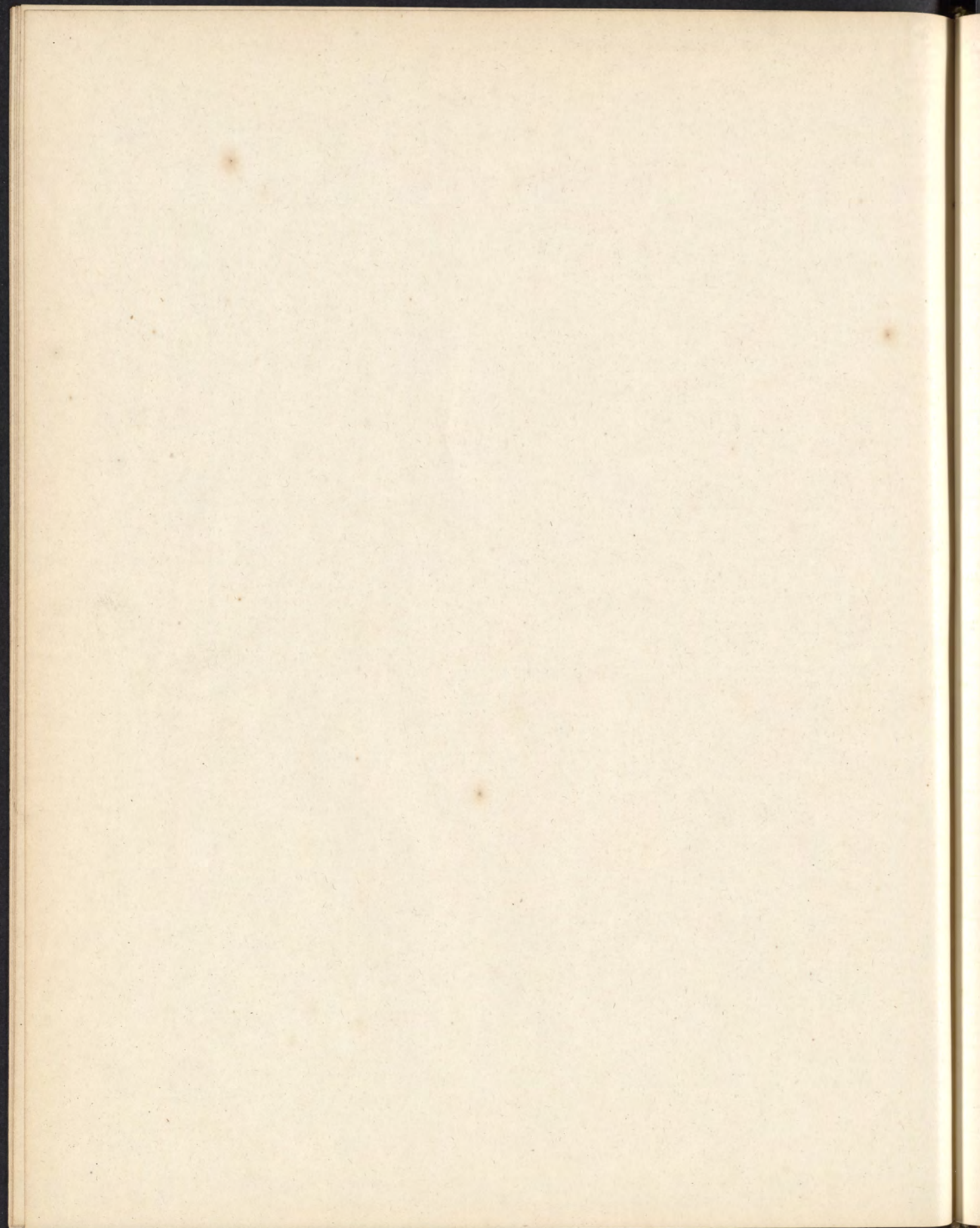


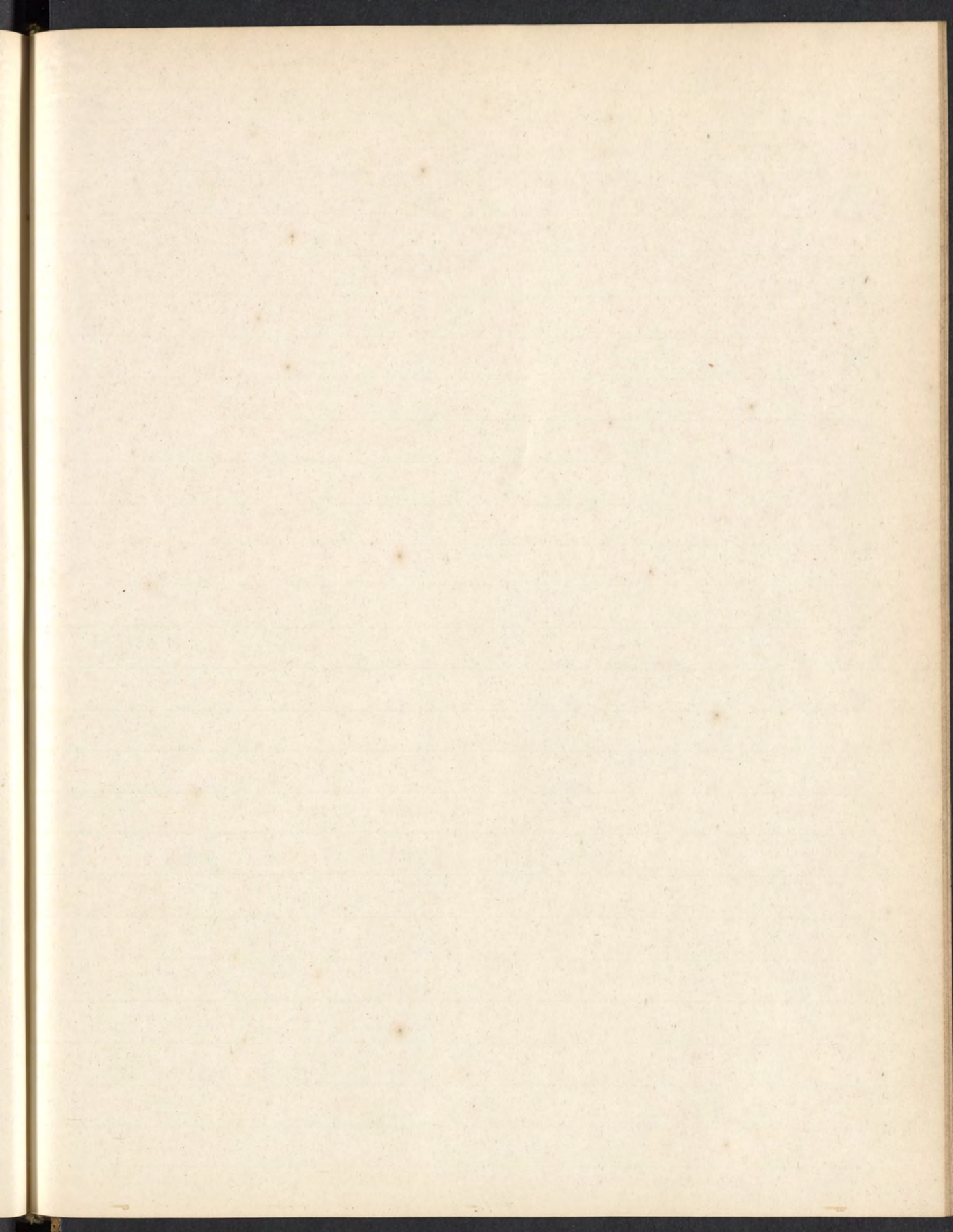


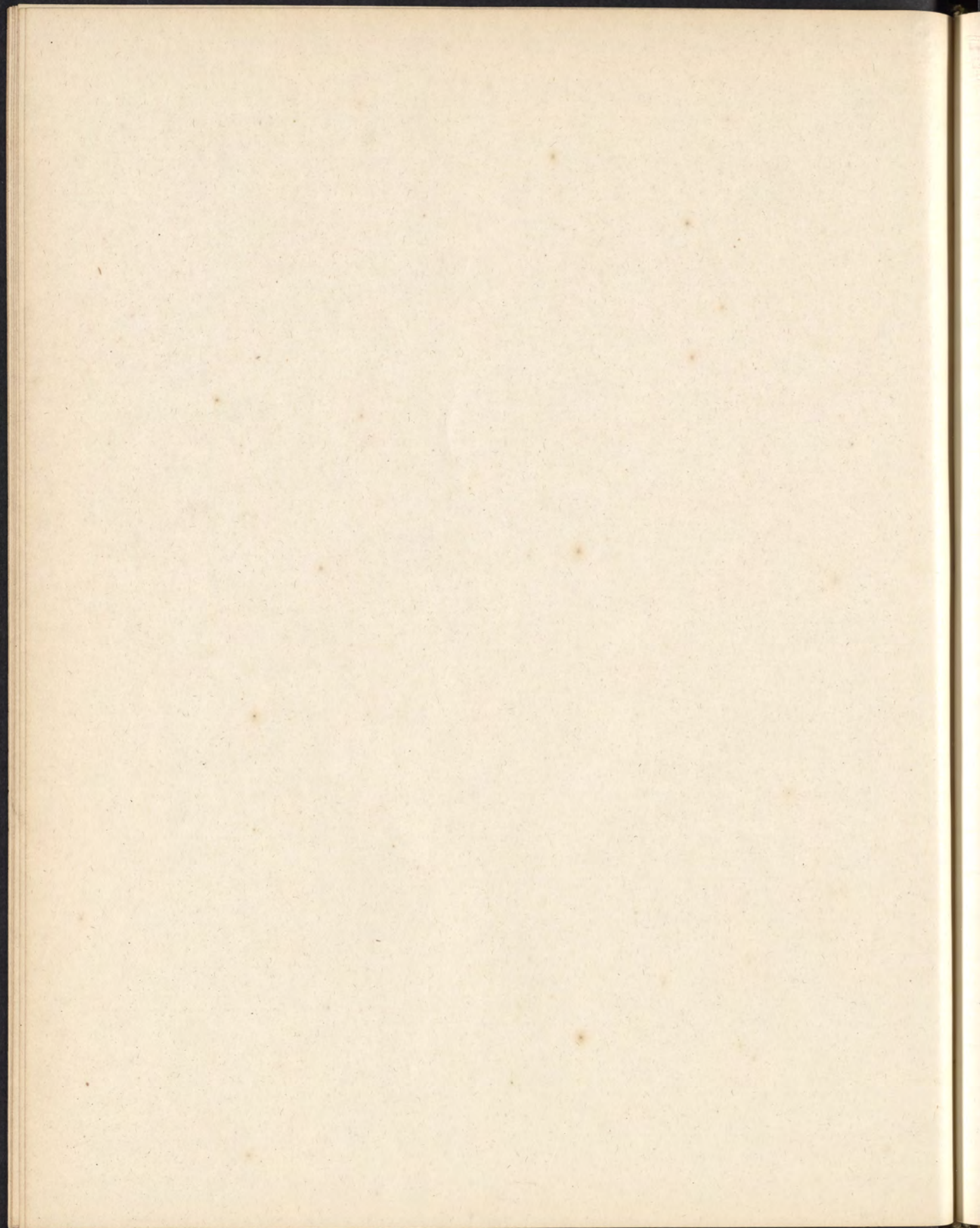


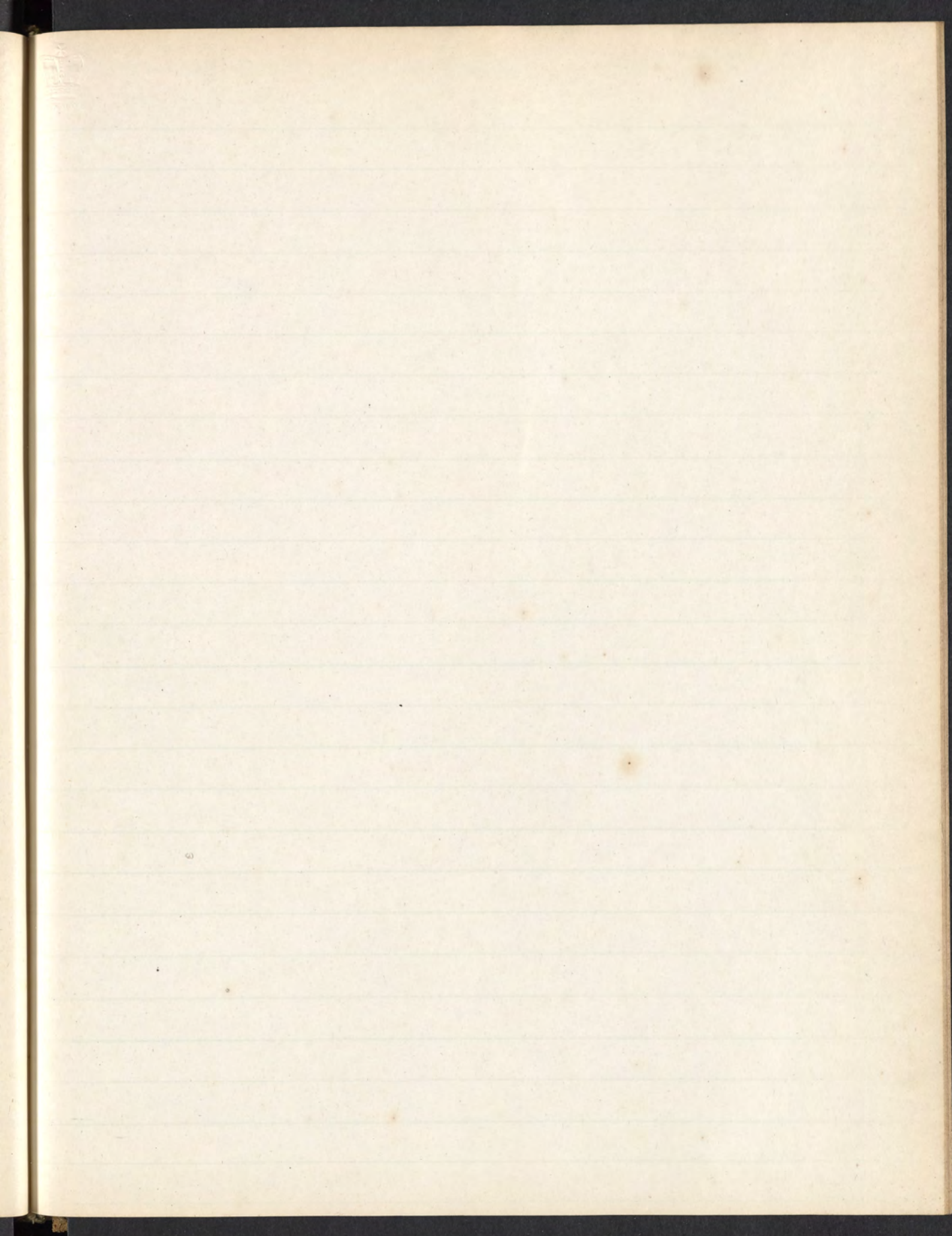


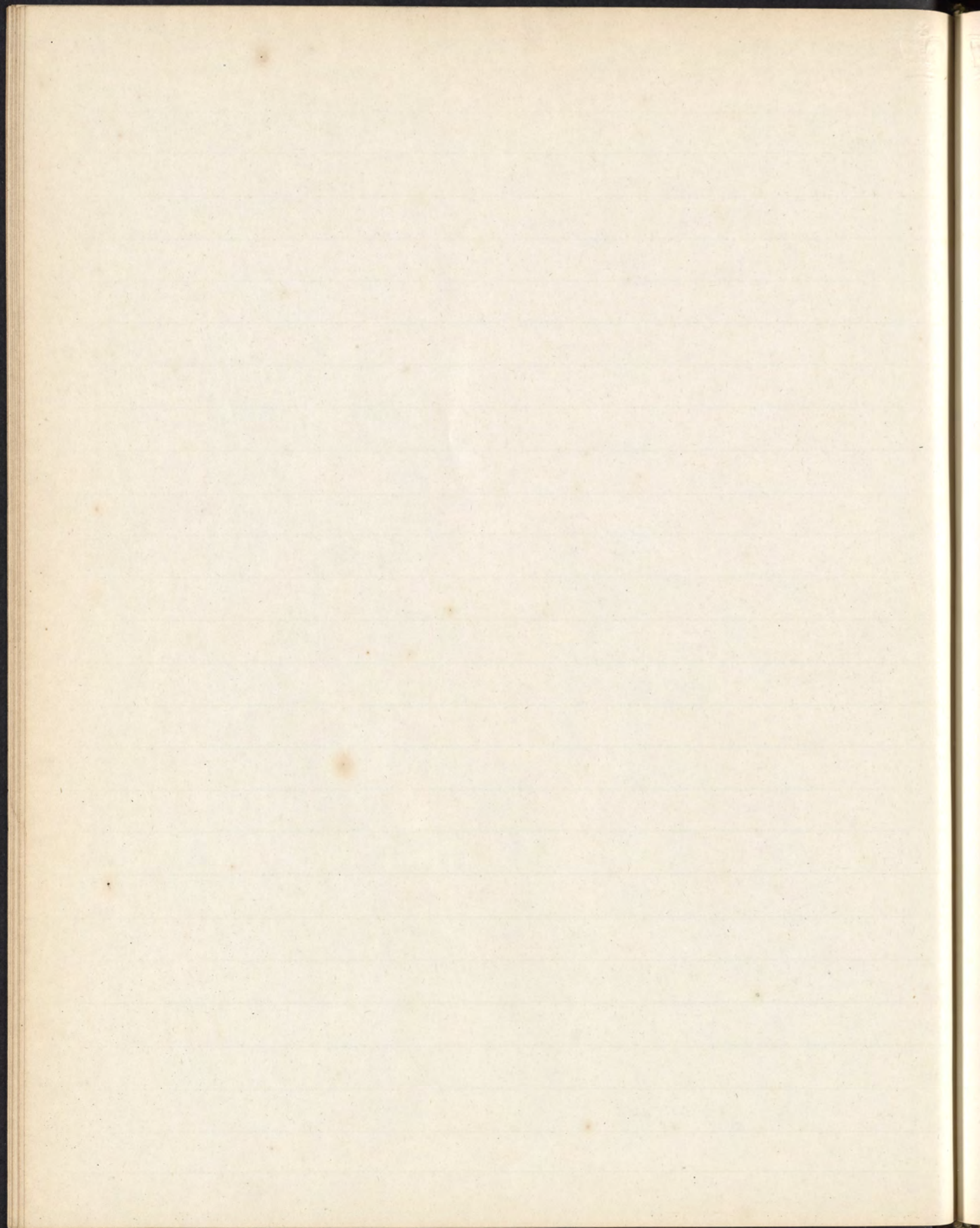


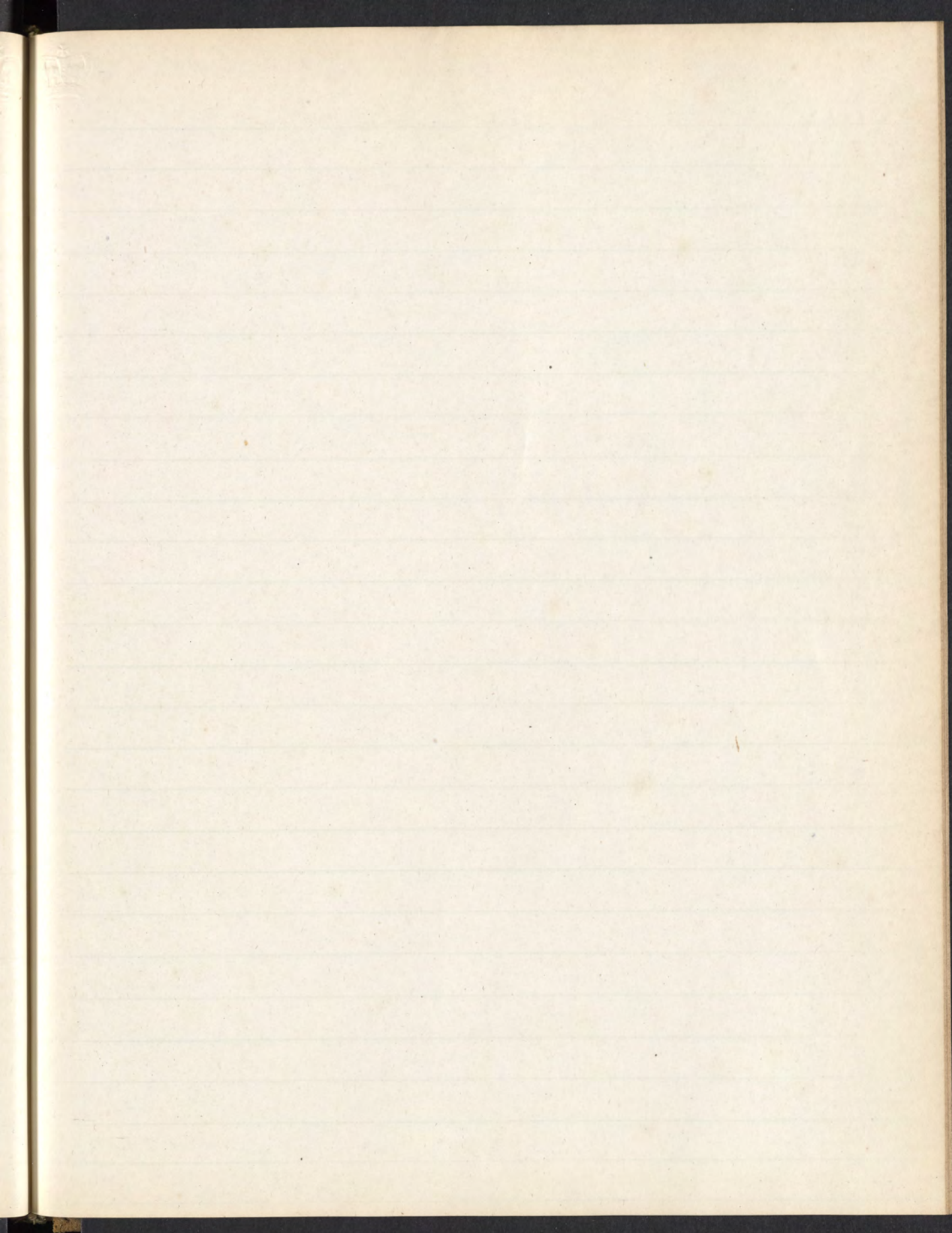


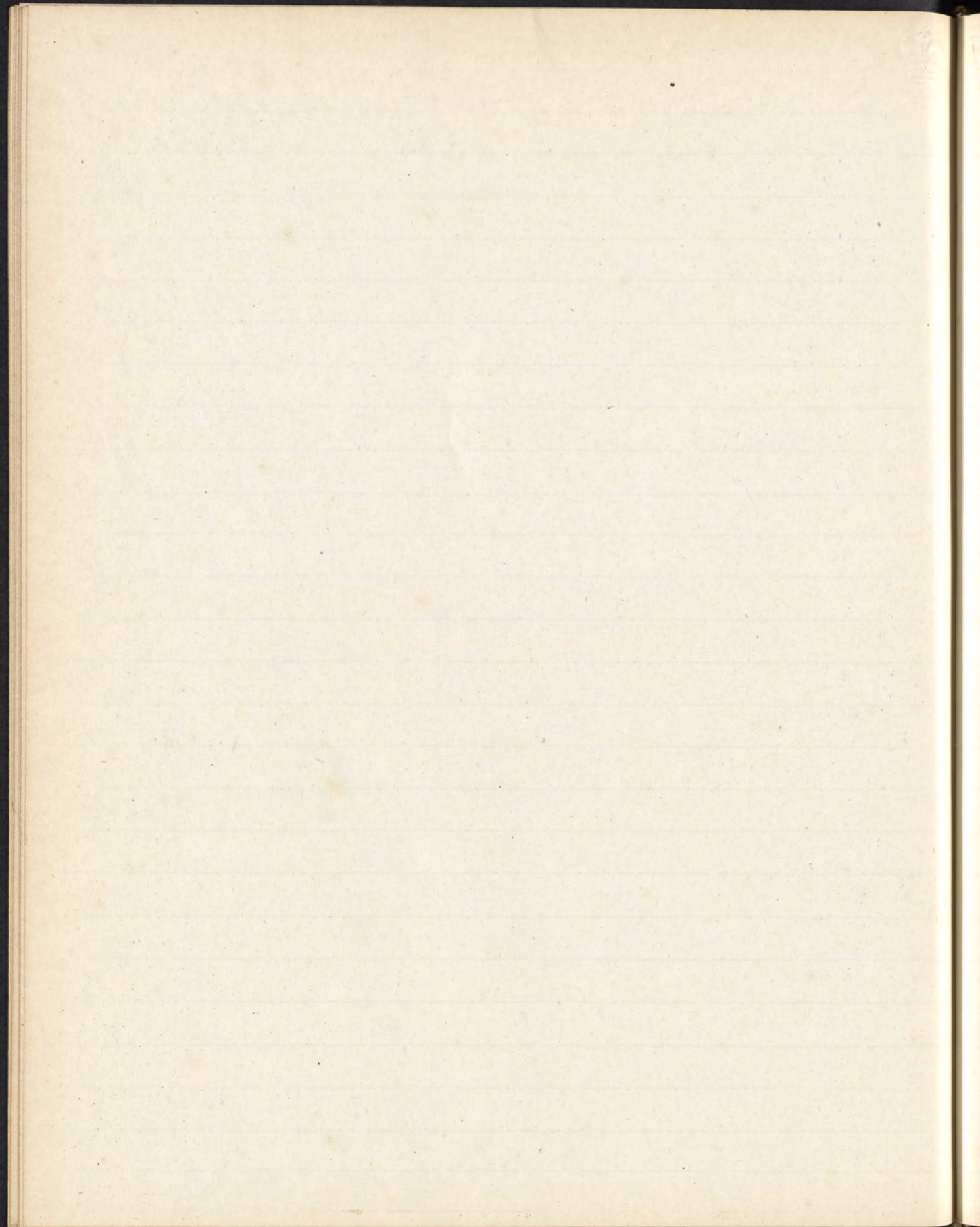


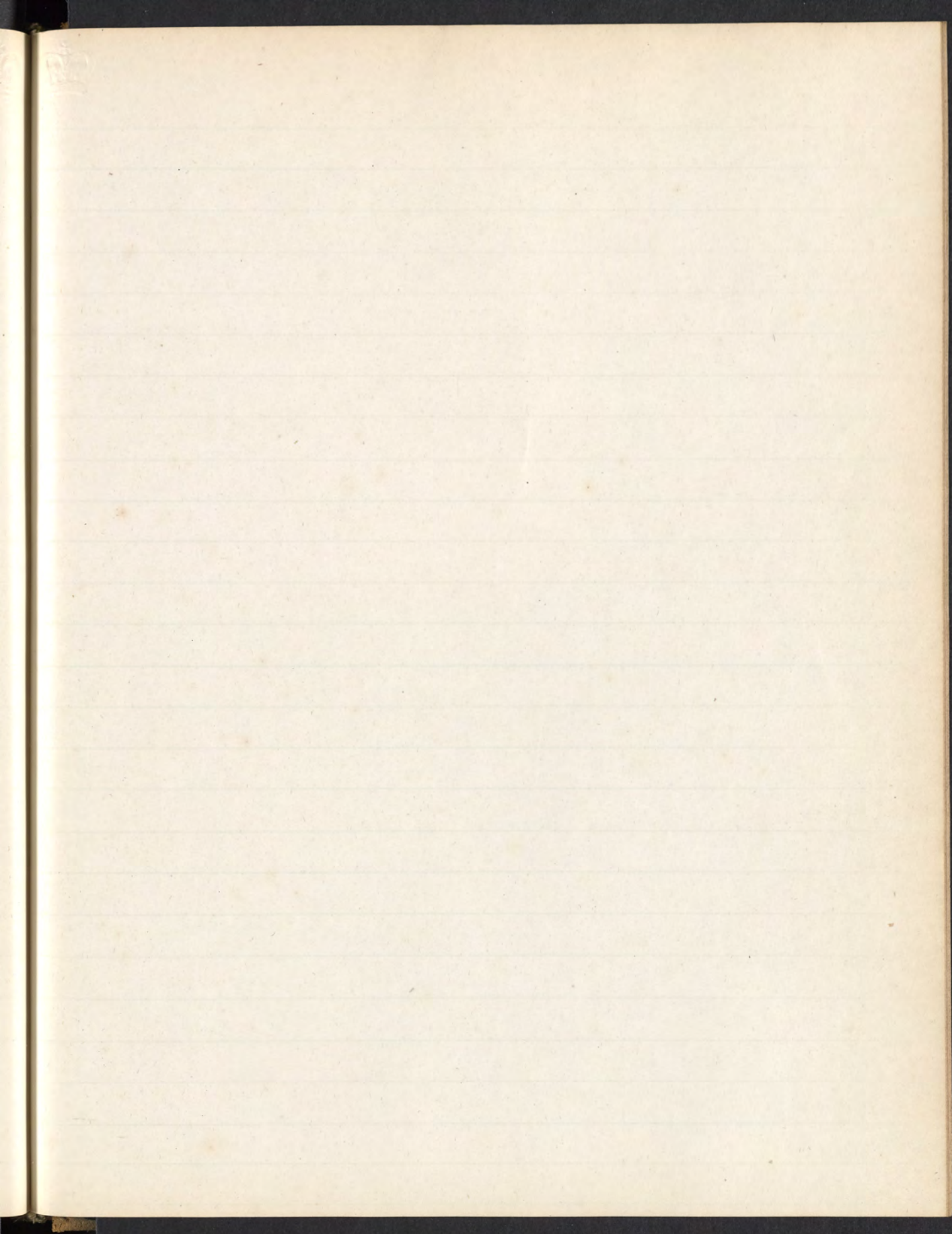


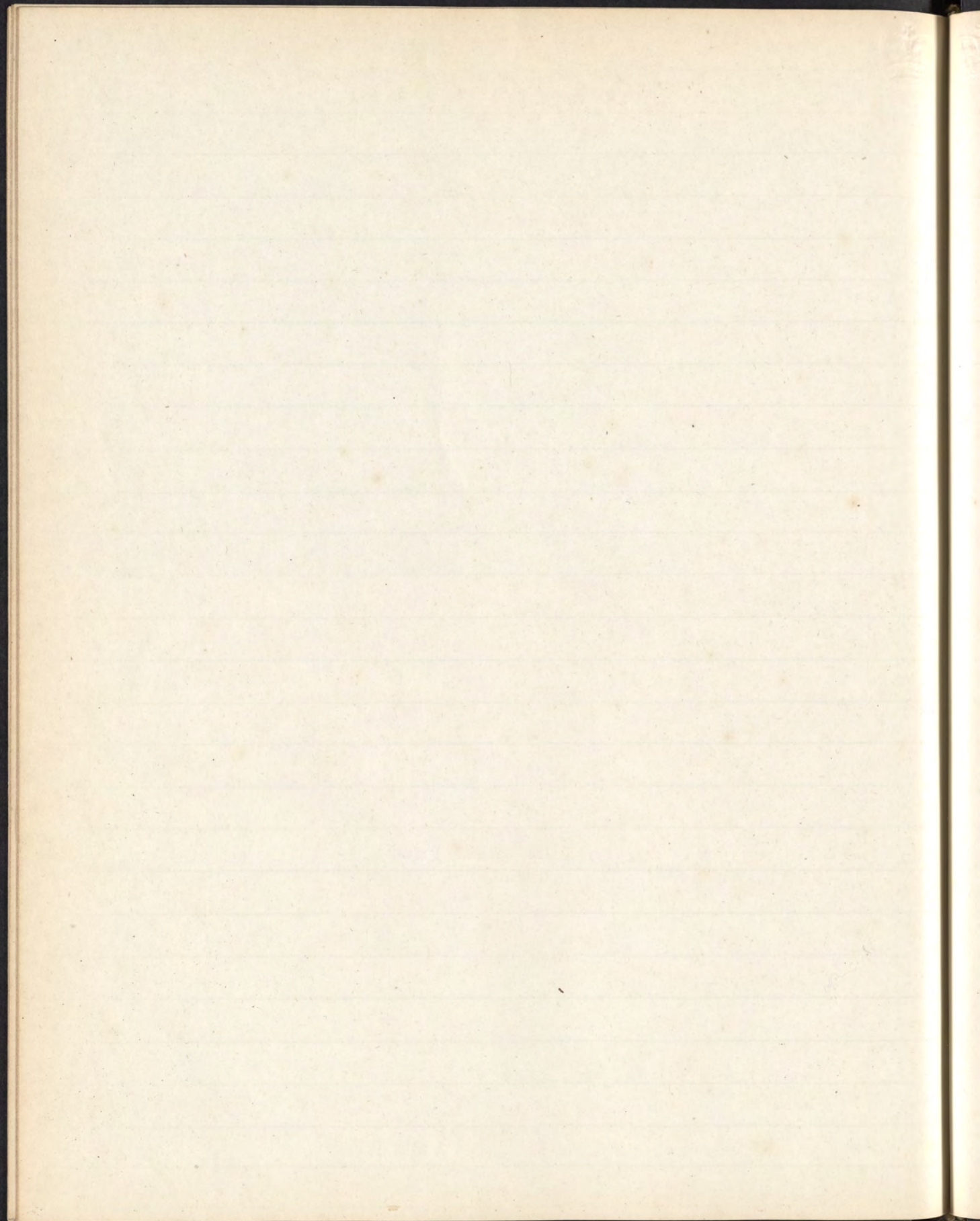


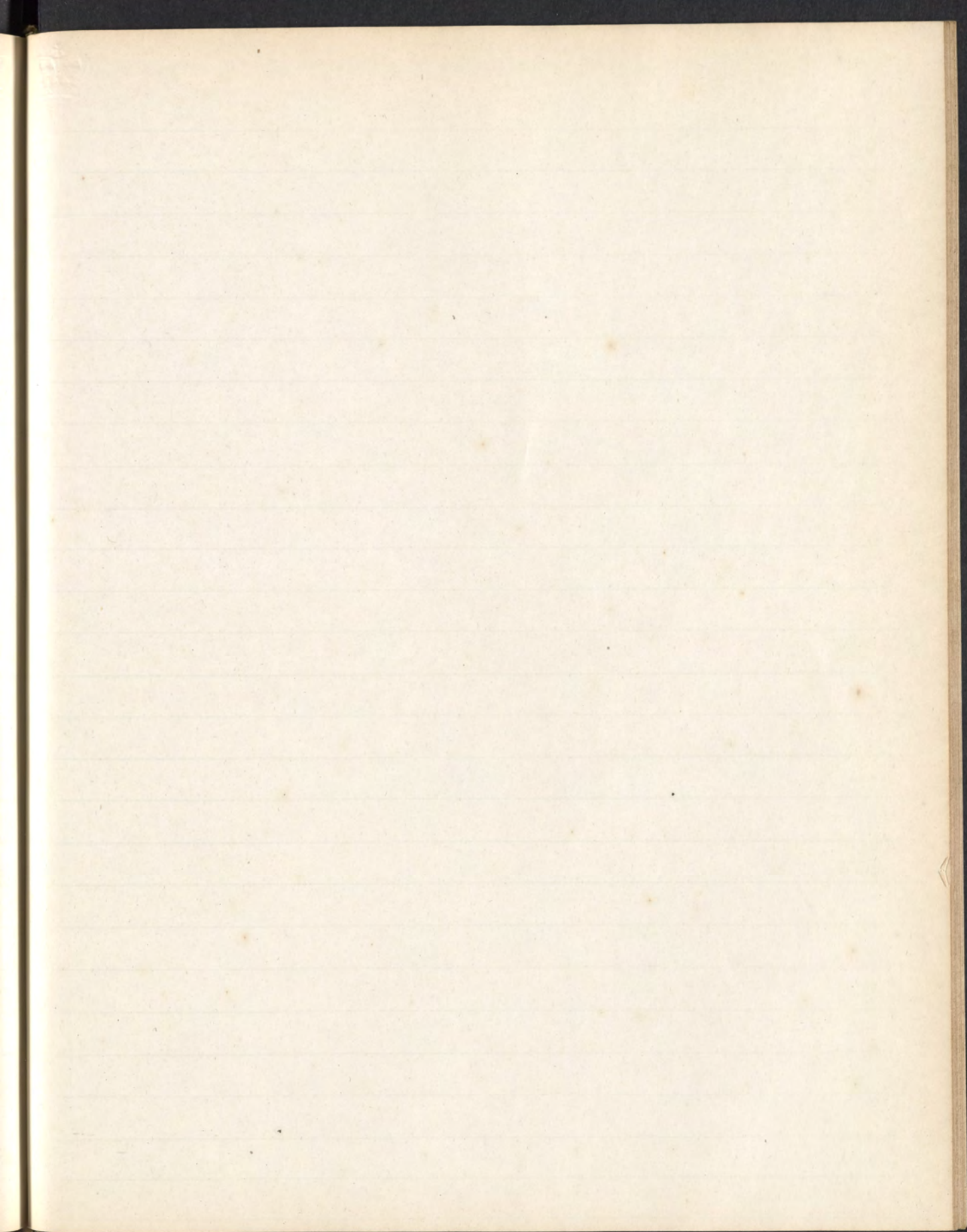


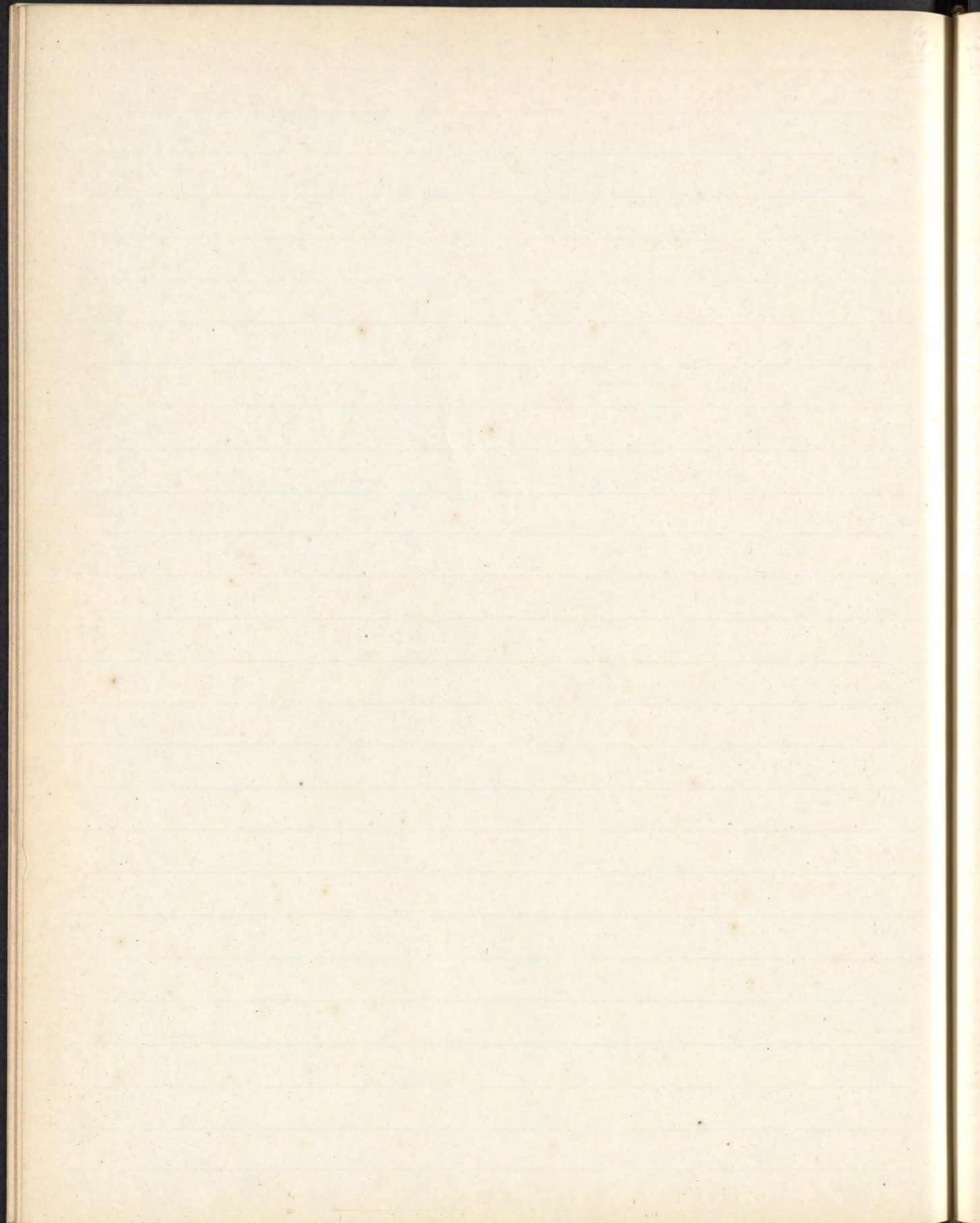


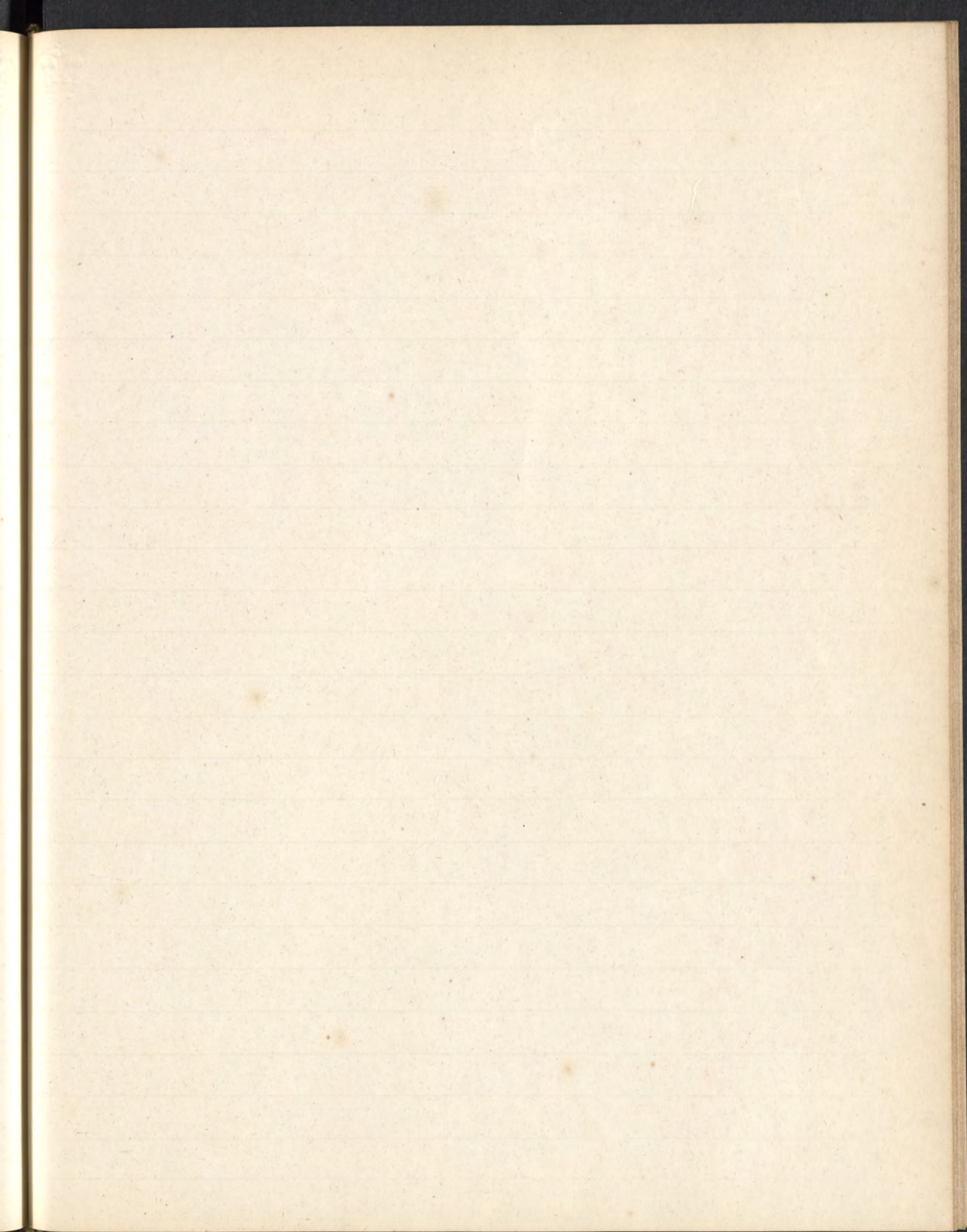


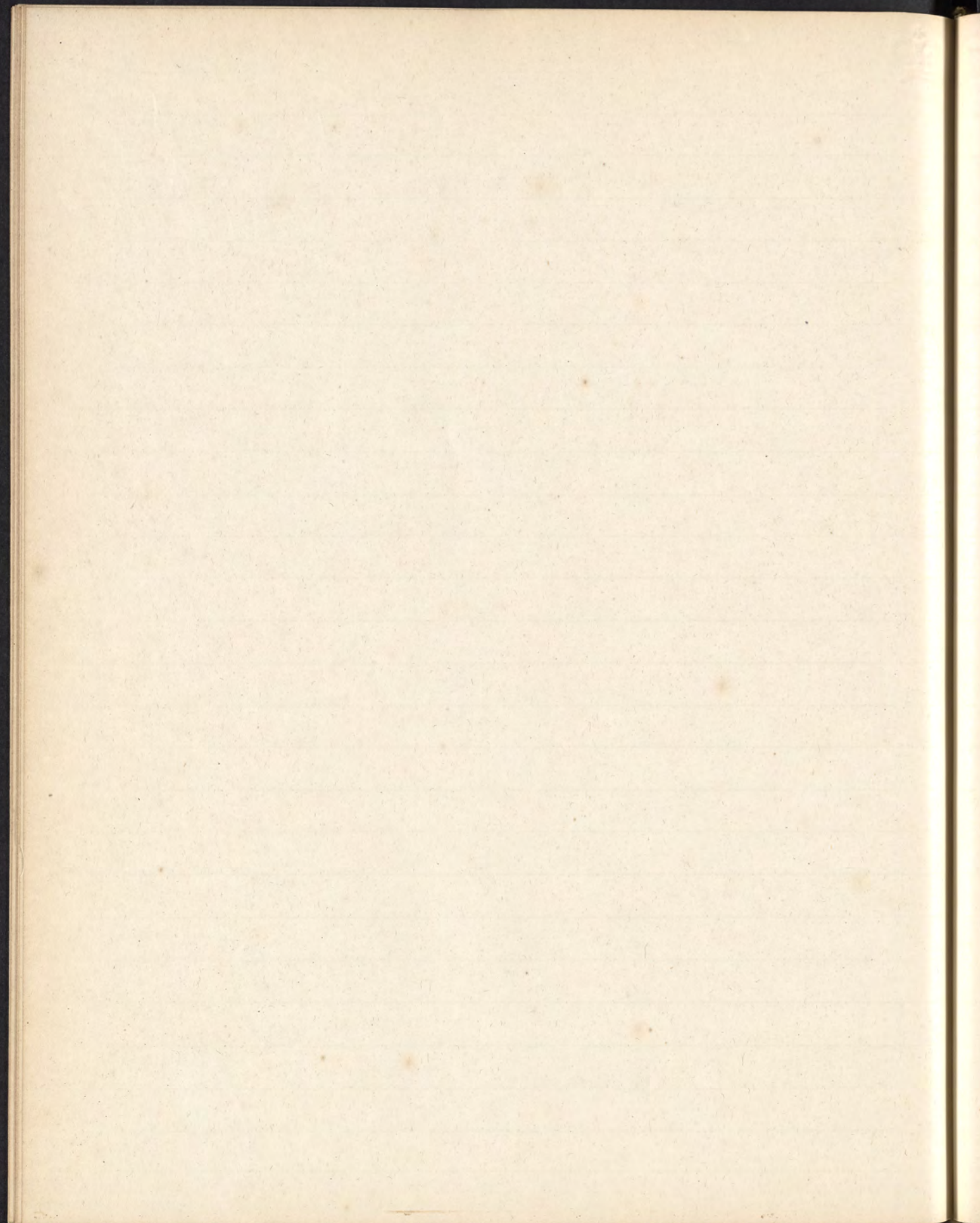


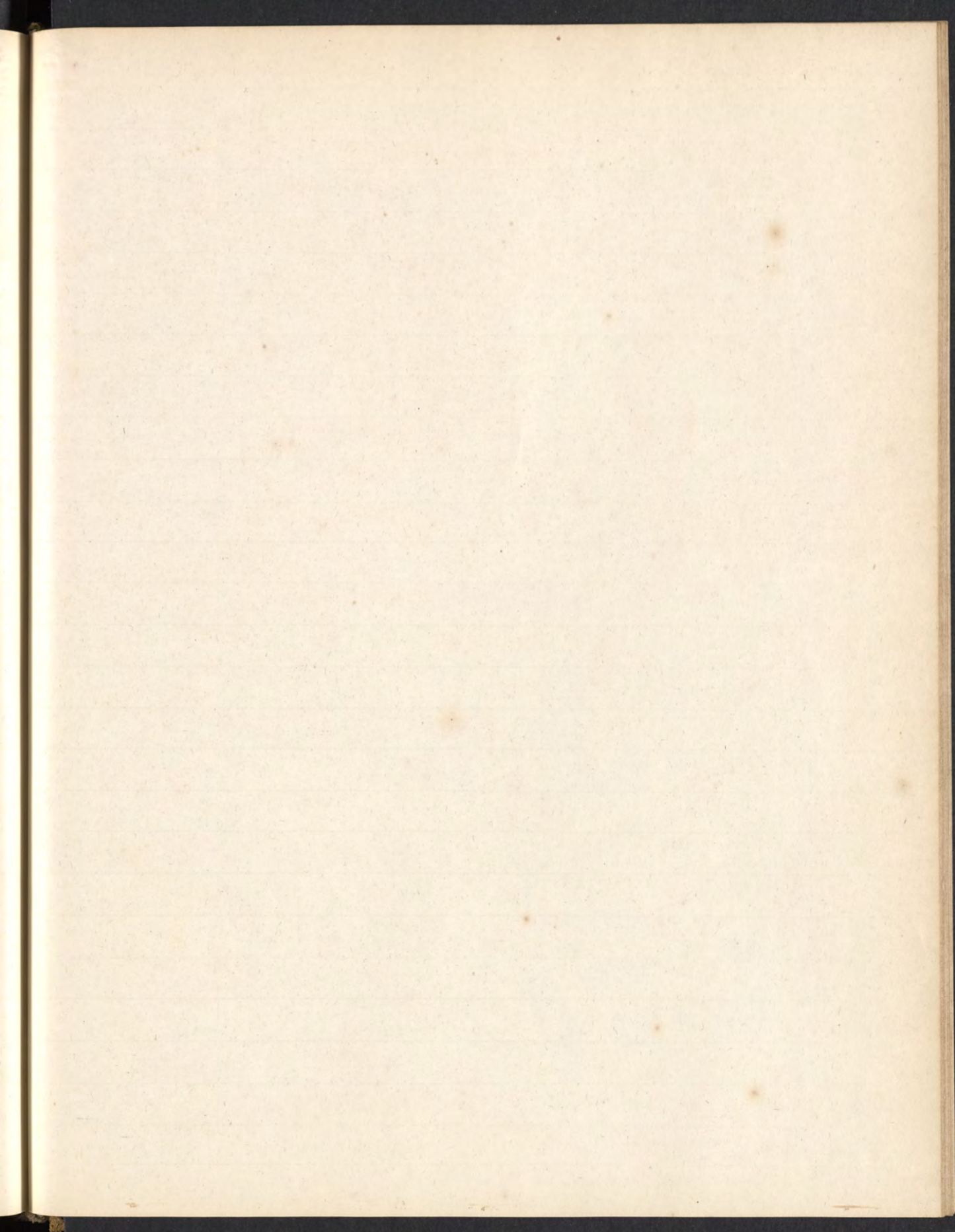


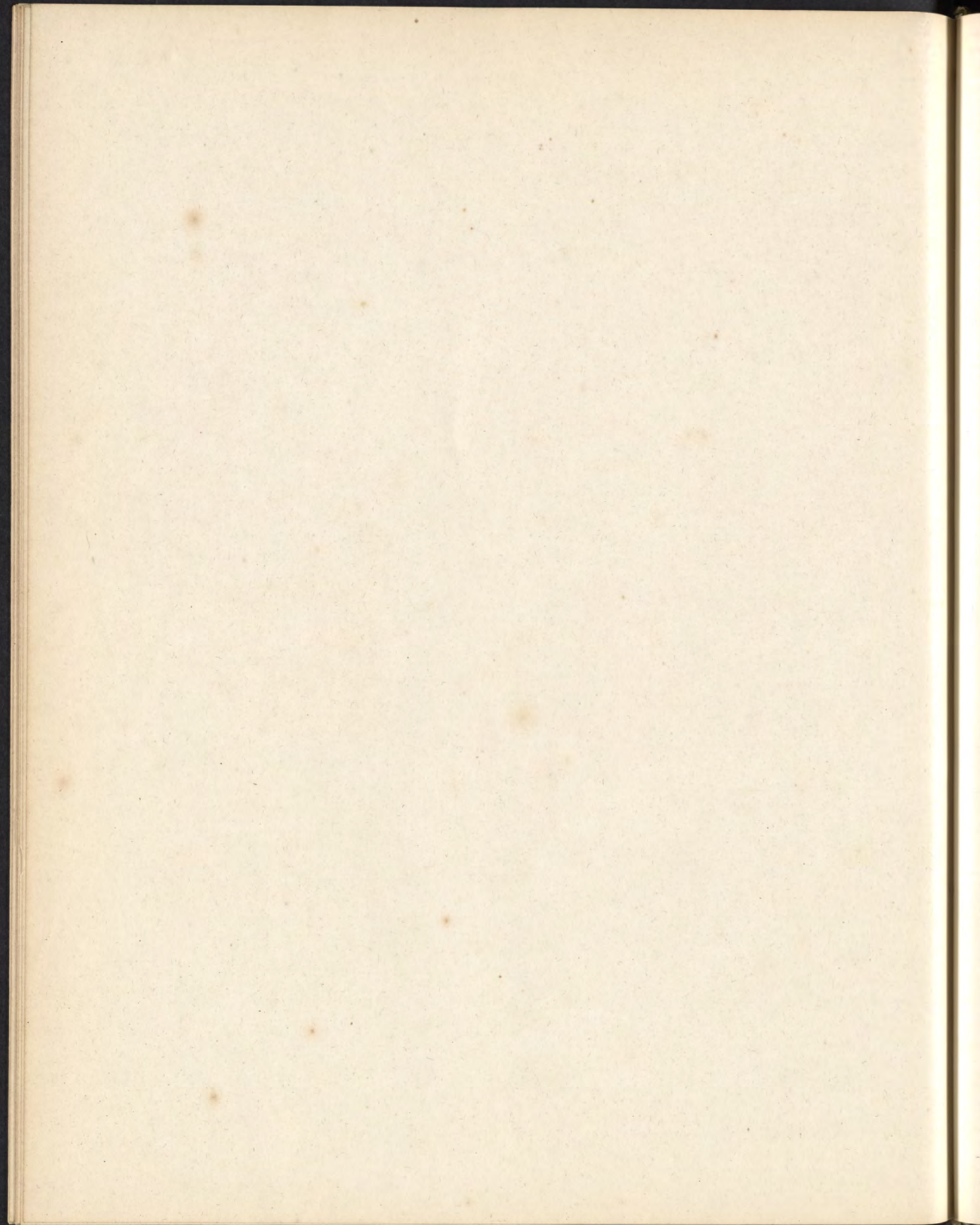


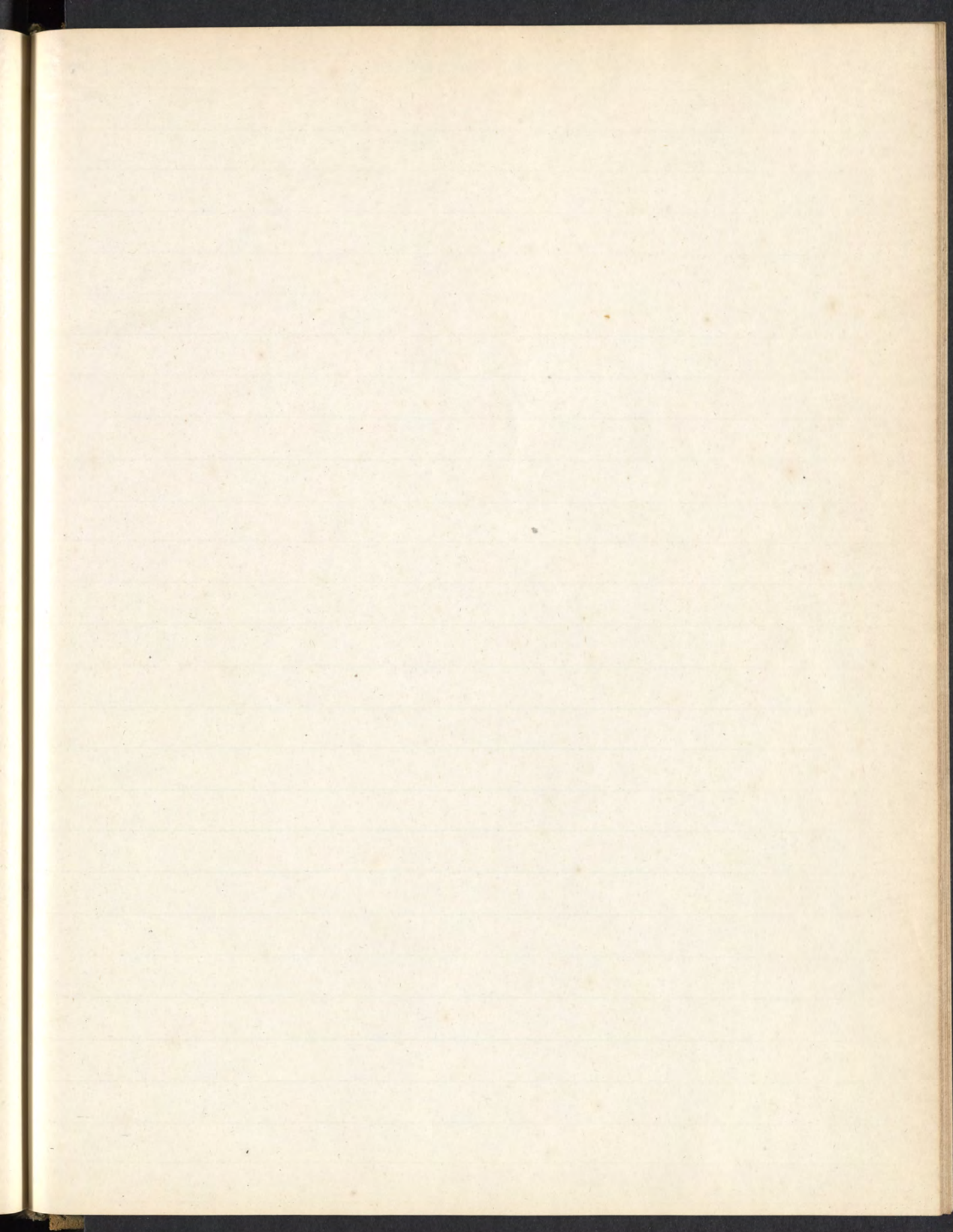


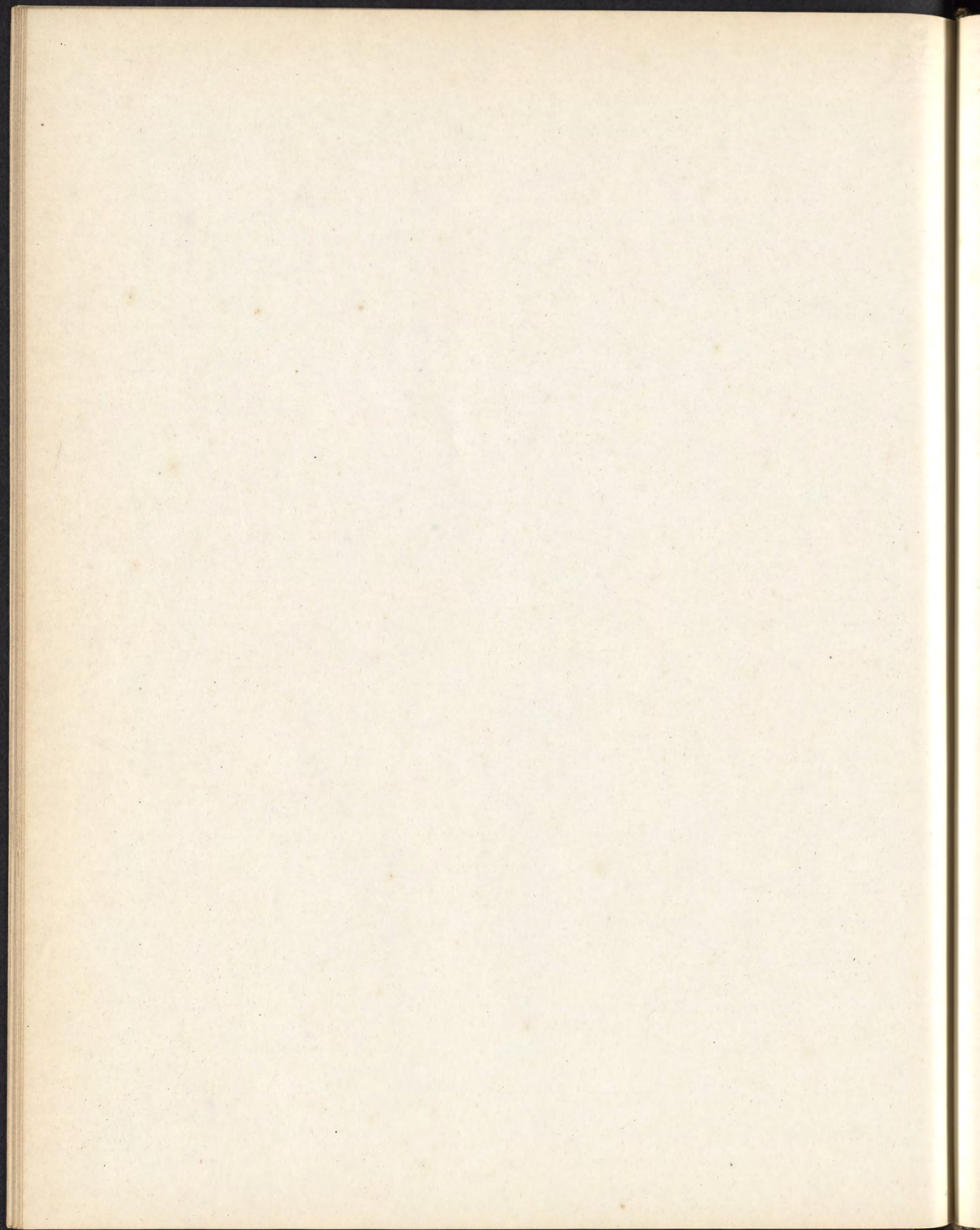


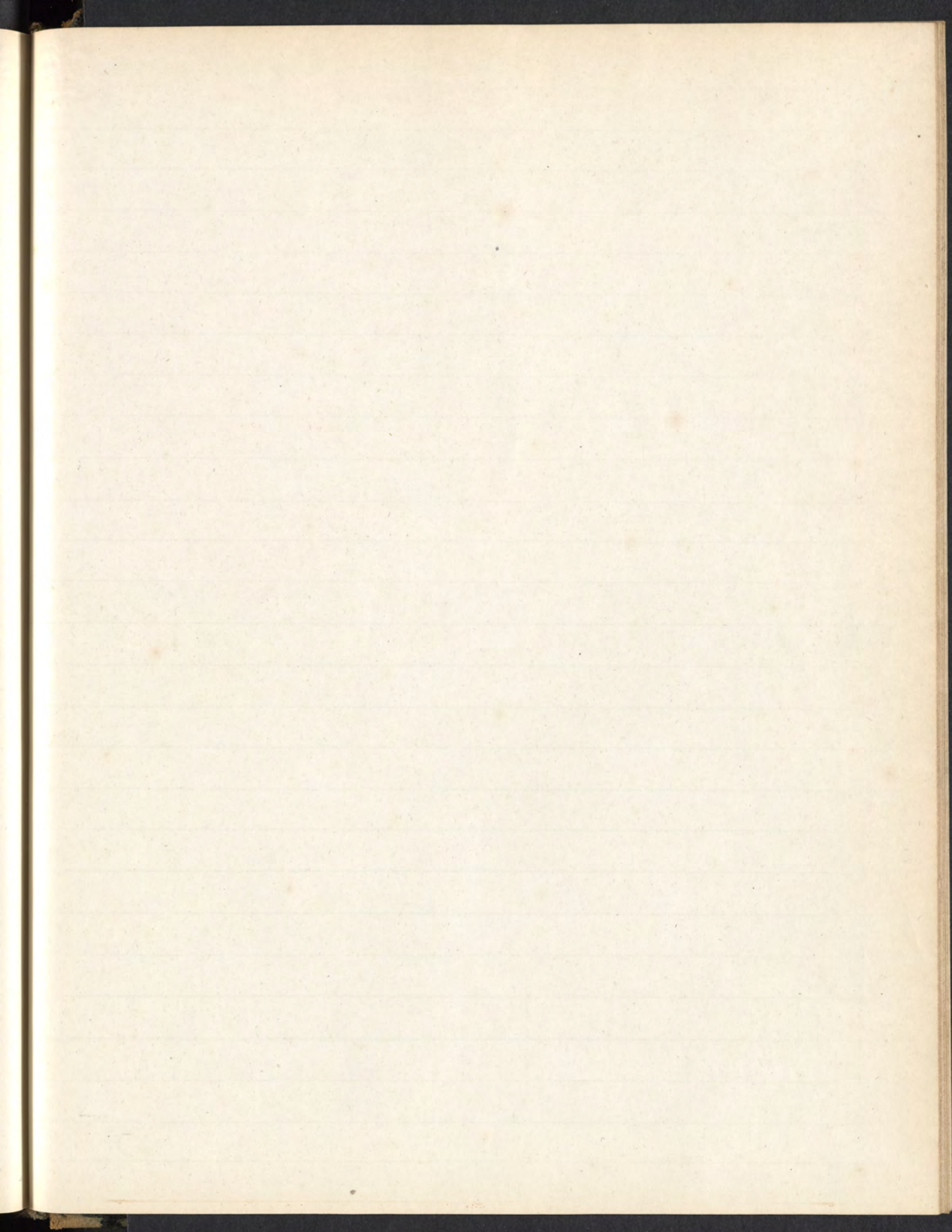


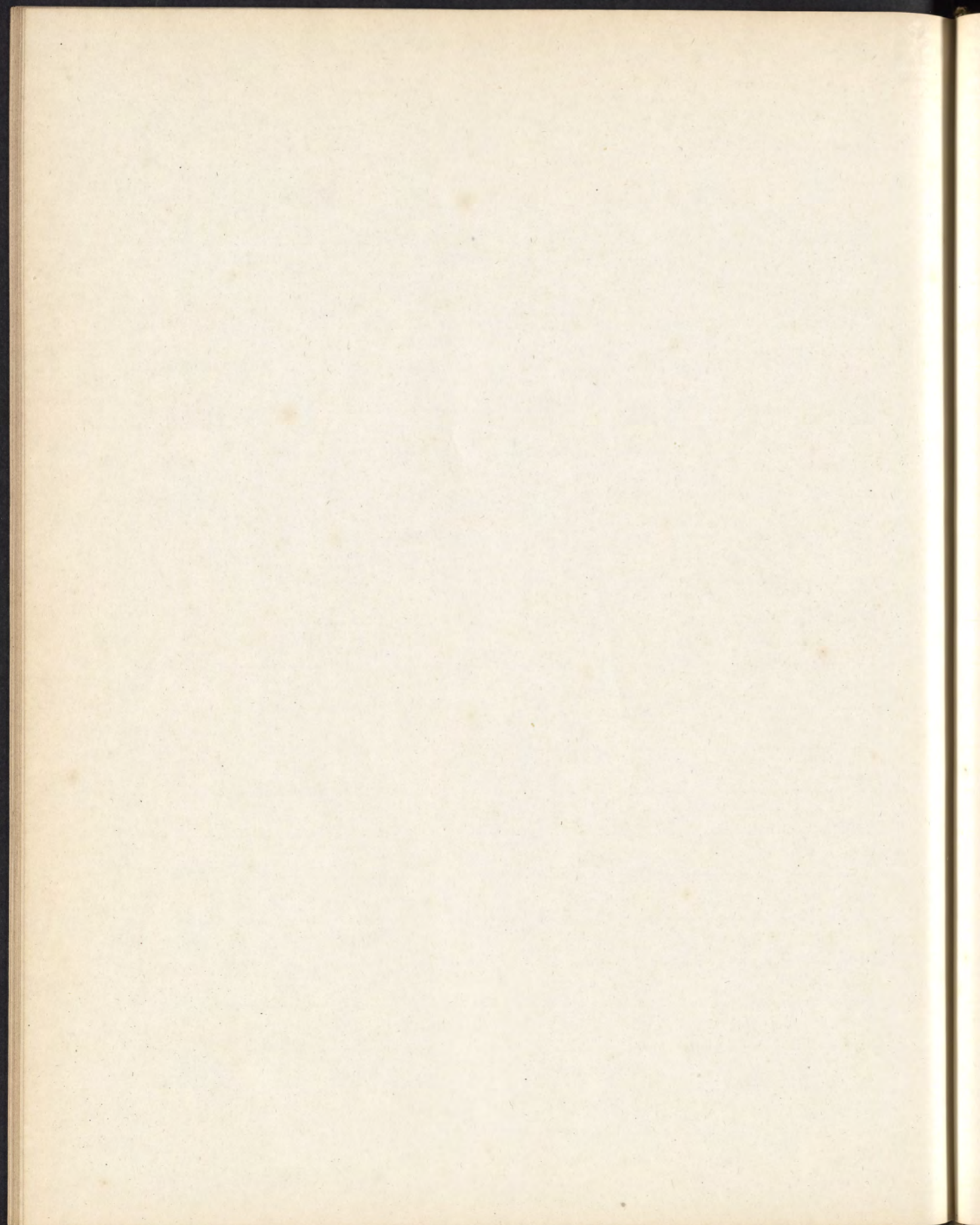


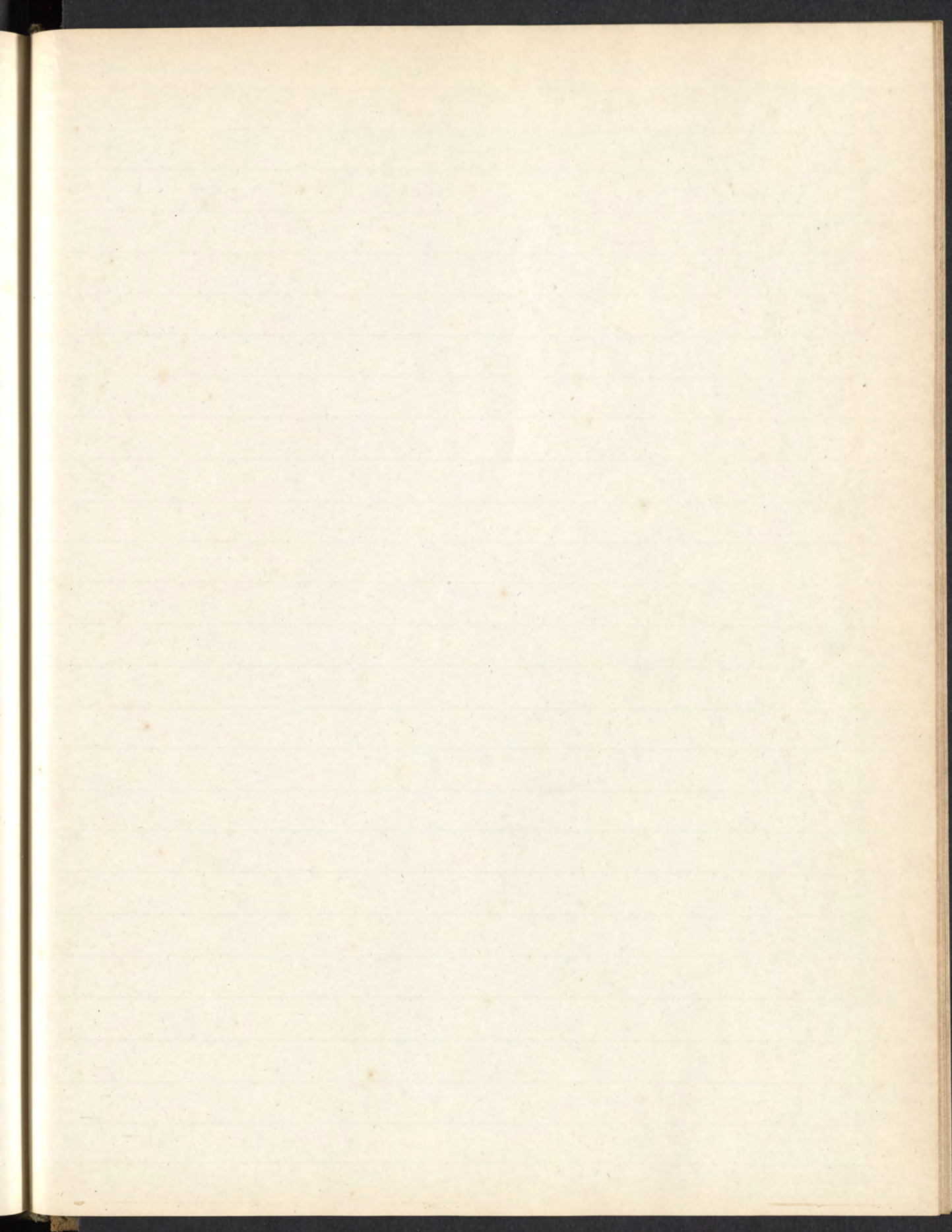


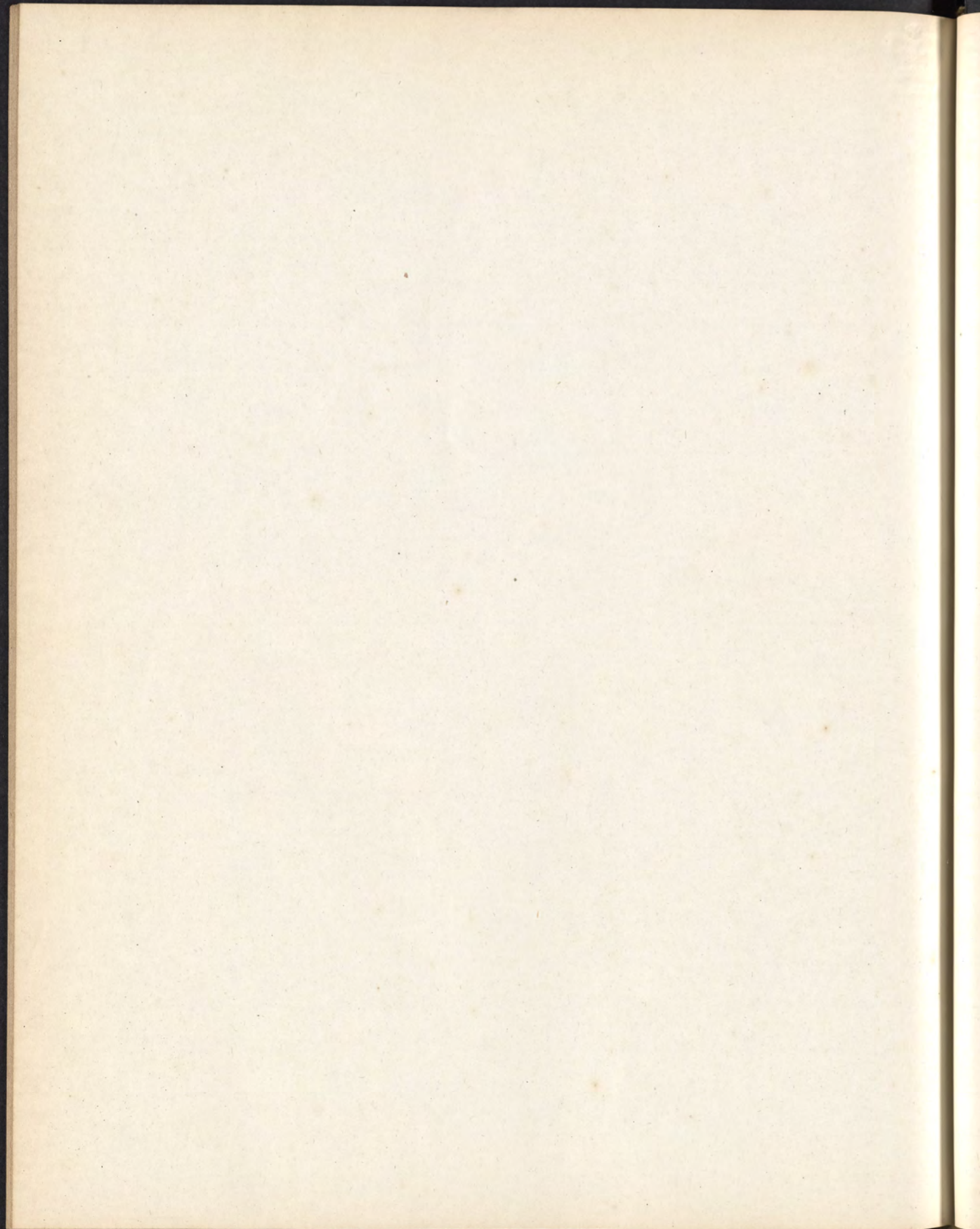


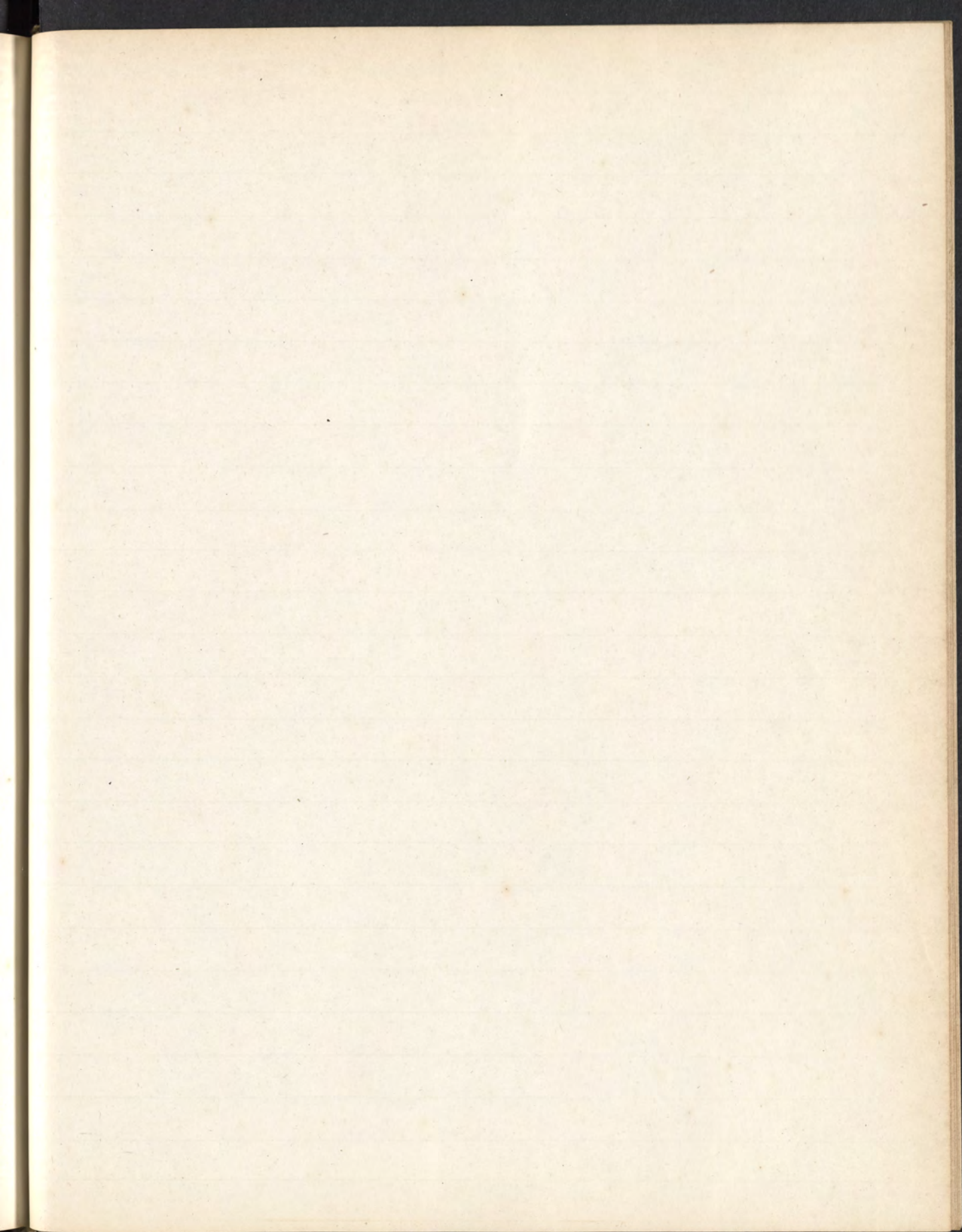


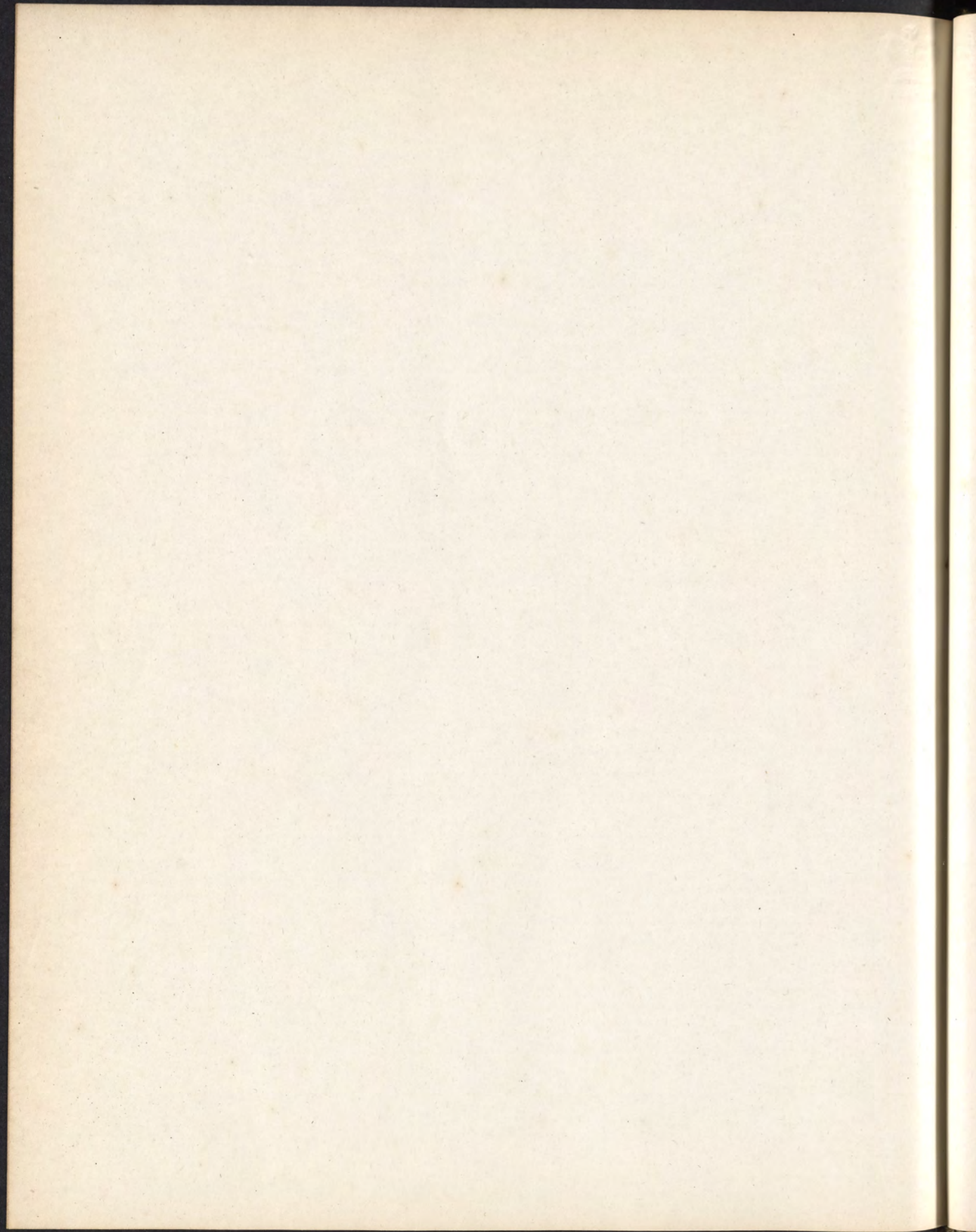


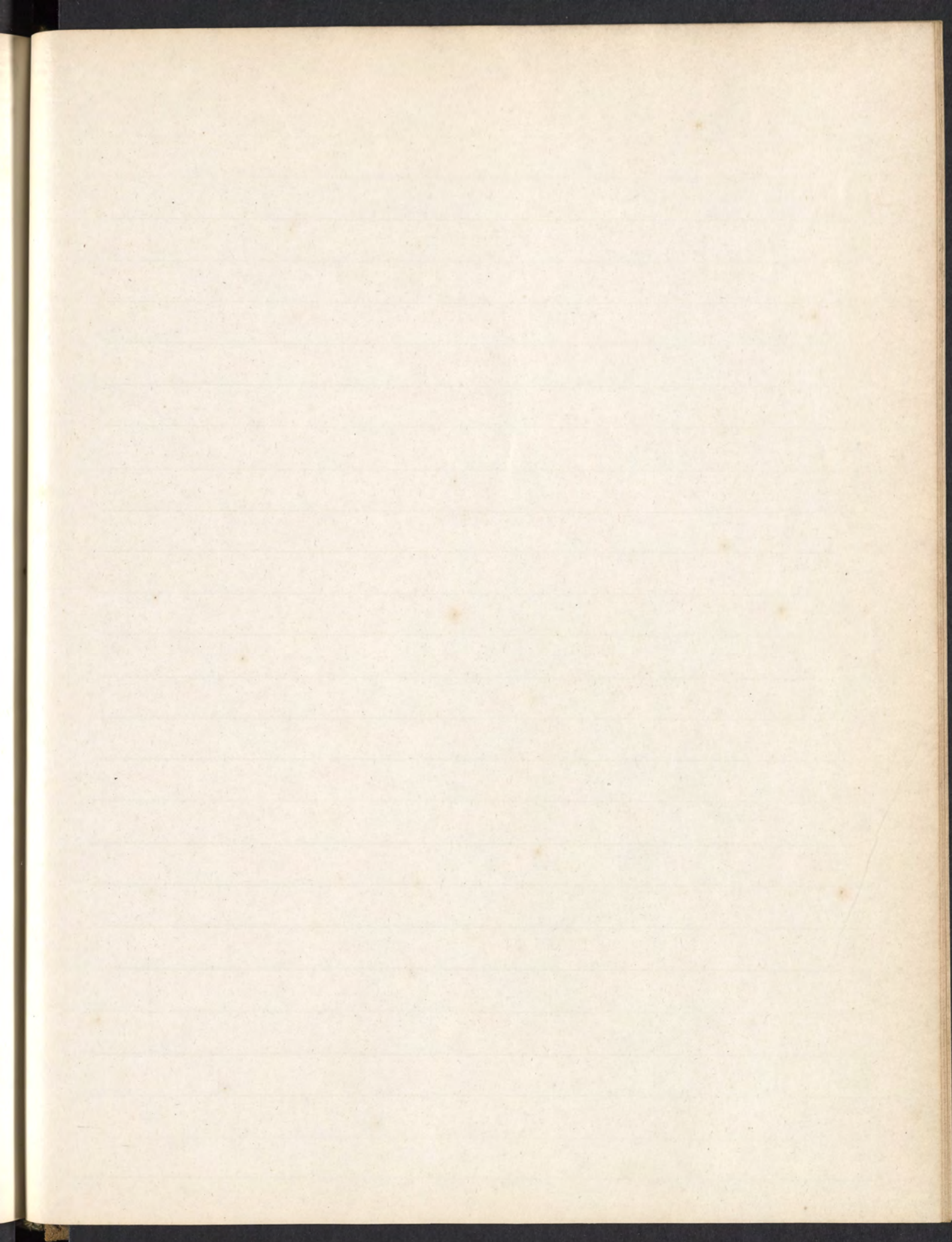


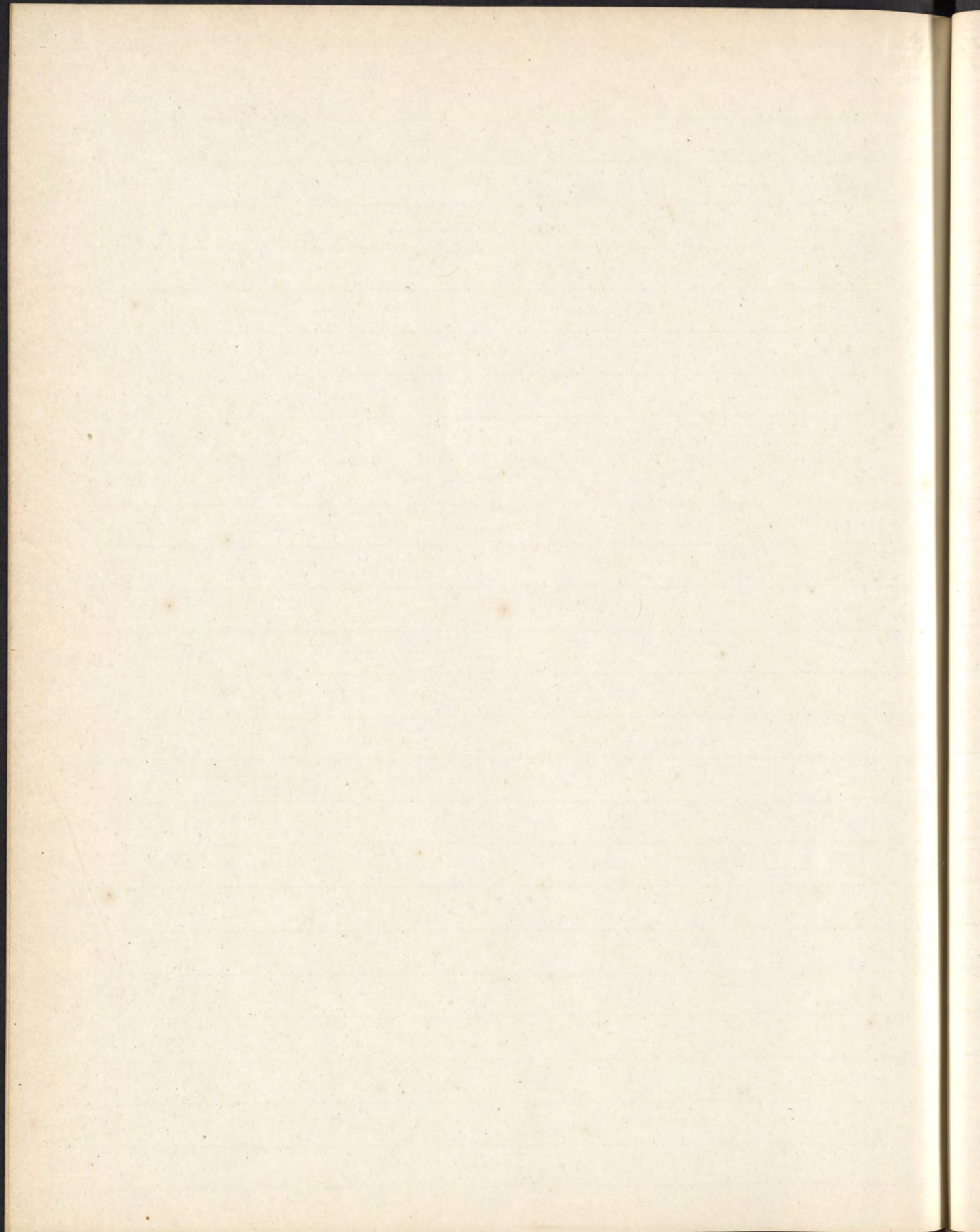


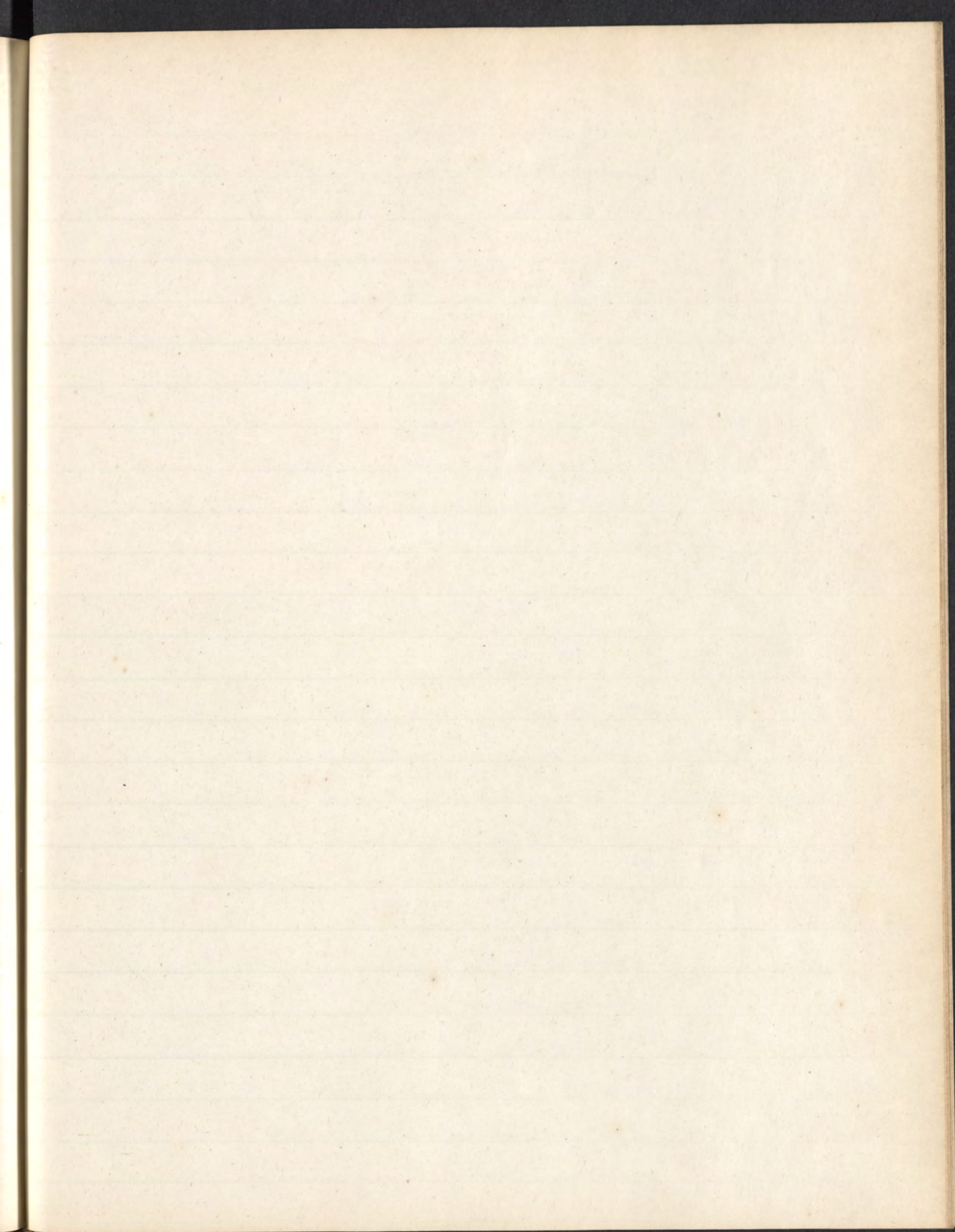


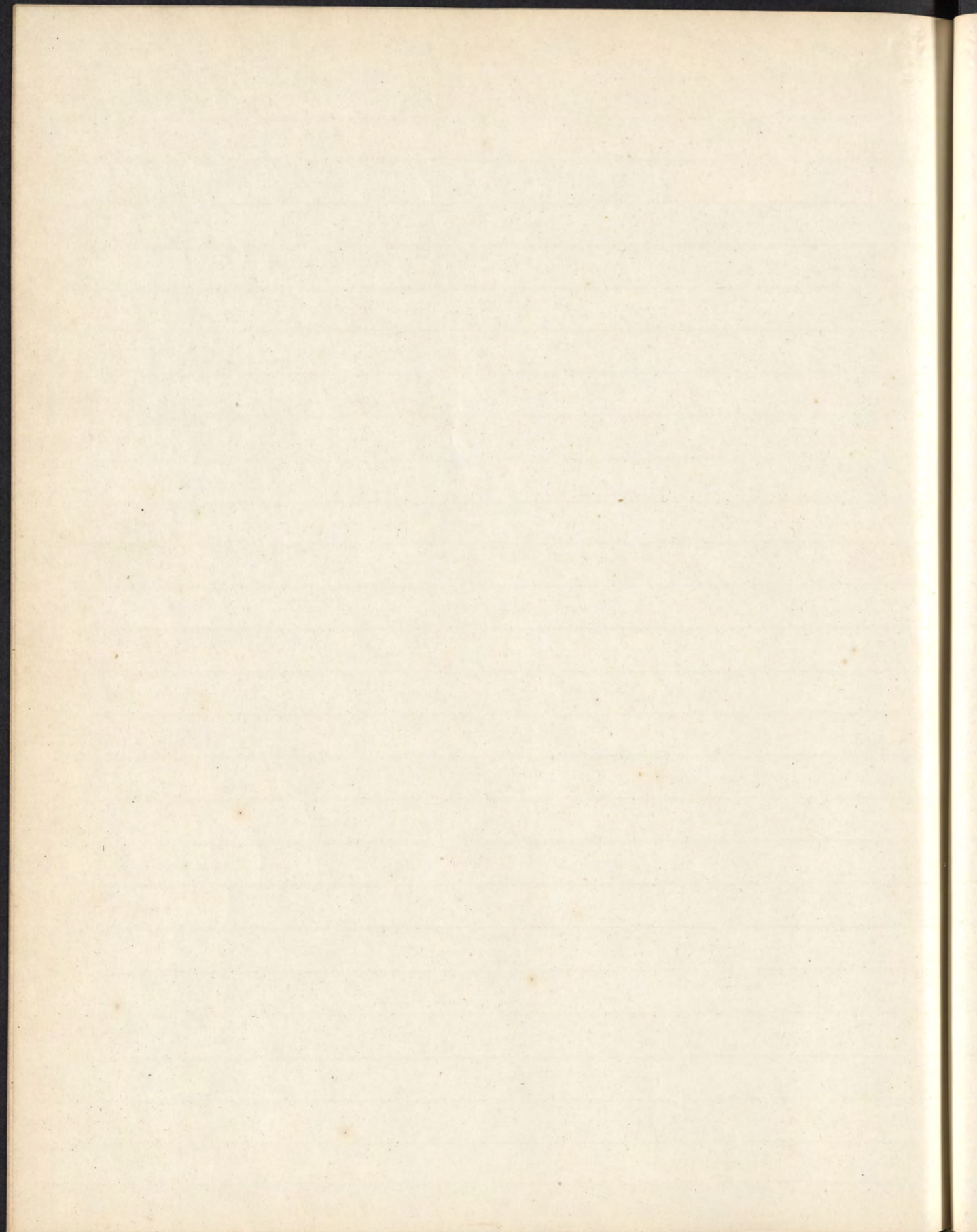


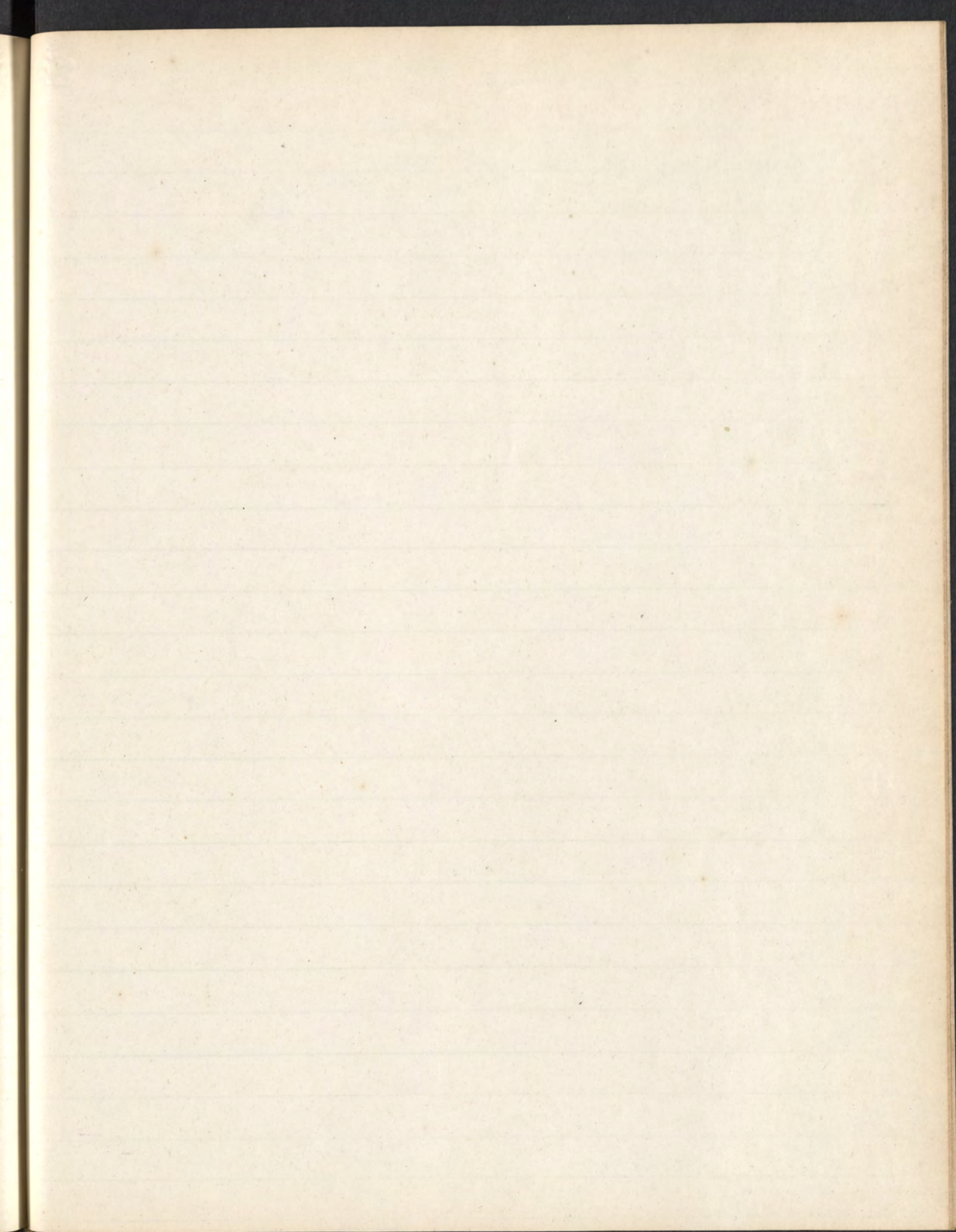


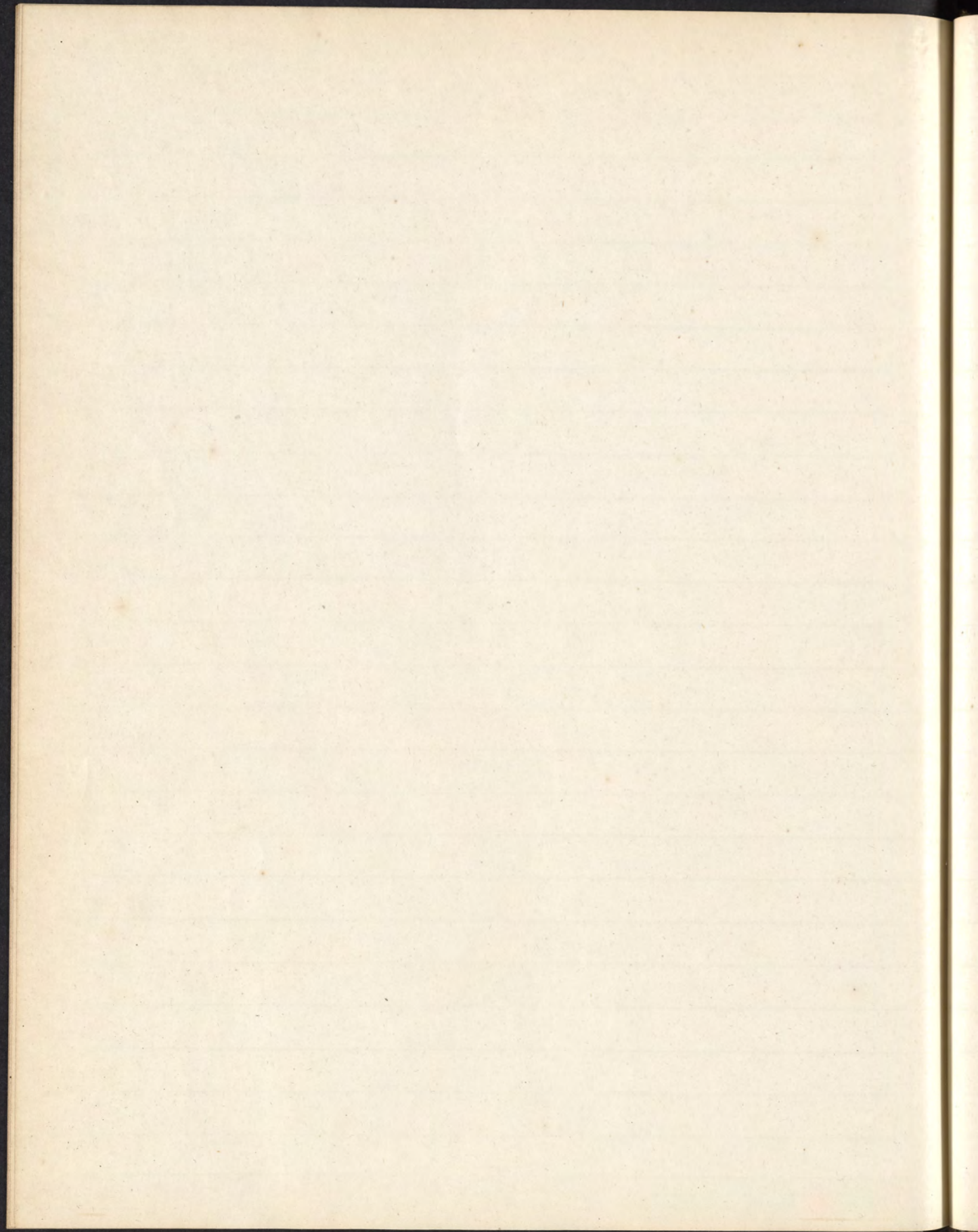


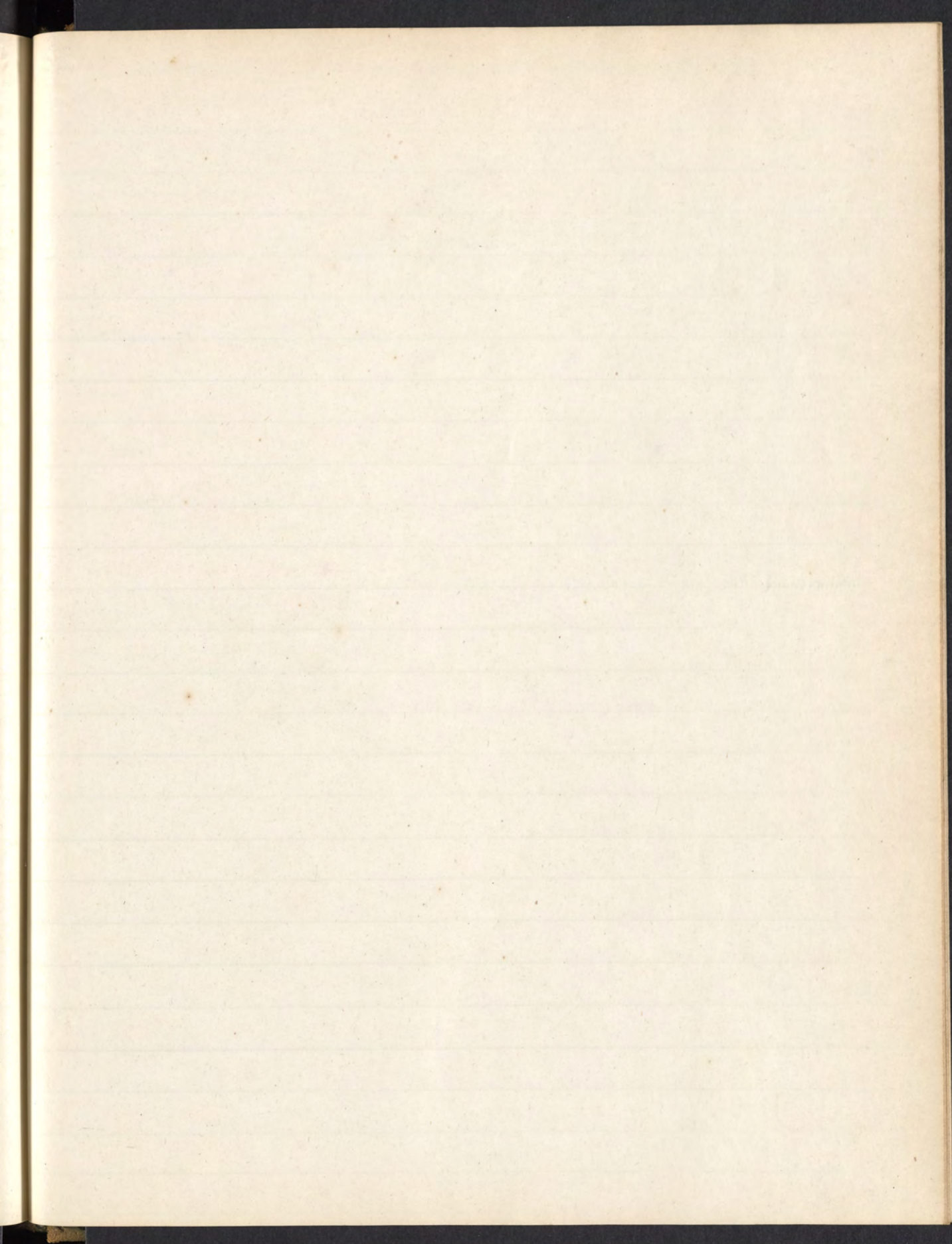


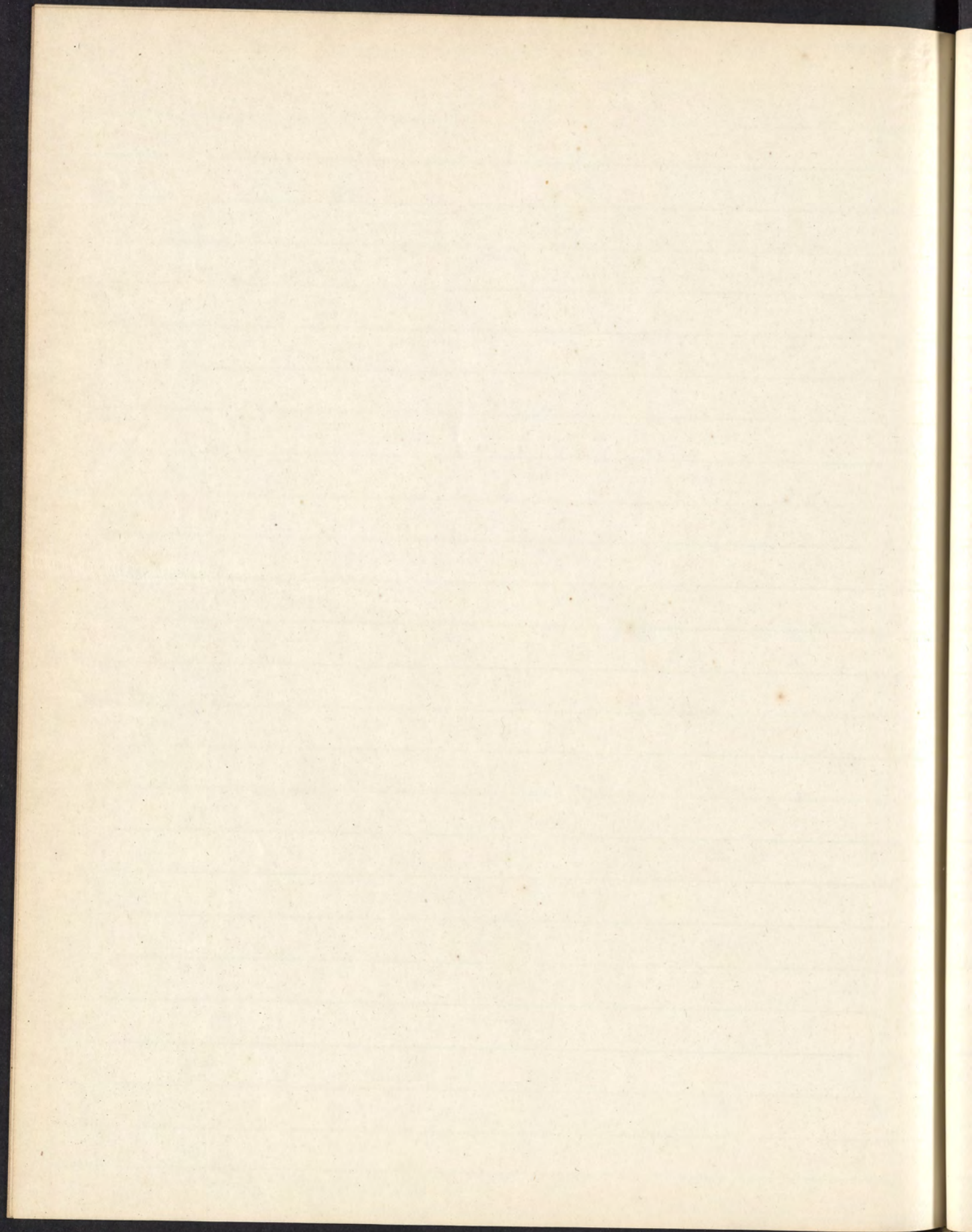


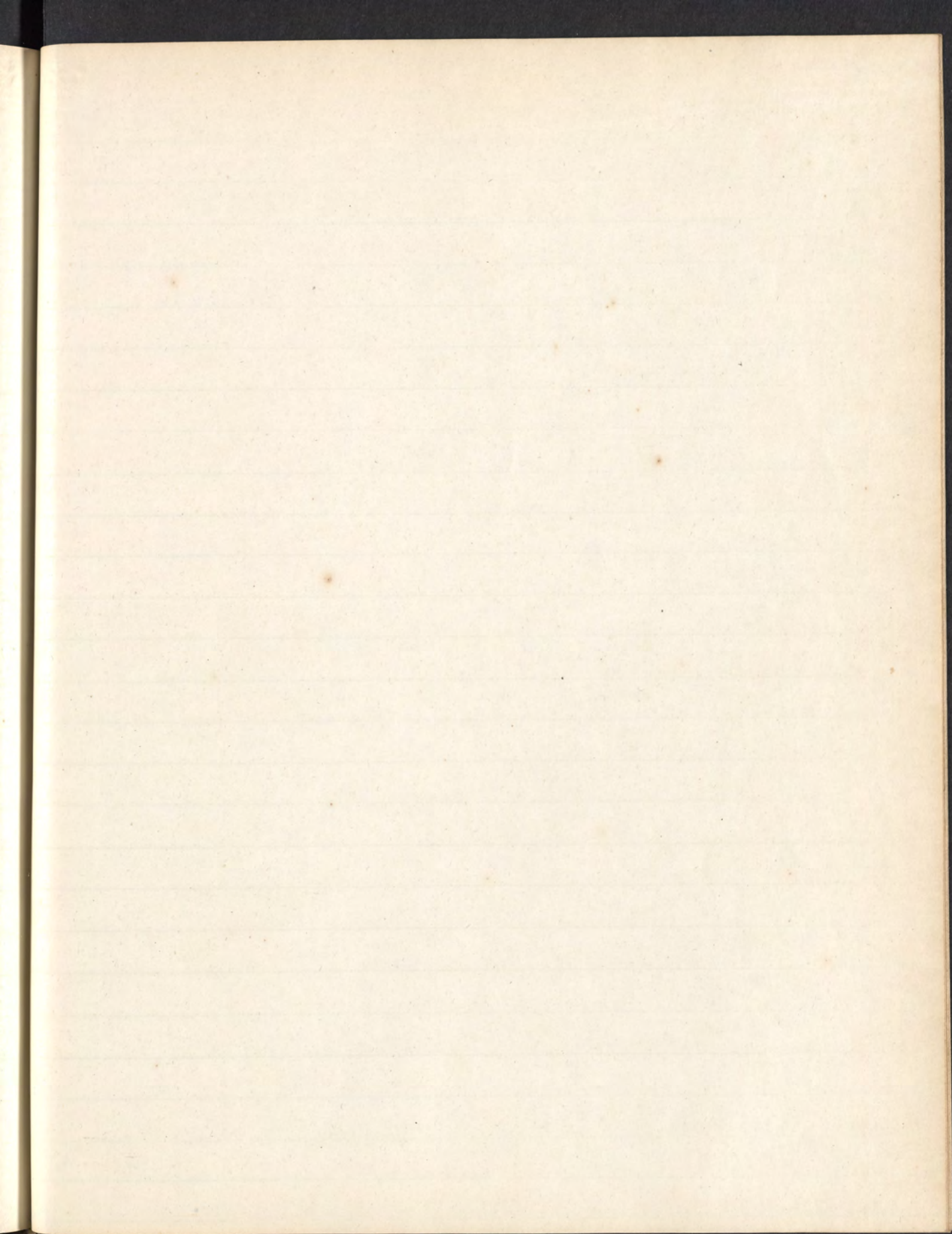


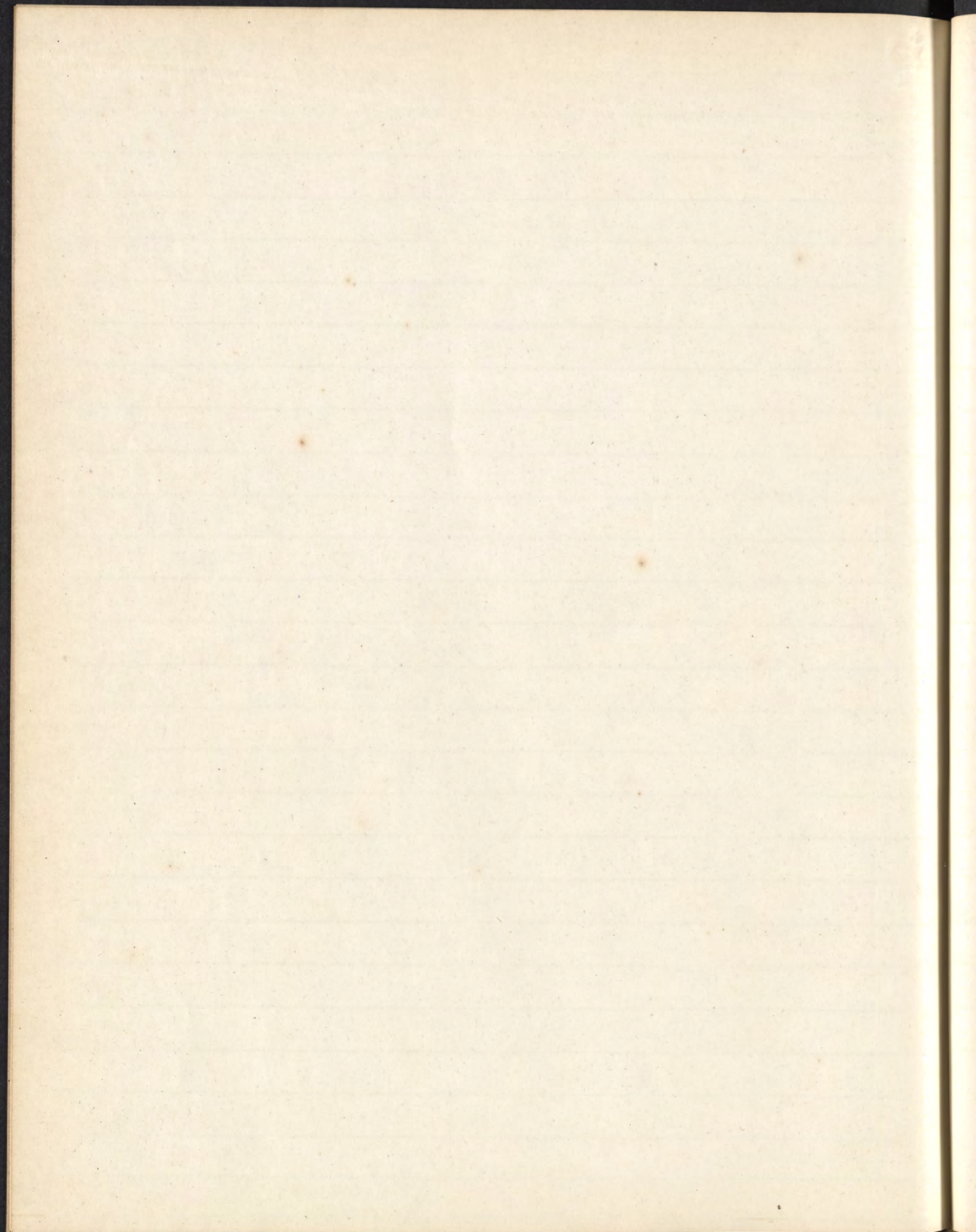


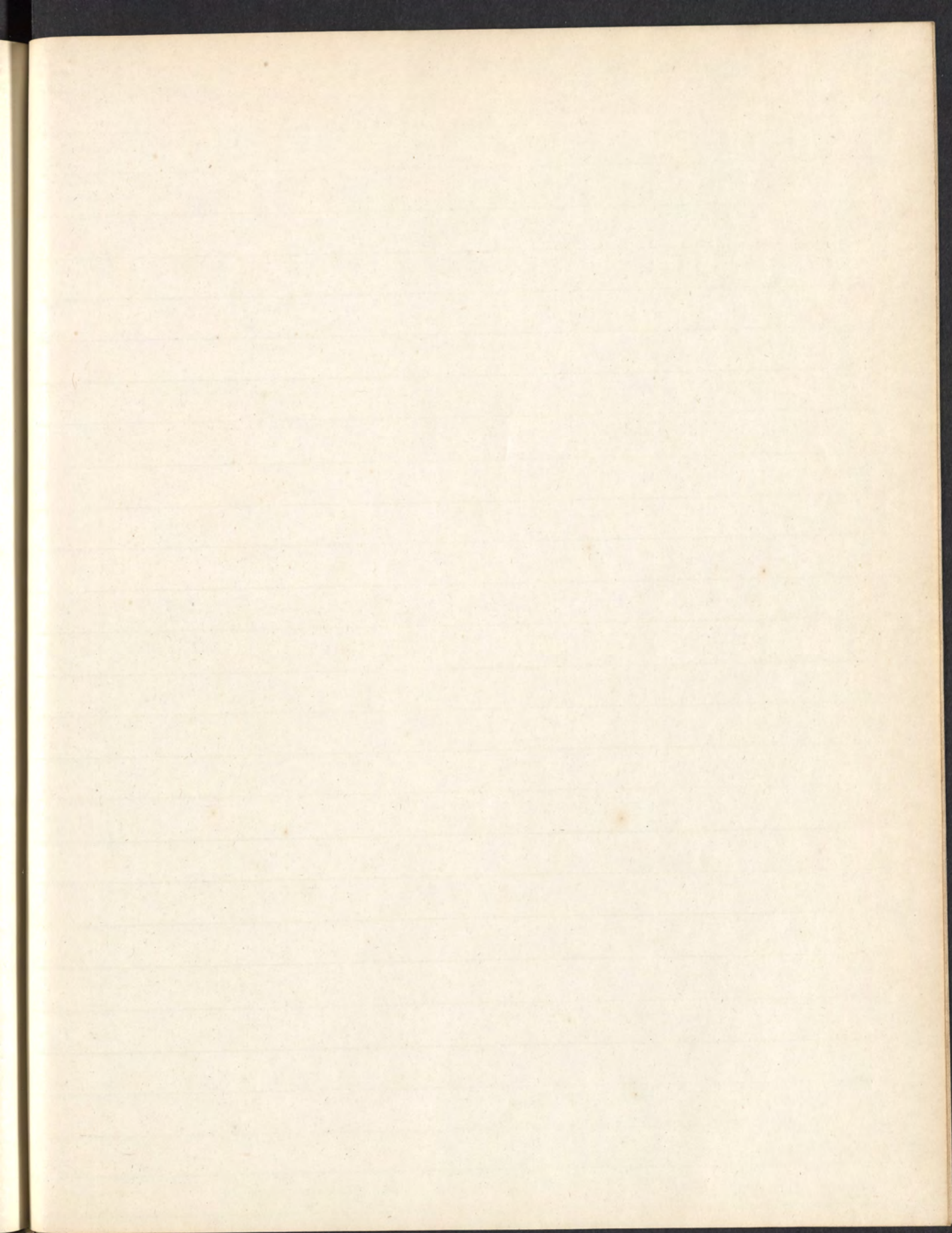


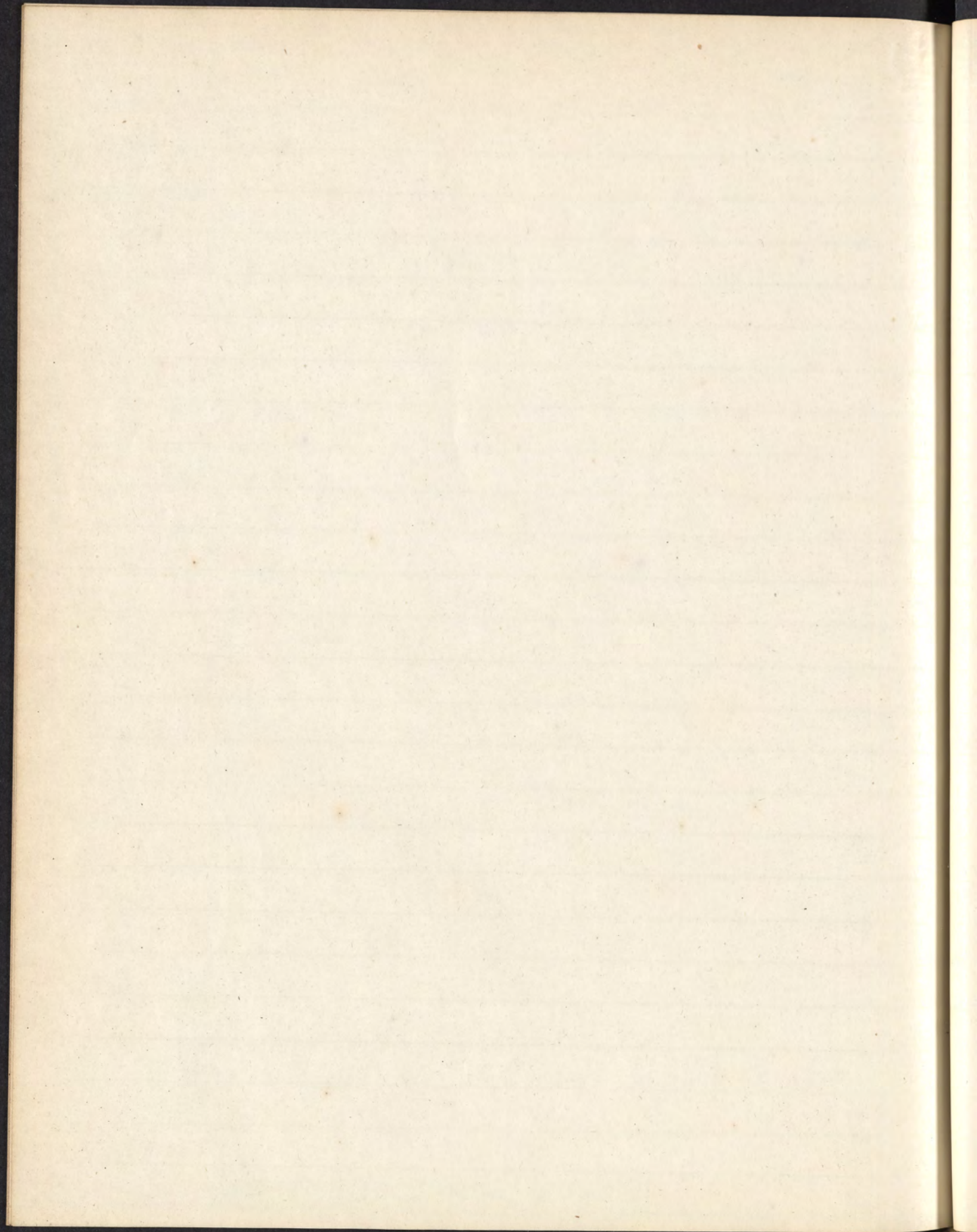


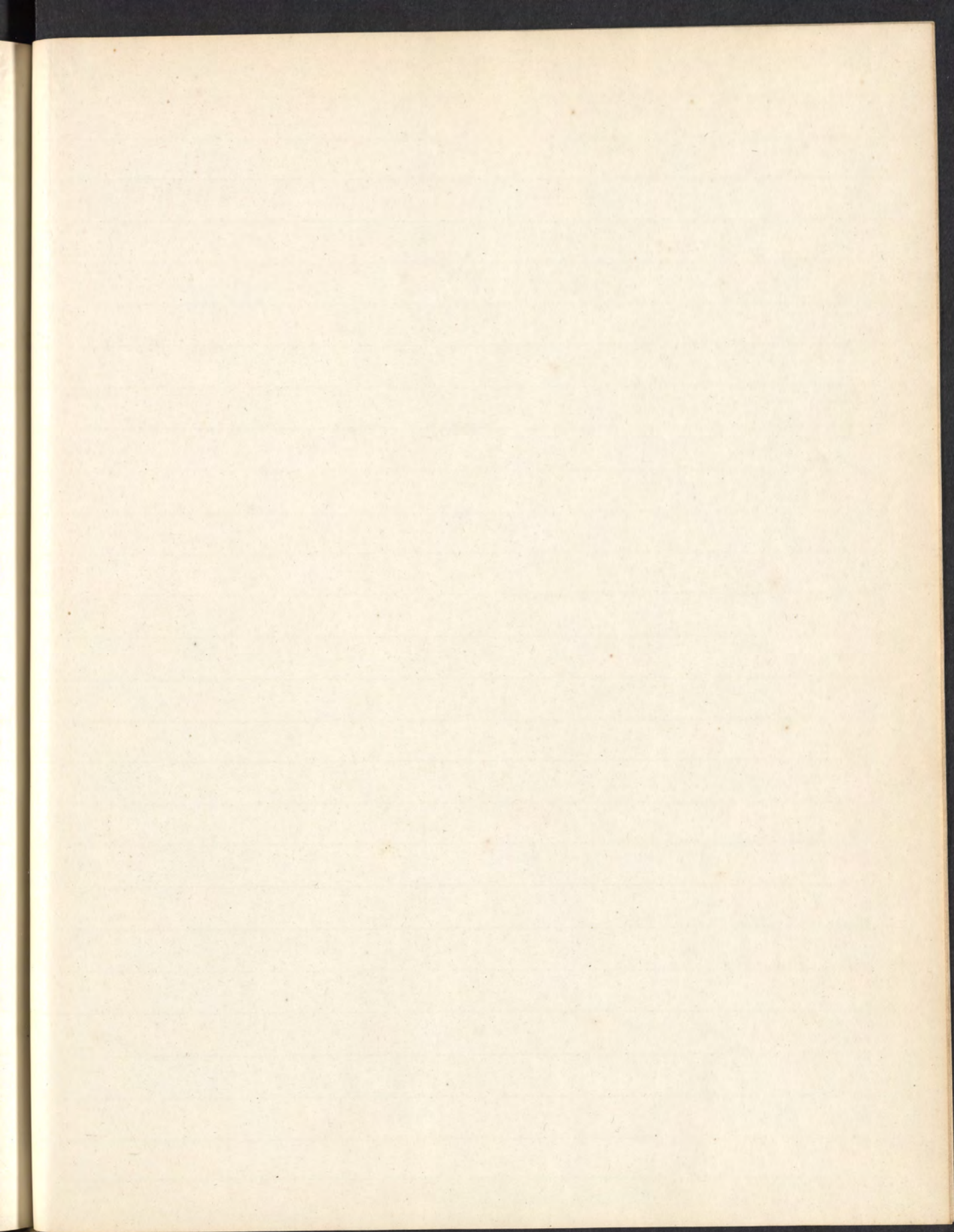


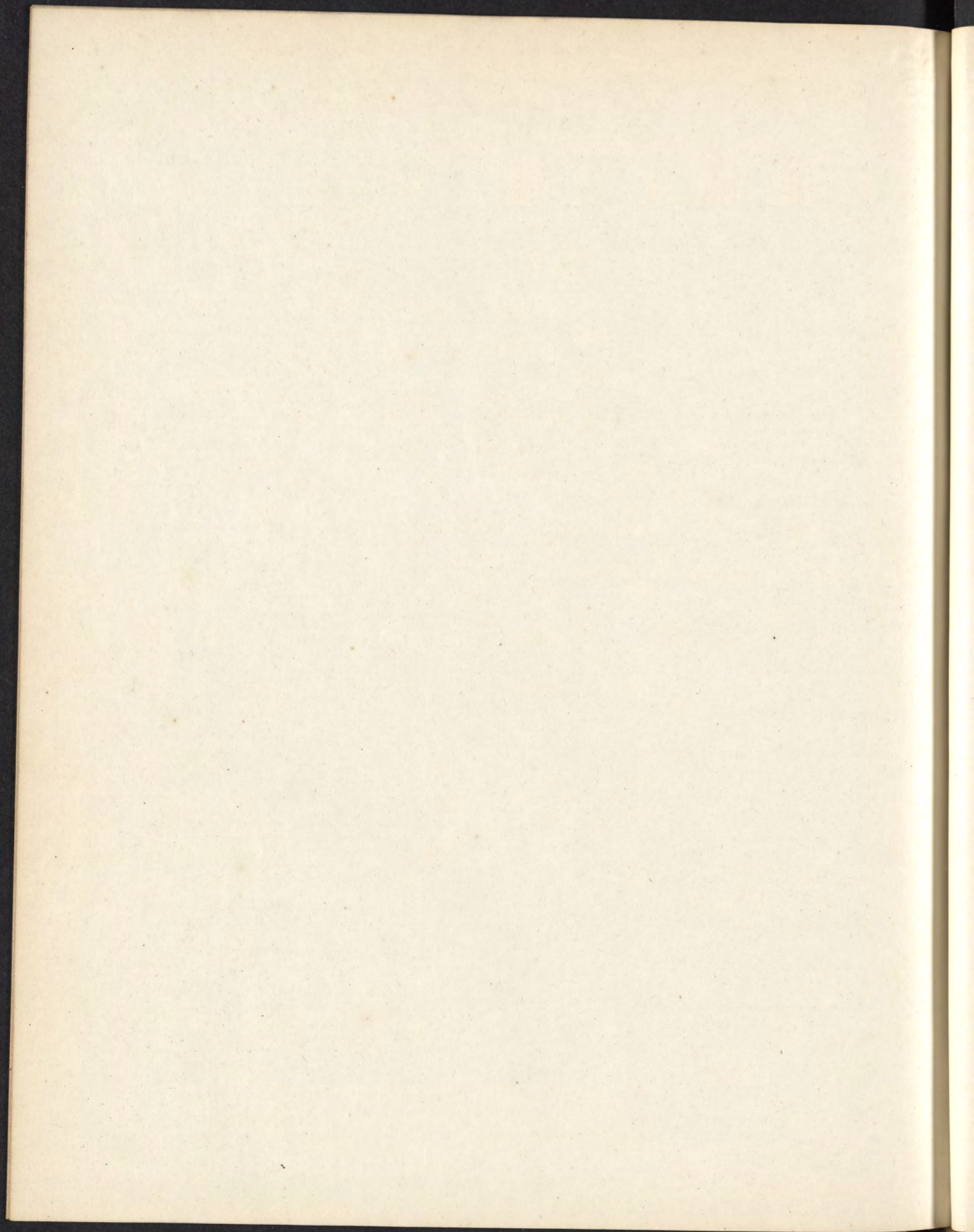


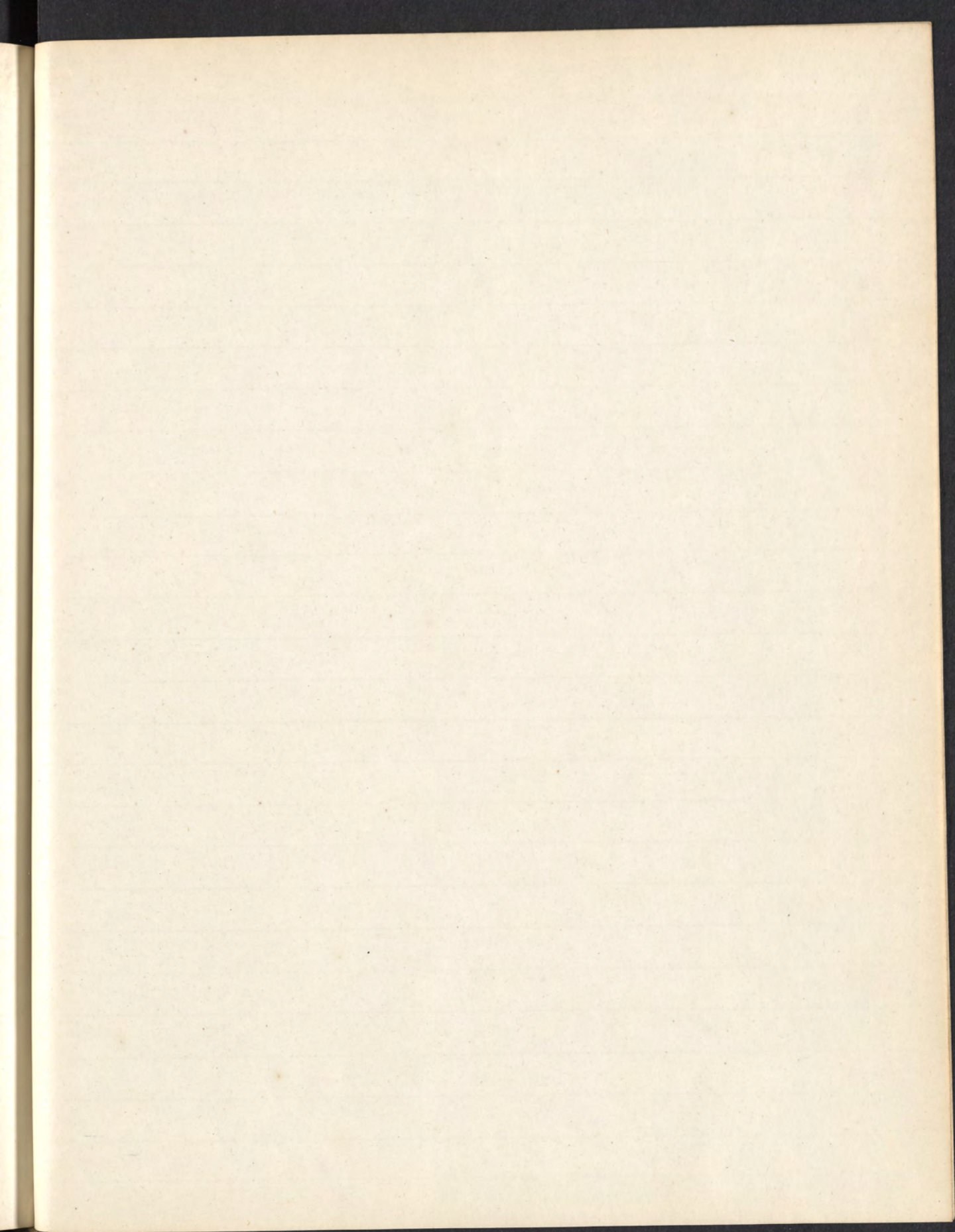


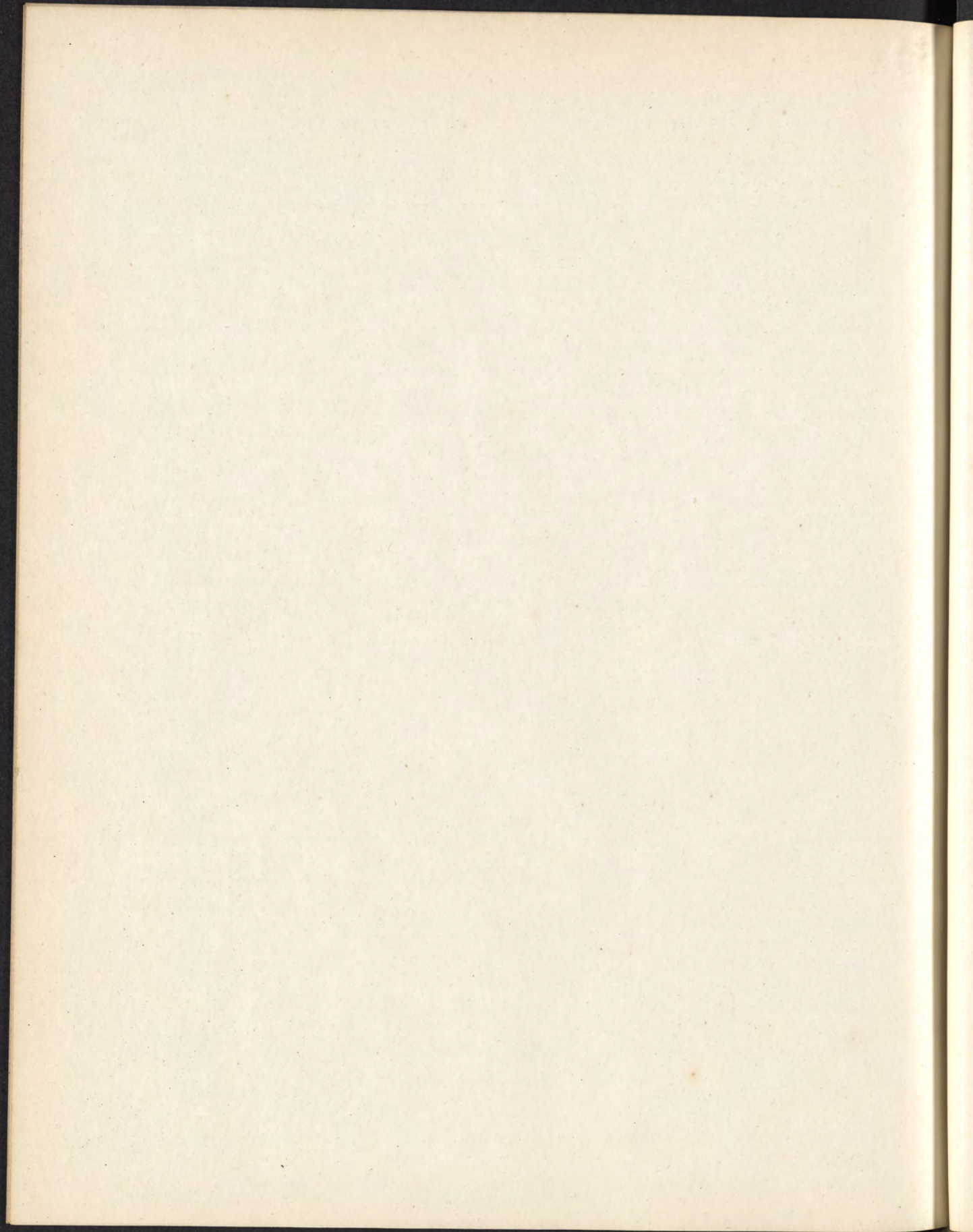


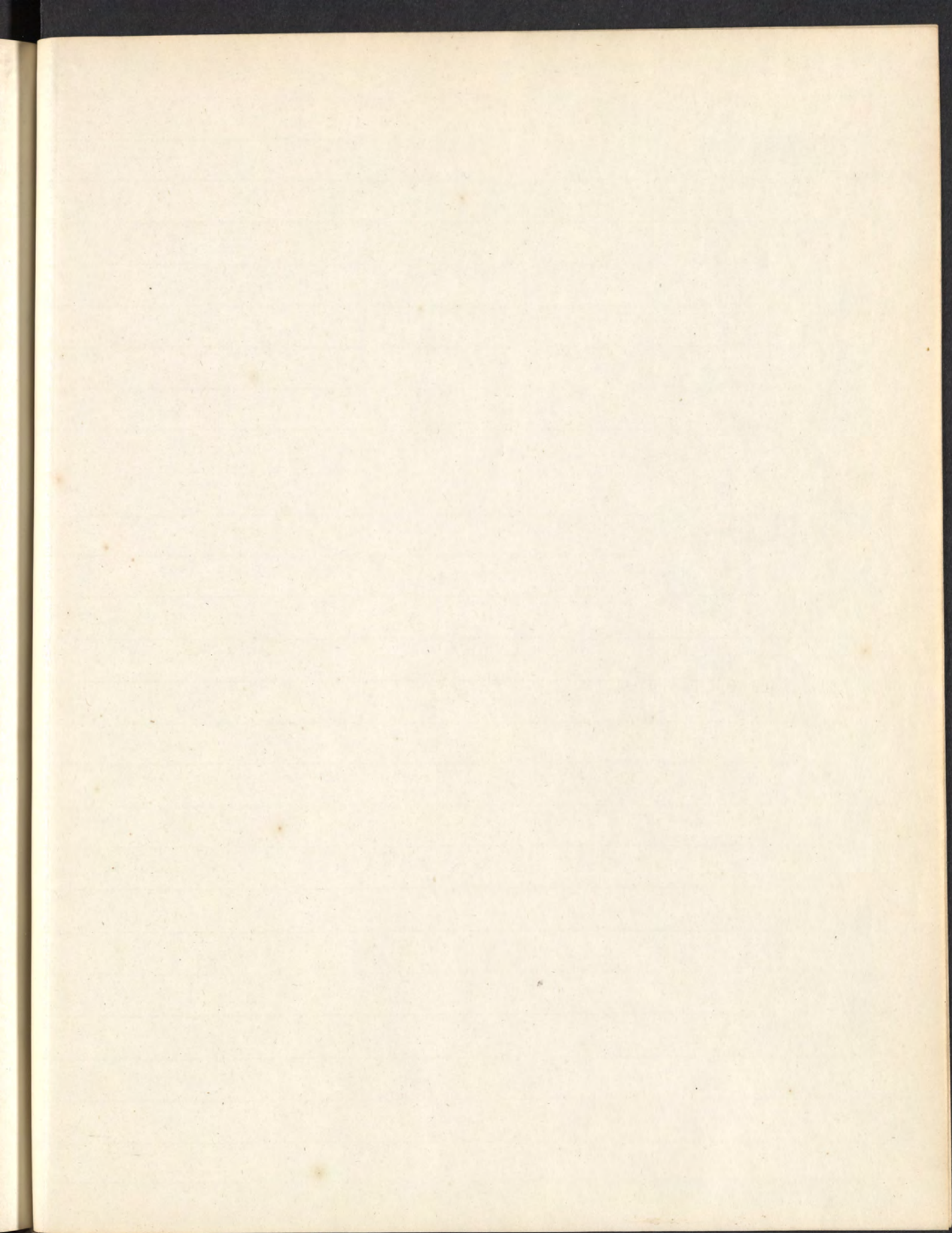


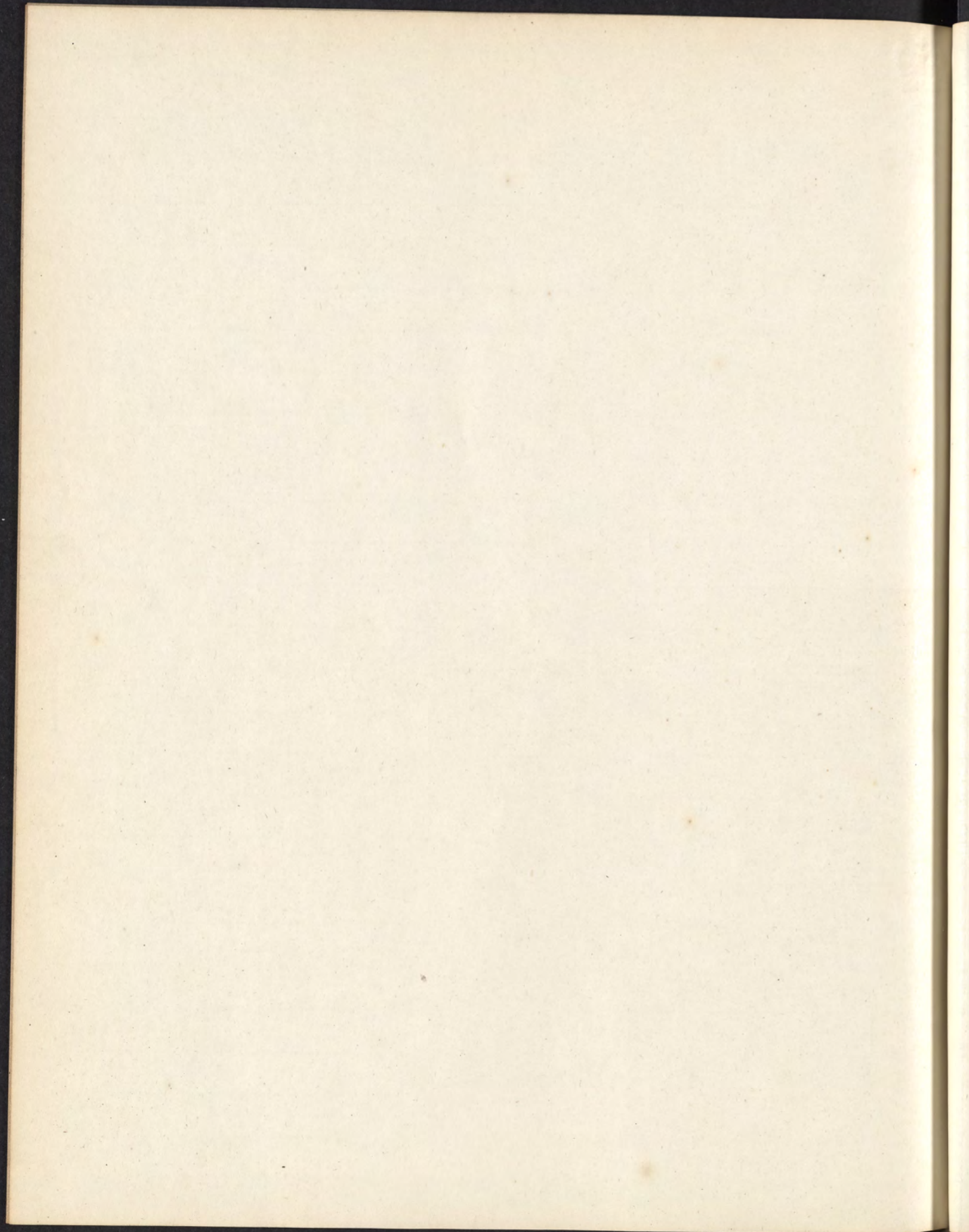


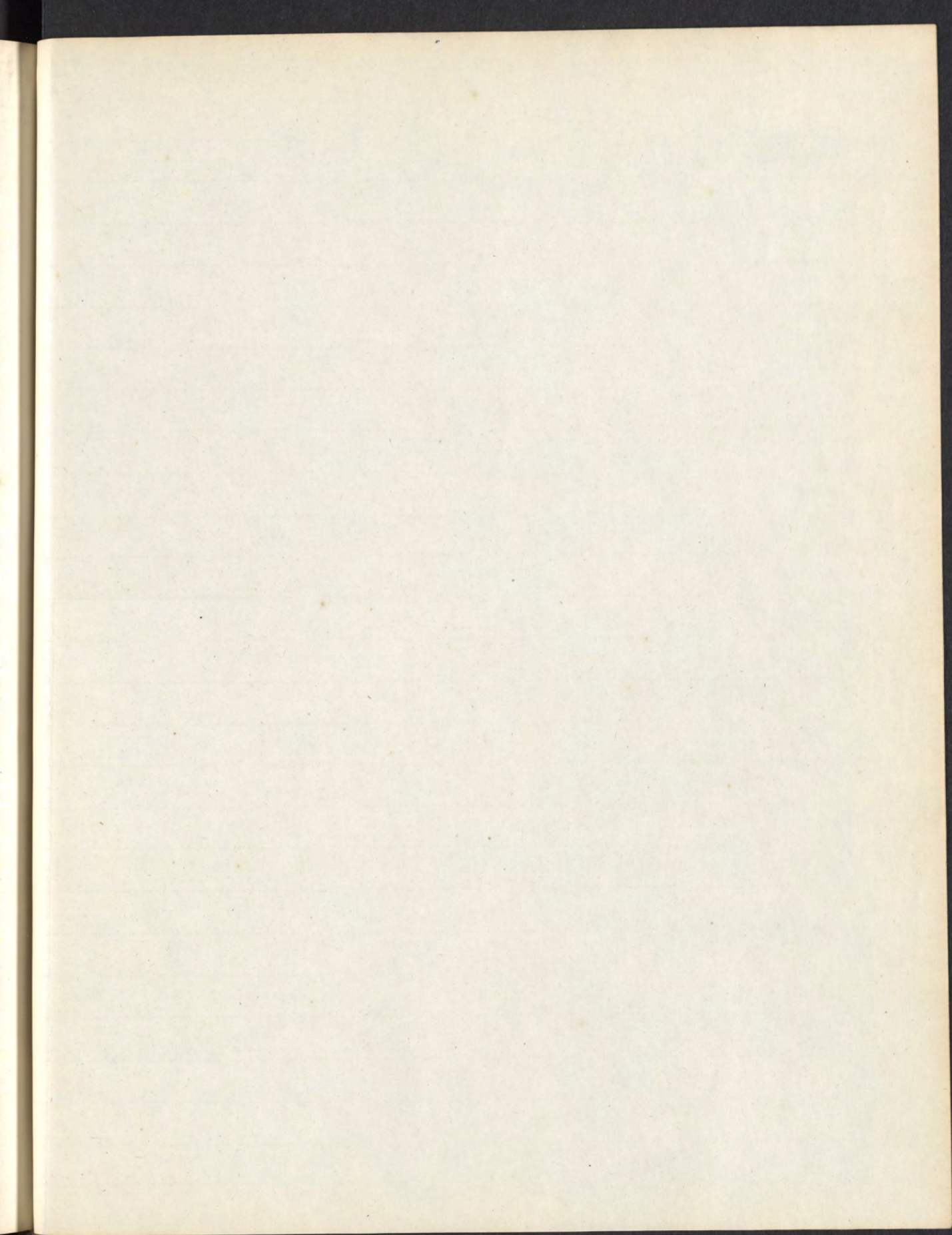


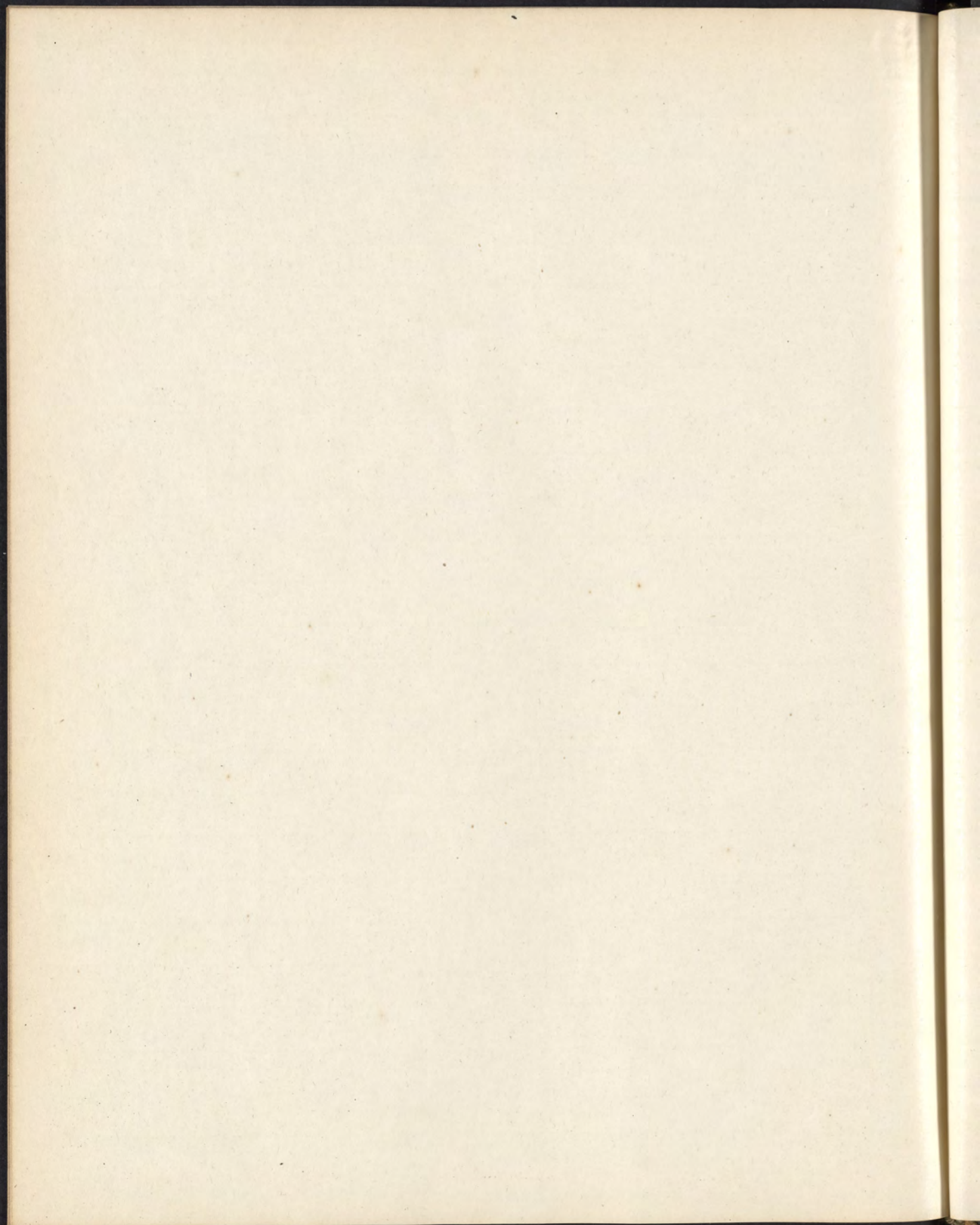


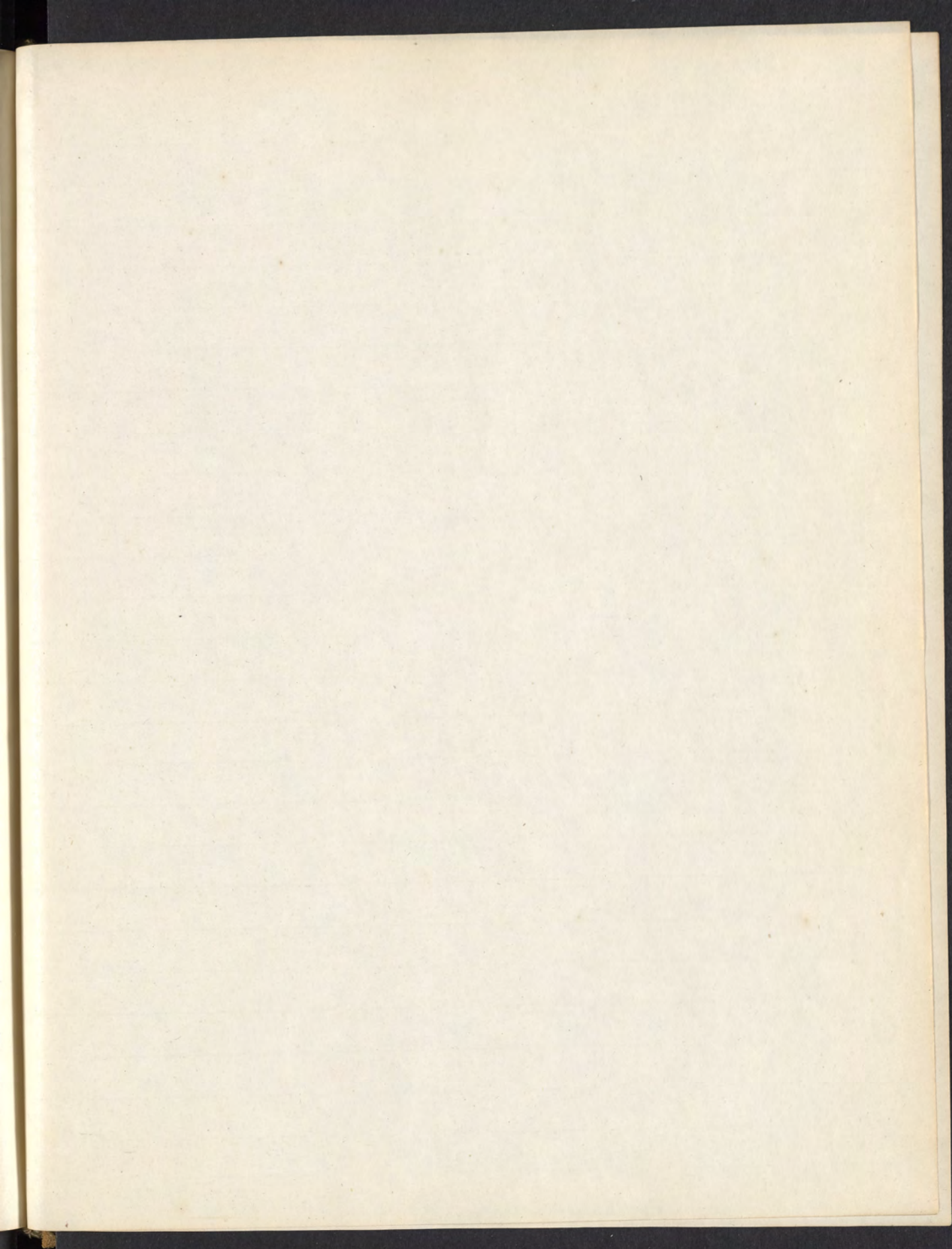


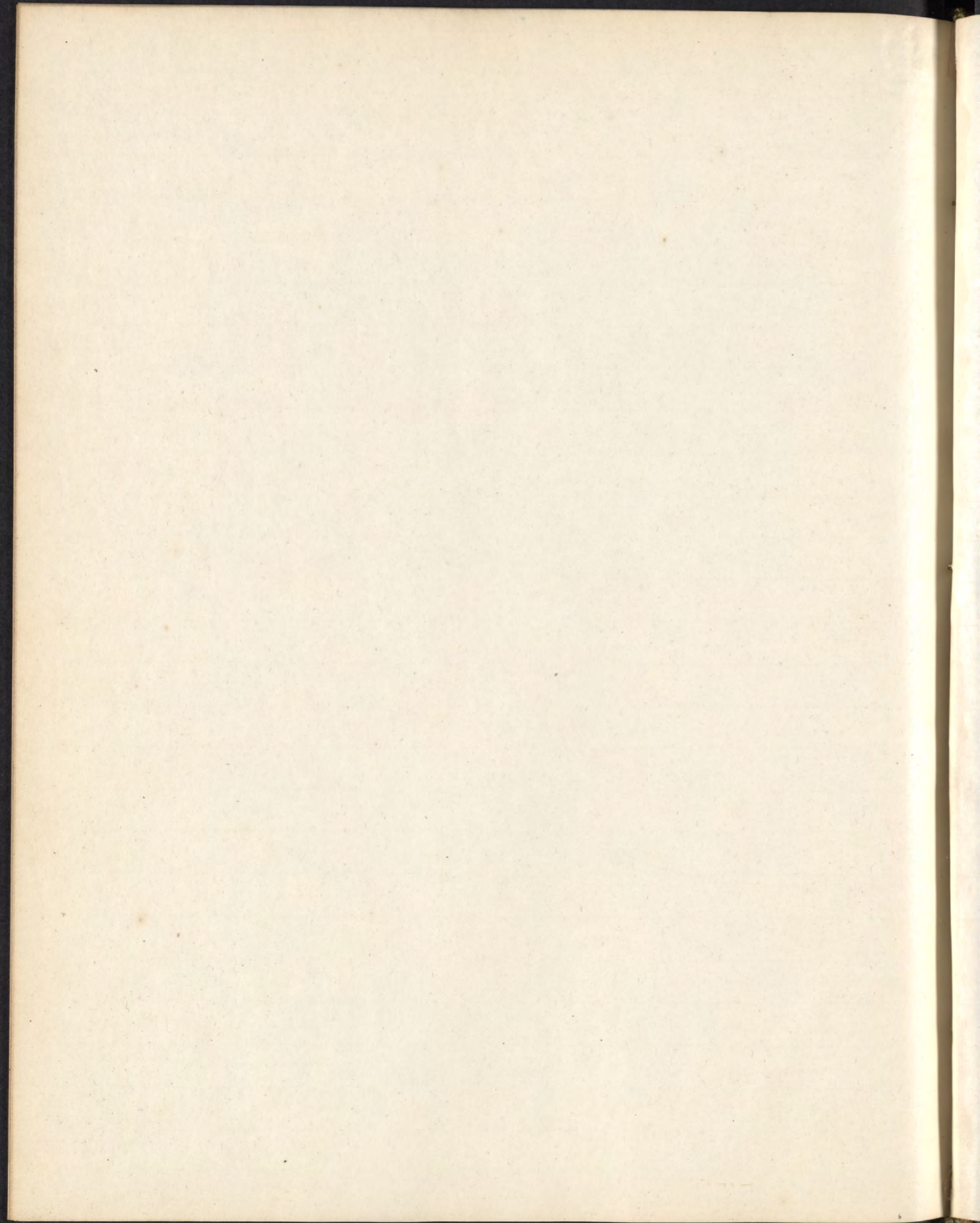


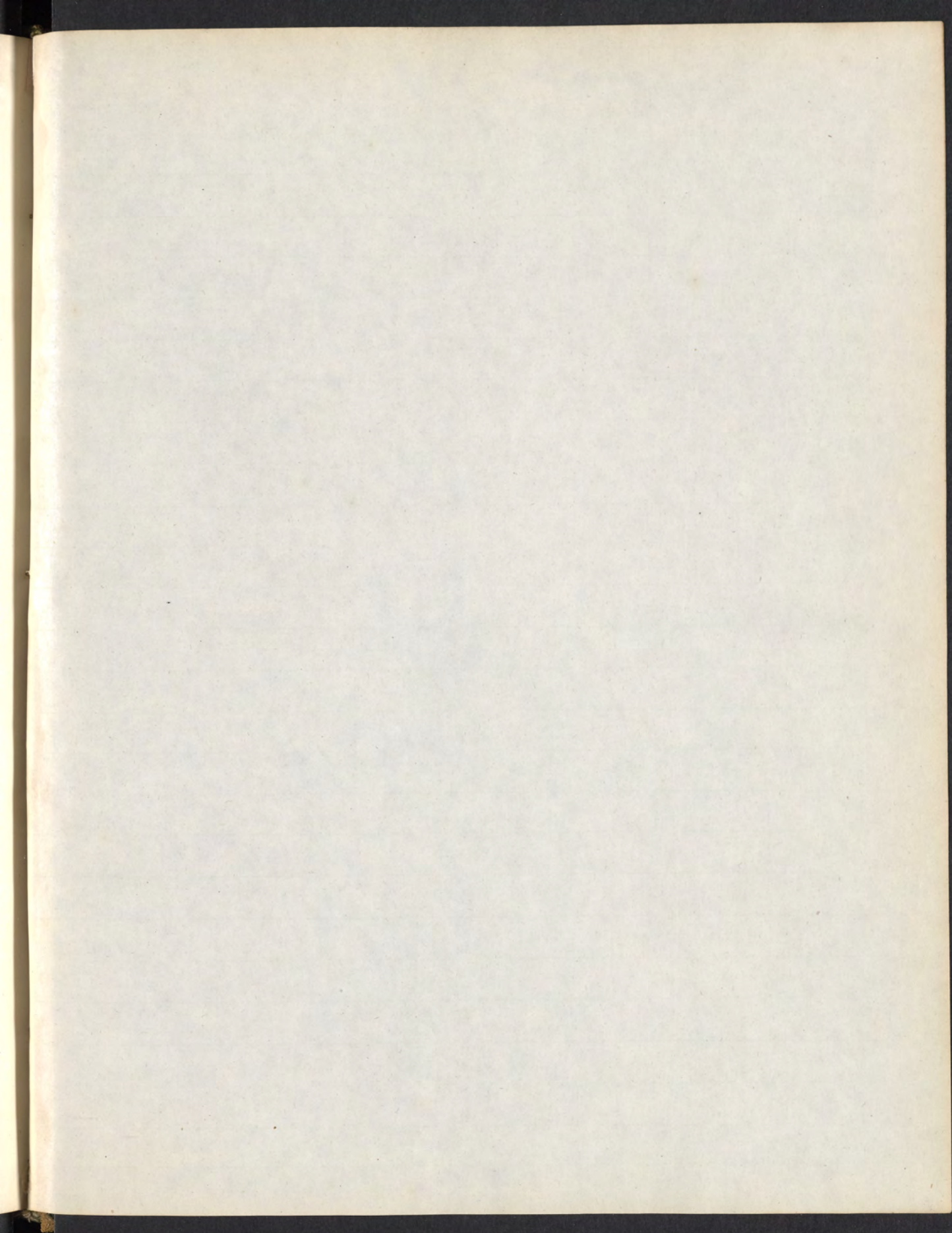


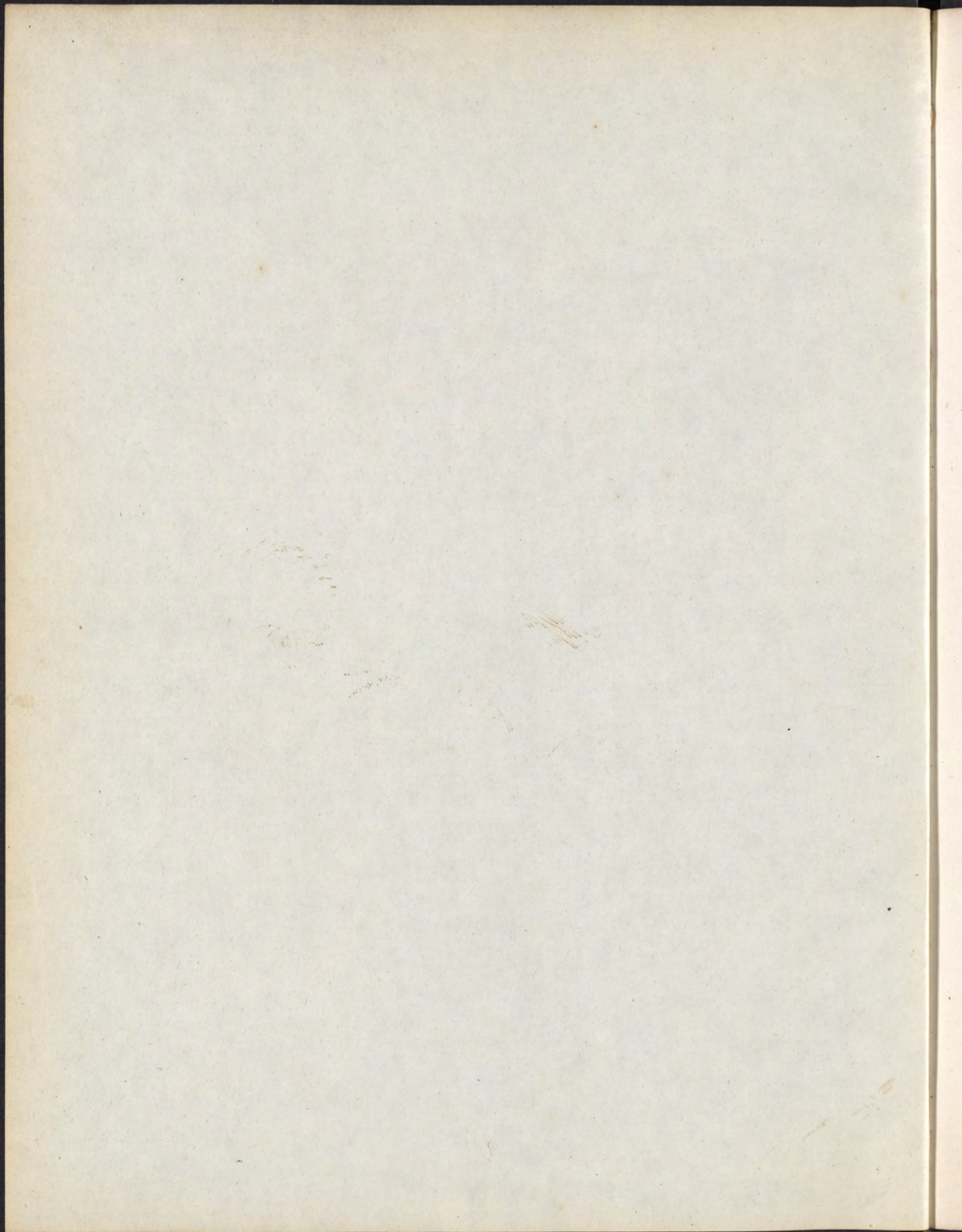


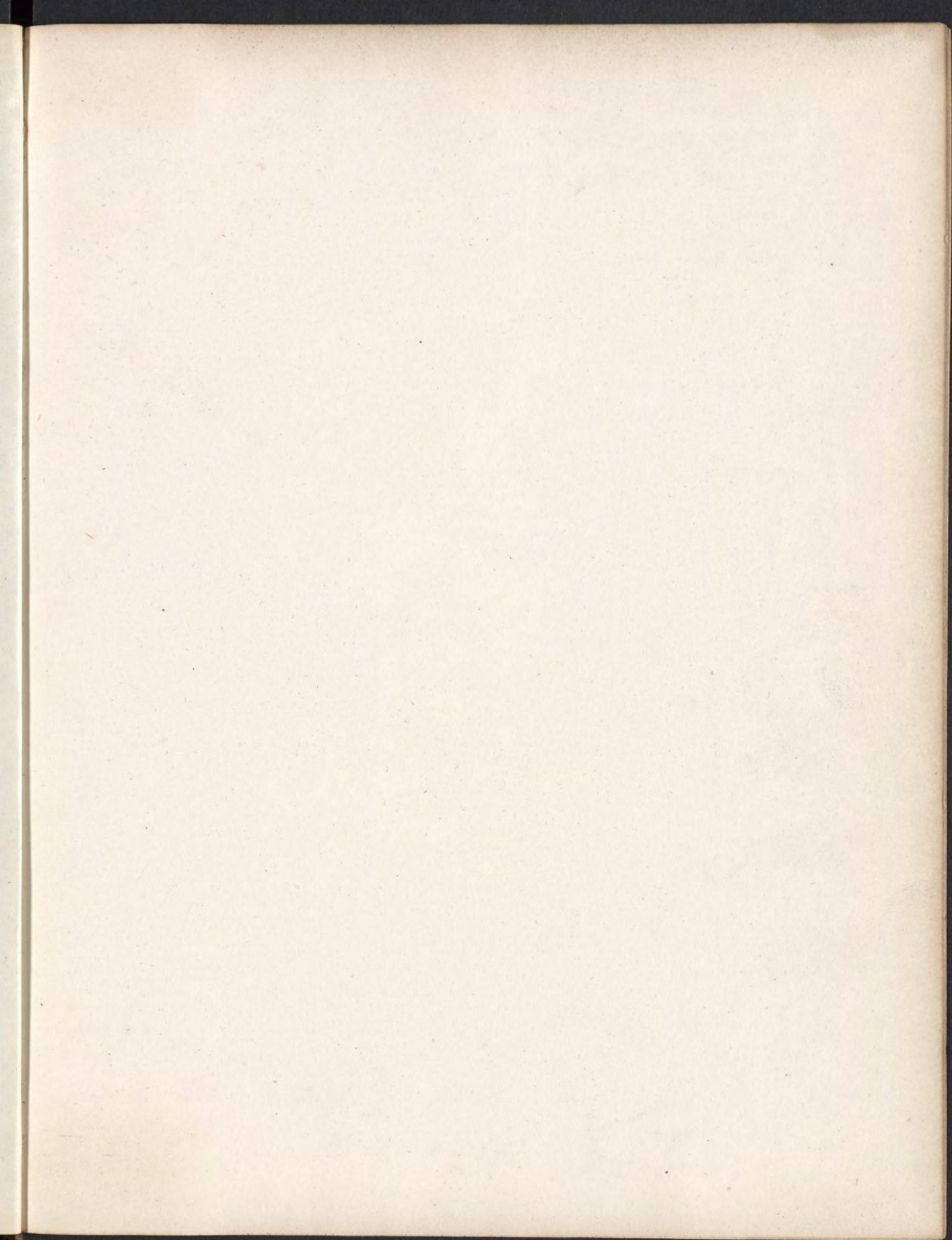


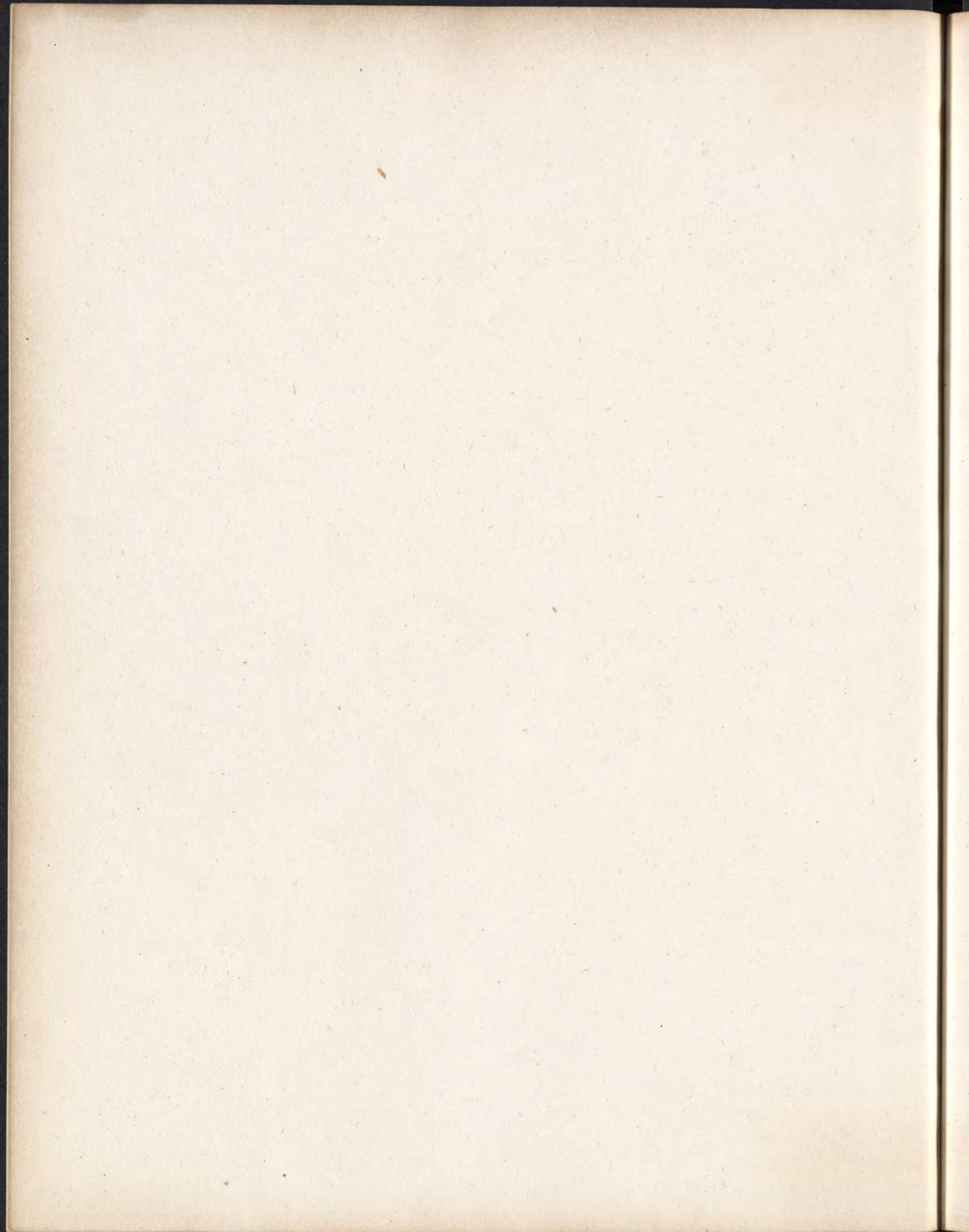


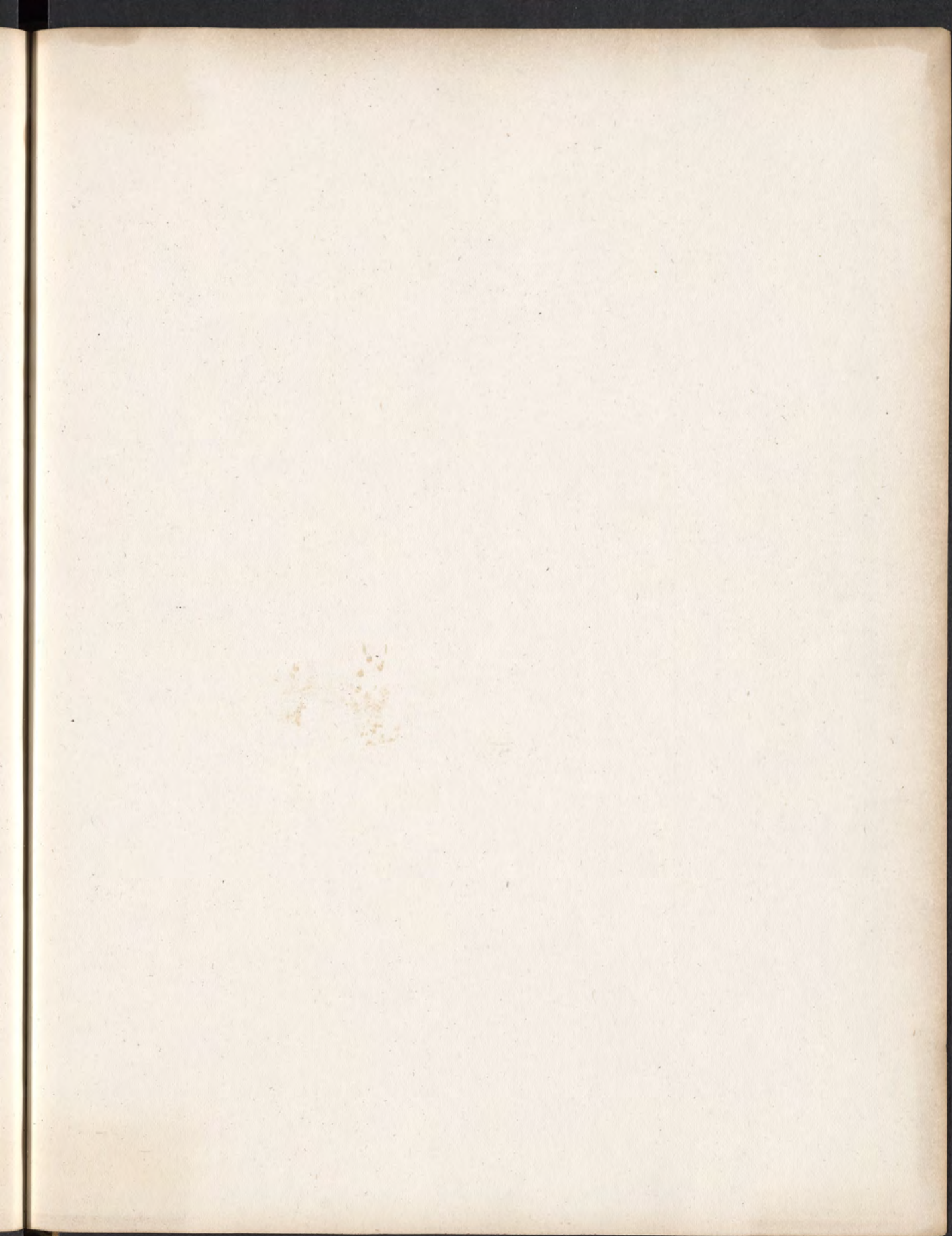












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